The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

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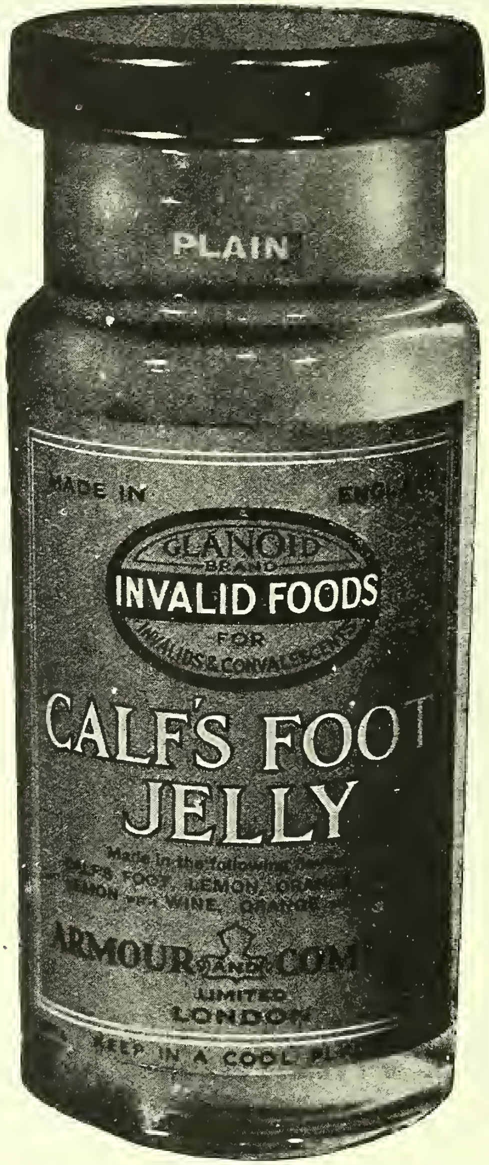

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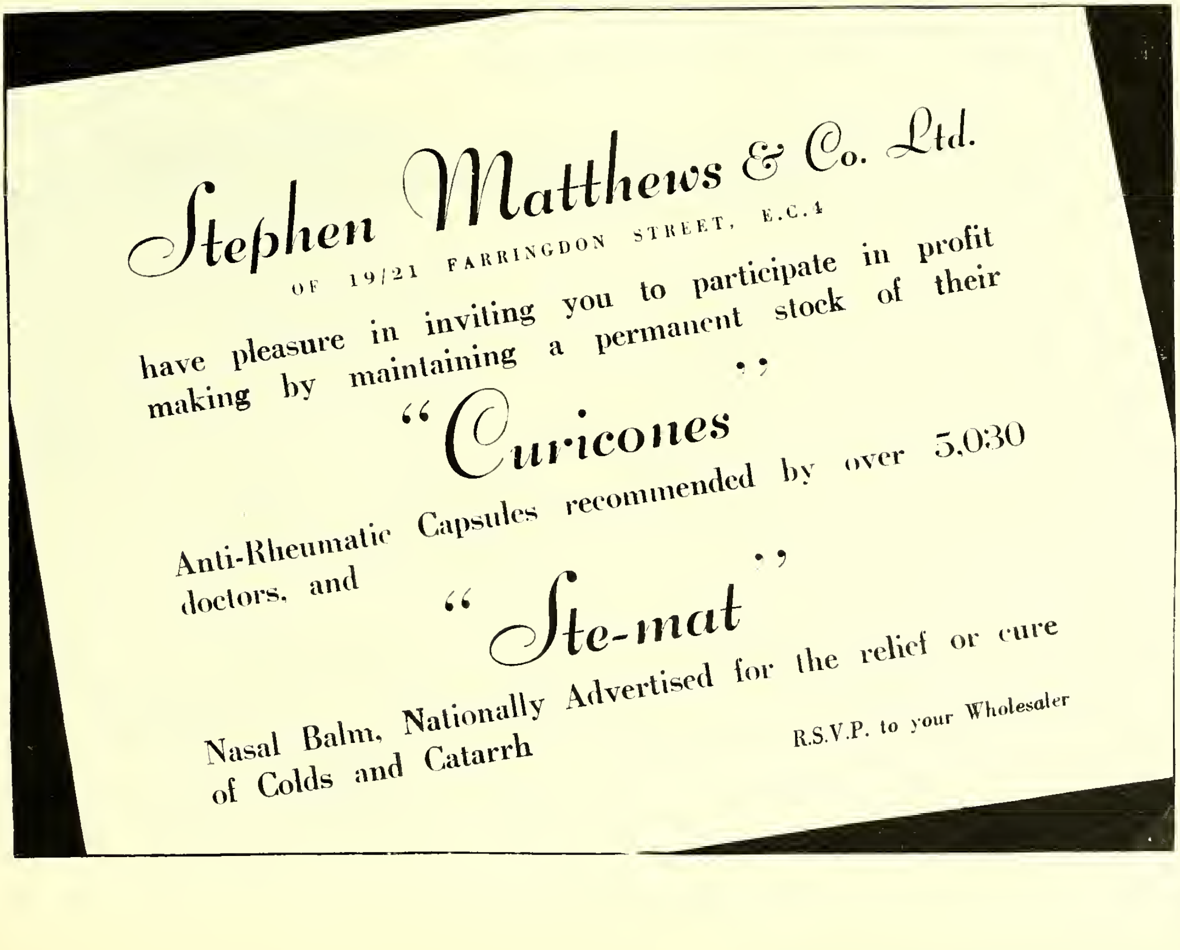

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Nasal Balm, Nationally Advertised for the relief or cure of Colds and Catarrh
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Send to-day for new supplies and fresh material for window display. Veno Products build business on bedrock security!

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ZOM PILE OINTMENT
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DIRECTIONS
SCIENTIFIC REMEDY
ZOM BRAND PILE CURE TABLETS

ZOM brand
PILE TABLETS
AND
PILE OINTMENT

An effective treatment which can be recommended with great confidence

Tablets, Boxes of 25 -	**5/6** per doz.
Ointment, Tubes -	**5/6** per doz.
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Manufacturing Chemists
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SPOT-STIK is unique. It is waterproof—guaranteed to stay on all day. You can recommend it to your customers with perfect confidence that it will resist rain and heat. Customers like the handiness of SPOT-STIK—and its attractive silver and white container. In three shades—light, medium and dark—to suit their requirements.

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★For large blemishes, skin discolorations, birthmarks, etc., which cannot be concealed by SPOT-STIK, tell your customers to use "Covermark." SPOT-STIK is "Covermark" in stick form.

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AN ATTRACTIVE OFFER

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Each brush attractively cartoned and boxed.

THE COMPLETE PARCEL FOR 42/-

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MADE IN ENGLAND
1'6
2'6
4/-
BRISTLE & HAIR MADE IN ENGLAND
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PURE HOG BRISTLE MADE IN ENGLAND VULCANISED SETTING
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THROUGH WHOLESALE HOUSES ONLY

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Super Fur
HANKY PUFF
In Luxury Silver-Covered Display Boxes of One Dozen

Retail : 1/-, 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 2/11 each
Cost Price: 8/-, 12/-, 15/-, 20/-, 23/- per doz.

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HANKY PUFF
In Luxury Gold-Covered Display Boxes of One Dozen

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N. & F. KAHN, 11-13 Pentonville Rd., London, N.1

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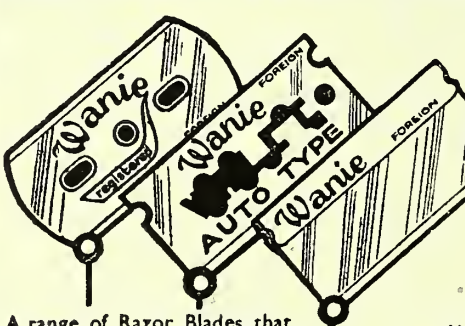
The Profit Raiser Blades



A range of Razor Blades that consistently raise your profits.

8/- PER GROSS **9/- PER 100**

Free samples await your request.
Wholesalers are invited to write for Trade Terms.

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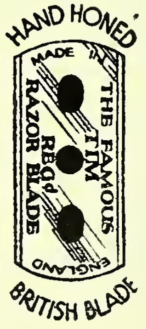

LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS Ltd.
146 Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1
and at 16 Withy Grove, Manchester.

A 5/- LINE

showing 50% profit on cost with definite repeat sales

GLOVLIES

(MEDICATED NIGHT GLOVES)

“ Glovlies ” are the *only* Medicated Night Gloves on the market. They do their beautifying work while the wearer sleeps. They are made up of a specially woven cellular fabric—impregnated with a new soothing and cleansing emulsion—recently discovered as the result of medical research. They are novel, simple to use and, finally, economical.

SELLING POWER PROVED!

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Re-medicating lotion for subsequent use, per bottle, **1/6**.

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Display material with each order.

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Trade acclaims the New NUFIX bottle

Extracts from the leading Trade Journals

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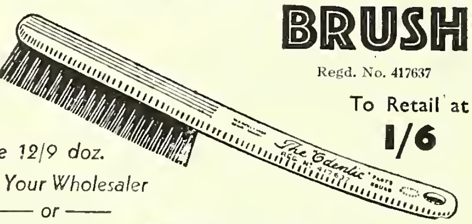
Regd. No. 417637



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London, E.8 (EST. 100 YEARS)

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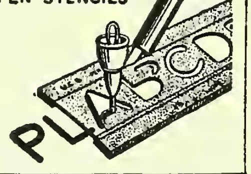
Send for full particulars of this inexpensive but useful outfit

"UNO" PEN STENCILS



A. WEST & PARTNERS
91 PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

ADELAIDE GREY of Bond St.

LALEEK Beauty Preparations

● Millions of women are reading LALEEK advertisements and taking the advice given by the various editresses. As the demand grows so does the advertising. Show LALEEK and you have a ready-made sale. Attractive counter and window display material is available.

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Launch 2 New Products

'Six-Twelve' Creamy Mascara & Preface Perfume

FIRST BRITISH ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

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An exquisite, luxury perfume, charmingly presented in boldly cut flask and flowered container—that is the new Pinaud ' Preface ' Perfume.

And, both these products—marketed by a House whose name has been a by-word in the Trade for generations—are being extensively advertised as part of *the first Pinaud publicity campaign ever to appear in the British Press !*

Specimen advertisements (much reduced) for these products are shown on this page. They will appear in such famous papers and magazines as the " Daily Mail," " Daily Mirror," " Daily Sketch," " Vogue," " Harper's Bazaar," etc. More than 12,675,000 women will see them.

Make sure of your share of the sales which Pinaud's new products and new publicity are certain to create. See that you stock both ' Six Twelve ' and ' Preface.' See that your supplies of other Pinaud lines are adequate. See that you keep Pinaud products well to the fore in window and counter displays. Free showcards are always available.

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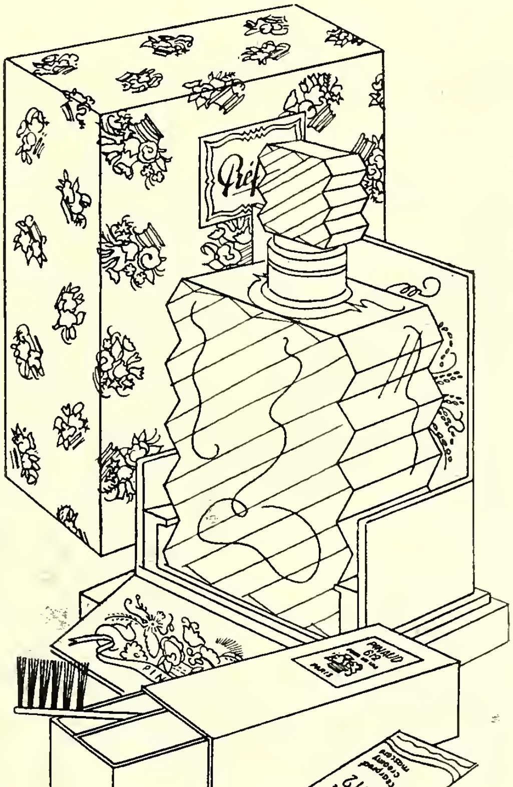


PINAUD Ltd. PARIS & LONDON

'SIX-TWELVE' CREAMY MASCARA - PRÉFACE PERFUME - EAU DE QUININE - EAU DE PORTUGAL. ETC.

SUPERFINE

TOILET CREAMS

OF SUPREME DISTINCTION ARE

SPUN

Registered Trade Mark

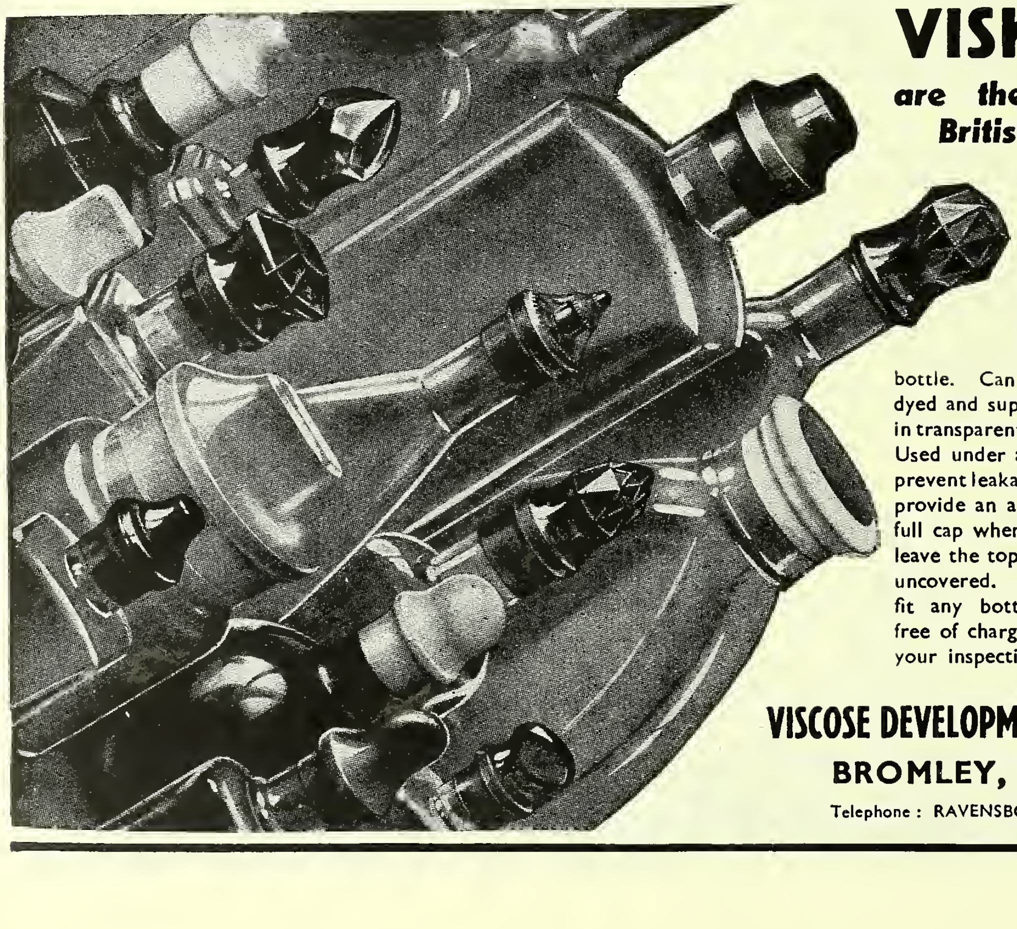
PURE GENUINE **TURTLE OIL** AND **TURTLE OIL** CREAMS

PRICES UPON APPLICATION TO

ROBERT BLACKIE
TOWER BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.E.1

Telephones HOP 2422, HOP 2423, HOP 2424
Telegrams: USHENSPUNA, LONDON

VANISHING,
SKIN FOODS,
TURTLE OIL,
MASSAGE,
ROUGE,
CLEANSING,
FOUNDATION,
ETC., ETC.,
CREAMS.



VISKAPS

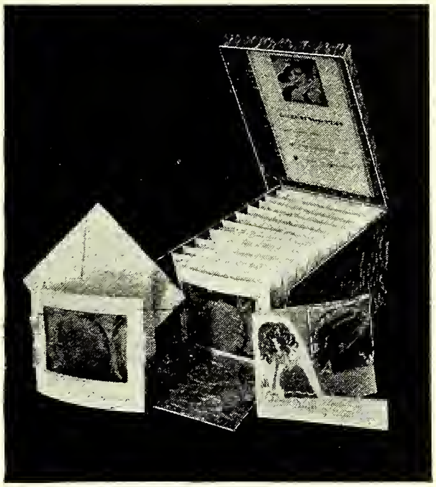
are the original British-made

Viscose Capsules

ensure security and hygiene and give an attractive finish to every bottle. Can be printed and dyed and supplied wet or dry in transparent or opaque finish. Used under a screw cap they prevent leakage. "Viskrings" provide an alternative to the full cap when it is desired to leave the top of the container uncovered. We will gladly fit any bottle or container free of charge and return for your inspection.

VISCOSE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone: RAVENSBOURNE 2641

IMPORTANT
NEW NOVELTIES TO ORDER NOW



PRACTICAL AND INTRIGUING · QUICK SELLERS · REALLY NEW

PureFect Regd.

GREETING PUFFS

No. 1047. CLEVER AND STYLISH XMAS CARD COMPLETE WITH FURA EXCLUSIVE HANDBAG PUFF. 8/6 doz.

No. 1048. SMART XMAS CARD COMPLETE WITH HANDKERCHIEF PUFF. 12/6 doz.

PACKED 1 dozen in Charming Display Outer with Envelopes to Match

Leading Puff Presentation For 1937 · Ideal For Display · Irresistible

PureFect Regd.

VANITY FAIR BOOK PUFF

No. 1. REAL ENGLISH NINON WITH LUXURIOUS LARGE SUPER TINTED DOWN. 40/- doz.

No. 2. FINE GEORGETTE WITH LARGE SUPER TINTED DOWN. 36/6 doz.

EACH IN ULTRA-SMART VANITY FAIR PACKAGE

Stocked by Leading Wholesalers

THE FENTON MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.
Head Office: 13 BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.4
Telephone: CENTRAL 9836/7

AMAMI BRILLIANTINE

the news is spreading

and sales are leaping!

Do women use brilliantine? Amami Brilliantine is the answer. Thousands of women are using it. Amami Brilliantine gives a glorious polished effect to the hair, eliminates the dry 'after-perming' look, helps to preserve natural colour and prevent hair fading.

ORDER NOW

Compelling, consistent advertising is establishing a fast-growing demand for Amami Brilliantine. Customers are asking for it... don't lose business. The fashion for Amami Brilliantine is coming to *stay*. If you are not yet stocking this thriving line, kindly ask our traveller to show you samples on his next call, or send your first order direct to **AMAMI LTD., 167, High Holborn, London, W.C.1**

4/- PER DOZEN (less usual discount)
Retail price 6d. per bottle

This attractive showcard **FREE** *on request*

Displaying the four tones:

For Brunettes	Amami Henna Brilliantine
For Blondes	Amami Camomile Brilliantine
For Auburn Hair	Special Henna Brilliantine
For Grey or White Hair	Amami Blue Brilliantine

WE OFFER A bottle capping

Giving the following advantages - - - -

SPEED — PERFECTION OF FINISH—MINIMUM WASTE

In Standard Colours—**Black, Red, White or Blue.** Special Colours and Shades to order.

PRICE 12/- TO 15/- PER GALLON ACCORDING TO QUANTITY

● May we give you the pleasure of testing it? Write for FREE sample C.S.I. to the address below.

Dope department

BRITISH CELANESE LIMITED,
Celanese House, Hanover Sq. W.1

"MORE THAN A SOAP— A BEAUTY TREATMENT"

Is our unique sales message to 8,000,000 women through definitely booked advertising in leading journals, an appeal warmly supported by leading Beauty Specialists and famous Stars of Screen and Stage. The demand is soaring. Interest your customers with the attractive 'Presentation' Box of 4 tablets at 3/- per box or 9d. per separate tablet. The distinguished showcard and superbly finished display stand for Personality Soap lend distinction to any counter.

★ **STARS** whose names help you sell "PERSONALITY"

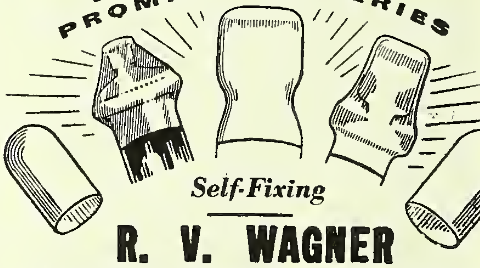
1. *Hermione Baddeley*
2. *Zelma O'Neal*
3. *Sepha Treble*
4. *Adele Dixon*
5. *Billie Houston*
6. *Ivy des Voeux*
7. *Elizabeth Nolan*
8. *Yvette Darnac*
9. *Sally Gray, etc.*

Personality TURTLE OIL SOAP

Ask your Wholesaler or write today to:
Personality Beauty Products,
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leics.

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS

BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE
PROMPT DELIVERIES



Self-Fixing

R. V. WAGNER

33 BROOKE ST., LONDON, E.C.1 *Tel. Holborn 5090*

TAPERED, PYRAMID, DOMED AND FLANGE **CORKS**

COMPOSITION AND BAKELITE

STOPPERS

THE MOST COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY

MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS, LTD.

12/18 ABBEY ST., TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

Telegrams: MUNDETCOMP, BERM, LONDON
Telephone: HOP 2043-4-5

Introducing 2 *unique* BEAUTY CREAMS *containing* 'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

Thousands of women whose complexions are marred by skin acidity will acclaim the introduction of these marvellous new type creams. The remarkable beautifying properties of Phillips' Magnesia Beauty Creams are directly due to the action of "Milk of Magnesia" which counteracts the acid accumulations of the skin and removes all coarseness and blemishes.

A COMPLEXION CREAM ENSURING FLAWLESS SKIN TEXTURE
Chas.H.Phillips
PRICE 3/-
SOOTHES SENSITIVE SKIN
GREASELESS DISAPPEARING
REFINES, SOFTENS, BEAUTIFIES
PHILLIPS' MAGNESIA Texture Cream CONTAINING 'MILK OF MAGNESIA' Brand of Magnesium Hydroxide
PHILLIPS' MAGNESIA Texture Cream CONTAINING 'MILK OF MAGNESIA' BRAND OF MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE

Chas.H.Phillips
PRICE 3/-
PHILLIPS' MAGNESIA Cleansing Cream CONTAINING 'MILK OF MAGNESIA' Brand of Magnesium Hydroxide
Chas.H.Phillips
PHILLIPS' MAGNESIA Cleansing Cream CONTAINING 'MILK OF MAGNESIA' BRAND OF MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE

RETAIL
PRICE
3/- each P.A.T.A.

TRADE PRICE
27/- dozen P.A.T.A.

BONUS OFFER

If you have not received details of the special introductory Bonus Offer, these will promptly be sent to you on request to:

PROPRIETARY AGENCIES LTD.
179 ACTON VALE, LONDON, W.3

Phillips' Magnesia Beauty Creams will be introduced to your lady customers by a vigorous magazine and radio advertising campaign which is scheduled to commence on October 22nd.

A most attractive display stand and range of show material are available and we strongly urge you to link up, through counter and window display, at the inception of this campaign.

PHILLIPS' *Magnesia*

TEXTURE CREAM **CLEANSING CREAM**

* *'Milk of Magnesia' is the registered trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.*

DŌ-DŌ

(Brand) ASTHMA TABLETS

PRICES

We have had many enquiries from the Trade as to whether the prices of DO-DO have been increased or are likely to be increased. Our answer is this :—

DO-DO prices have not been advanced, either to the public or to the Trade, but naturally no guarantee can be given for the future. From " zero " at the beginning of 1935, DO-DO (Brand) Asthma Tablets have steadily advanced to premier position. To-day they enjoy **the largest sale of any Asthma Tablet on the market** —and THE FORMULA REMAINS THE SAME.

Each passing month establishes an **all-time record in DO-DO sales.** There is no better way to serve your customers and increase your goodwill than to recommend DO-DO Asthma Tablets to Asthma sufferers.

Do-Do

BRAND

ASTHMA TABLETS

CF

P A
T A

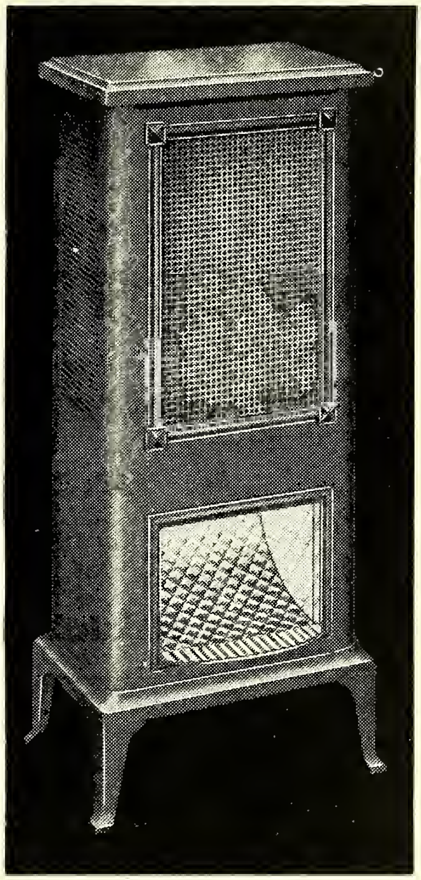
Retailing at 1s. (7 tablets)
3s. (30 tablets) 10s. 6d. (120 tablets)

A Chemist Friend and a P.A.T.A. Line of course

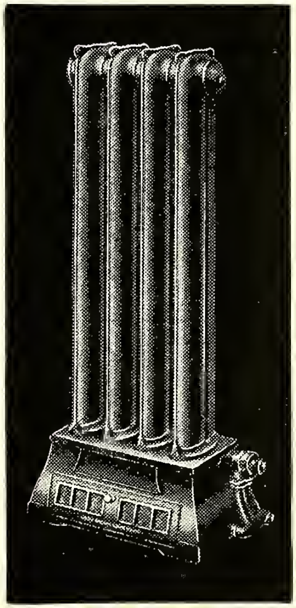
ASK FOR A COUNTER STAND WITH YOUR ORDER AND PROVE HOW QUICKLY DO-DO SELLS

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES LTD., 30-42 Smedley Street, S.W.8

HEATING EFFICIENCY



THE "Console" Cabinet Radiator is another design constructed to give maximum heating efficiency and the diffusion of a soft pleasant warmth. The attractive lines of the "Console" together with the wide choice of finishes make it a particularly suitable heater for warming shops, showrooms, stockrooms, etc. The "Console" is made in 6 sizes, giving a choice of three heights and two widths.

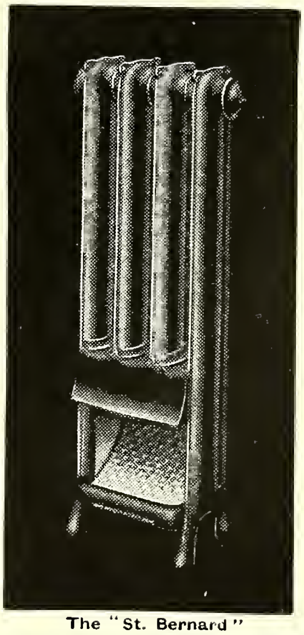


The "St. Vincent"

"LOOPS OF HEAT"

Shops and stores all over the country have installed Wright's Gas Radiators (Loop design) and ensure comfortable warmth for customers and staff. One of the outstanding advantages of Wright's Gas Radiators is that these radiators need no attention from the moment they are lighted. The 'Regulo' automatic control keeps the radiator at an even temperature, and also ensures that only a minimum of gas is used.

All who are interested in shop heating should write for a copy of "Loops of Heat," a book of information, profusely illustrated, showing a variety of designs in Wright's Gas Radiators.



The "St. Bernard"

JOHN WRIGHT & CO. LTD. (Dept. C.D.), ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6, MAKERS OF GAS RADIATORS Radiation

Samaritan !

Bonus Scheme Continues

DISPLAY MATERIAL available
Write to your usual Wholesaler for Free and attractive showcards.

40% profit for you

if you take advantage of our

1937 BONUS OFFER

Still no increase in price!

Retail Selling Price
3d.
per roll

Quality Maintained

Apply for details to the Manufacturers:- St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., London, E.17

"HERNICURA" TRUSSES
(REGISTERED No. 254807)

AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES WILL BUILD UP YOUR TRUSS TRADE

DISTRICT SOLE RIGHTS GIVEN

Write for Illustrated Price List to the Sole Proprietors:

JEFFERSON & SON
"HERNICURA" TRUSS & SURGICAL APPLIANCE SERVICE
ETON RD., WOOLWICH, LONDON, S.E.18 Phone: Woolwich 0607

Southalls
'ORIGINAL' 'CELTEX' SOLUBLE AND 'K'
Santowels

FROM YOUR
WHOLESALE
HOUSE

'DUO-RAY'
Infra-Red Ray Apparatus

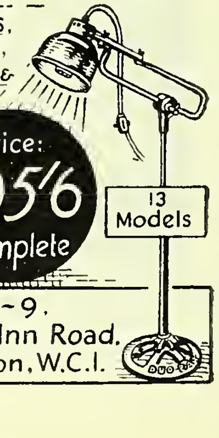
Hospitals cure by **Thermo-Penetration**:- RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, VARICOSE ULCERS & ALL CONDITIONS OF PAIN.

Perfectly Safe. 28000 in Daily use

As supplied to:-
London Hospital,
King's Coll. "
Guy's "
Royal Free "
St Mary's "
London County Council,
British Red Cross,
Admiralty,
War Office,
Crown Agents, etc.

Send for Catalogue No. 106

Price: **95/6** complete



13 Models

Manufactured by
F.W. Read & Sons, Ltd.,
Telephone: TERminus, 4074.

175-9,
Gray's Inn Road,
London, W.C.1.

NORTH BRITISH
HOT WATER BOTTLES

SUPER

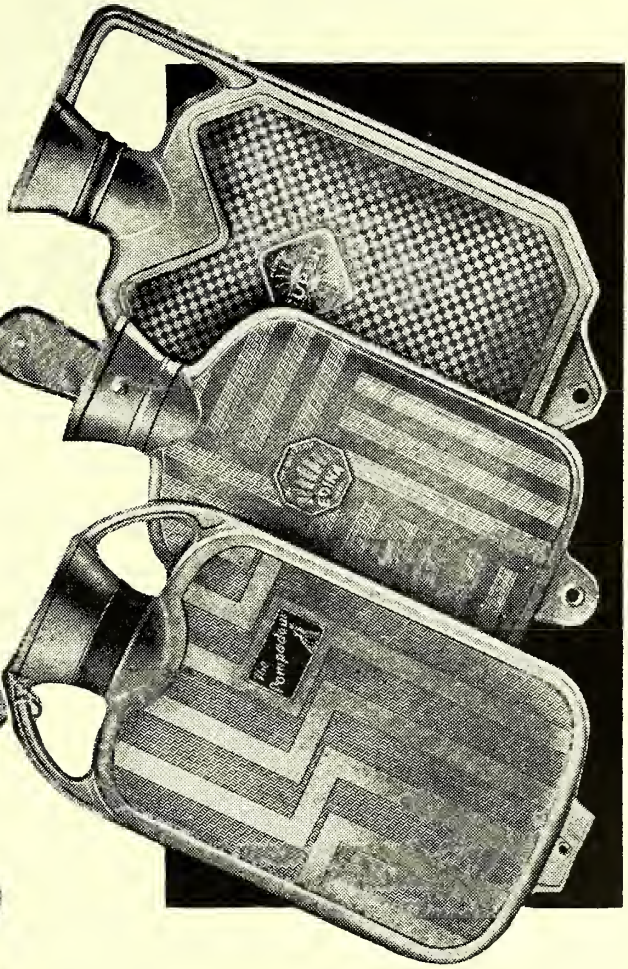
A strong bottle obtainable in Blue, Green or Cherry. Packed in transparent envelope.
Retail Price - **3/11** each Trade Price - **2/6** each
On the P.A.T.A. List

EDINA

The extension on the filler acts as a handle when filling or when buttoned over as a protection to the feet. Obtainable in Blue, Green or Cherry. In transparent envelope.
Retail Price - **2/11** each Trade price - **1/11¼** each
On the P.A.T.A. List

POMPADOUR

A new de luxe bottle, obtainable in Blue, Green or Red. Packed singly in decorated box.
Retail Price - **4/11** each Trade Price - **3/4** each
On the P.A.T.A. List



WINGS OF SLEEP

A popular bottle, obtainable in Blue, Green or Cherry. Packed in transparent envelope. With or without handle.

'FERN' Pattern

Supplied only to Chemists

UNIQUE

A fabric bottle with the greatest reputation in the world for real wear. In Drab or Red. Packed in envelope.

Size	Retail	Trade	Size	Retail	Trade
6 x 10	**4/11**	**3/3**	8 x 12	**5/11**	**3/11½**
8 x 10	**5/6**	**3/8**	10 x 12	**6/11**	**4/7½**

On the P.A.T.A. List

MADE IN EDINBURGH BY THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO LTD

The Best Plaster—in the Best Pack

3 POINT PACK WATERPROOF DUSTPROOF AIRTIGHT

Here is a Zinc Oxide plaster in a unique and dependable pack. In its Moulded Container, it is WATERPROOF, DUSTPROOF and AIRTIGHT. There is nothing else like it on the market. The plaster is Taylor's finest quality . . . 1 yard of ½ in. or 1 in. widths, flesh cloth.

BULLDOG

BRAND **ADHESIVE PLASTER** REGD

The new Screen Display will help you make rapid sales. It is double-sided, an ideal counter piece. It cannot be missed by your customers, and reminds them of a constant need—adhesive plaster kept absolutely clean in an airtight container

1″ size at 2/6 per doz.
Retailing at 4½d. each.
½″ size at 1/8 per doz.
Retailing at 3d. each.

Each doz. in Screen Display Stand.
Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses.

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD., MONTON, LANCASHIRE

T.B 72

DOLPHIN

MADE IN ENGLAND

GUARANTEED

★

HOT WATER BOTTLES

BEST QUALITY
ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS
COMPETITIVE PRICES

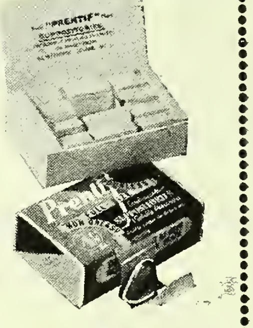
Obtainable from your Wholesaler

THE
CANNON RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LTD.
CANNON WORKS · 5A WELBOURNE Rᴰ · TOTTENHAM

17

Prentif

THE NAME BEHIND THE APPROVED
CONTRACEPTIVE PRODUCTS



"Prentif" Non-greasy Gelatine Suppositories and the smaller "Prensols," the approved chemical contraceptives for use with any mechanical appliance. Maximum spermicidal power, accurate melting point and many other improvements make these Suppositories the best obtainable. Very generous Trade Terms.

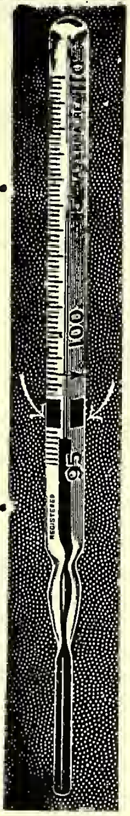
Successful products inspire imitations, but the name "PRENTIF" is proof that the product so marked is the best of its kind.

Particulars, Prices and Samples from:

PRENTIF LIMITED
Long's Court, St. Martin's St., London, W.C.2
Telephone: WHItehall 9270.

SOLE AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR HOLLAND-RANTOS CO. INC., NEW YORK, manufacturers of "Koromex" Products.

"Prentif" Products are entirely British made and the retail sale is strictly confined to Chemists.



THE
"MATER"
CLINICAL REGD.
The position of the Mercury column is at once perfectly plain. Red markings above 99.4.

ALL TYPES OF
CLINICAL
AND OTHER
THERMOMETERS

PERKEN, SON
& CO. LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1852)
Price List on Application:—
94 HATTON GARDEN,
LONDON, E.C.1
Telephone: 0724 Holborn
Telegrams: "Optimus, Smith, London."

Elastoplast
TRADE MARK
BANDAGES & PLASTERS
Advertised to the
Medical Profession
T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW, Ltd. NEPTUNE ST., HULL

SURE TO SELL
SU-CAN
SANITARY TOWELS
SOLUBLE
Obtainable from your usual wholesaler.
ROBINSON & SONS, LTD. CHESTERFIELD & 168 OLD ST., LONDON, E.C.1

LONDON
SENDS YOU THE BEST!
Reliance
SEAMLESS MOULDED HOT WATER BOTTLES

	TO RETAIL AT Each.
RELIANCE DE LUXE	7/6
"BRITISH WARM"	3/11
RELIANCE STANDARD	2/11
RELIANCE STAR	2/11
"COSY COT"	1/11
RELIANCE BABY DE LUXE	2/6

AND 30 OTHER BRANDS RETAILING FROM 1/11 EACH.

"BRITISH WARM"

RELIANCE MOULDED "LULLABY," A finely engraved, heavy moulded quality product. Through your wholesaler only.

List sent on request—

RELIANCE RUBBER COMPANY LTD.
CREMORNE WORKS, LOTS ROAD
LONDON, S.W.10
TELEPHONE FLAXMAN 6200

In the Winter months constant exposure to cold and damp air puts our health to a severe test.

Recommend your customers to take Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil daily, so that they may increase their power of resistance.

Norwegian Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is Nature's own cure, and contains the important vitamins A and D in the right ratio. It is the strongest bulwark against infections

NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL
World-renowned for Quality.

DCL
YEAST
FOR MEDICINAL USE
IN TABLET FORM

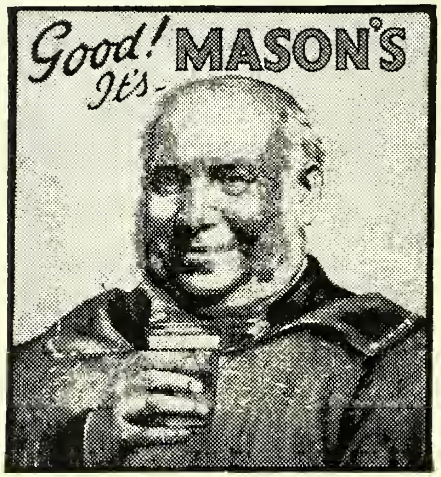
60 Tabs. 1s. 6d.
120 Tabs. 2s. 6d.
Retailers' discount $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
Wholesalers' „ $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
CARRIAGE PAID

Recommended for improving the condition of the blood, and for treatment of skin eruptions *Should retailers experience any difficulties in getting supplies through usual channels send a postcard to the manufacturers.*

The **DISTILLERS CO.**
EDINBURGH Ltd.

MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

WINDOW SHOW TERMS ARE NOW AVAILABLE



Apply for Illustrated Particulars to
NEWBALL & MASON Ltd., NOTTINGHAM

NO less than fifty-seven publications, including most of the great national and provincial newspapers, carry the new Brand's Essence advertising campaign starting this month. London's Underground railways will be used again, and influential local newspapers in almost every city and town in Great Britain where a daily paper is published.

Many of the provincial newspapers now included have not previously been used for Brand's Essence advertising. Practically everyone in your neighbourhood will be told regularly about Brand's Essence in the autumn and winter months when the amount of illness about is larger than the average.

Remind these people as they pass your shop by showing Brand's Essence display material, bottles and tins prominently in your windows. Remind them *inside* your shop too—with Brand's counter displays. Then you will be making sure of your fair share of the increasing turnover in Brand's Essence that is being built up by the continuous, progressive Brand's Essence advertising.

The following media will carry Brand's Essence advertising in 1937-38:

NATIONAL

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post
Times
Daily Express
Daily Mail
News-Chronicle
Daily Mirror
Daily Sketch
Punch
(Punch Almanack)

PROVINCIAL

Birmingham Post
Birmingham Gazette
Western Mail (Cardiff)
Nottingham Guardian
Nottingham Journal
Manchester Guardian
Manchester Dispatch
Yorkshire Post
Leeds Mercury
Sheffield Daily Telegraph
Northern Echo (Darlington)
North Mail (Newcastle)
Glasgow Herald
Glasgow Bulletin
Scotsman (Edinburgh)
Derby Evening Telegraph
Hull Mail
Leeds Yorkshire Evening Post
Leeds Yorkshire Evening News
Sheffield Yorkshire Telegraph & Star
Liverpool Echo
Liverpool Express
Manchester Evening Chronicle
Manchester Evening News

MEDICAL

Practitioner
Lancet
British Medical Journal
Edinburgh Medical Journal
Glasgow Medical Journal
Post-Graduate Medical Journal
Guy's Hospital Gazette
St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette
University College Hospital Magazine
Middlesex Hospital Journal
King's College Hospital Gazette
St. George's Hospital Gazette
Cambridge University Medical Society Magazine
Manchester University Medical School Gazette
University of Leeds Medical Society Magazine
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal
London Hospital Gazette
St. Mary's Hospital Gazette
University of Edinburgh Journal

NURSING

Nursing Mirror
Nursing Times
Scottish Nurse
Nursing Notes
Queen's Nurses Magazine
Chemist and Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Retail Chemist

Make the Brand's Essence advertising work for YOU

by displaying BRAND'S ESSENCE

BRAND & CO. LTD., MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, S.W.8

Special
BONUS TERMS

Everyone who sells—or could sell—Marshall's Malted Milk, should write for particulars of the Special Bonus Terms for this product which will help you to sell it in even greater quantities than at present, and also show you an even greater profit. This Special Bonus Scheme is open to everyone—everywhere. Write now.

FOR WINDOW DISPLAYS

63,430,784 READERS SEE MARSHALL'S ADVERTISEMENTS

which are appearing in all the principal newspapers in the country. The low price has brought Malted Milk into a larger field—it is selling to the masses—and this means big sales.

for

MARSHALL'S

MALTED MILK

WRITE FOR TRADE TERMS AND FULL PARTICULARS

MARSHALL'S MALTED MILK LTD.
CEDARS ROAD, LONDON, S.W.4

AS GOOD AS ONE CAN BUY—AT A PRICE THE PUBLIC CAN AFFORD

THE ORIGINAL BLACK FOREST BRANDIES

KLOSTER KIRSCHWASSER
ZWETSCHGENWASSER

Mirobells, Prunells, Currants, Spirits of Mountain Raspberry, Blueberry, Blackberry and Juniperberry

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

KLOSTERBRENNEREI

Erste Badische Edelbranntwein-Brennereigesellschaft m.b.h.

The largest and leading Distillery of High Class Brandies in Germany

EMMENDINGEN, BLACK FOREST

Dr Richard Weiss Preparations

BEST SELLERS IN 10 COUNTRIES

VIRILINETS to restore Vitality in Premature Ageing
PANCRESALETS the innocuous oral treatment in Diabetes
ENERGETS Brain lipoid tablets for Nervous Exhaustion
LEANOGIN to reduce Weight, in Endocrine Obesity

Interesting literature on request

Direct Importers and Sole Distributors wanted in all countries

NU-ORGANIC REMEDIES LTD 2 FEATHERSTONE BDG
H HOLBORN LONDON

EMPIRE ELECTRIC POWER EMULSIFIERS

PRICE £27 : 10 : 0 WITH ANODISED ALUMINIUM BOWL

PRICE £30 : 0 : 0 WITH STAINLESS STEEL BOWL

Motors to suit customers' mains supply. Non choke adjustable pressure up to 3,000 lbs. per sq. inch. Bowl 1 gallon capacity. Output up to 15 gallons per hour.

BRITISH EMULSIFIERS LTD., TEDDINGTON Molesey 1202

LACTOL ~~1/8~~ ~~6/-~~ ~~25/-~~

NOW

Increase in Prices **1/10, 6/6, 27/-** *and the reason why*

The general rise in prices which has been taking place for several months and is still continuing has seriously affected the ingredients of our product LACTOL, resulting in an increased cost of thousands of pounds per annum.

It is obvious that we could not continue on these lines, so that we were faced with the alternatives of reducing the quality or increasing the price.

The huge sale and success of Lactol has been built on the undisputed and unchallenged fact that Lactol is the world's finest puppy rearing food. It has only reached this position because it is composed of ingredients of the very finest quality which it is possible to obtain. Its pre-eminent reputation must never be jeopardised ; hence, to maintain quality and quantity, we have increased our prices as and from the 1st of October, 1937, to 1/10, 6/6, and 27/- per tin.

Our decision has been governed largely by the fact that many Lactol enthusiasts have written telling us that were Lactol twice its price they would still purchase it. We have circularised the principal breeders, and also advised the general dog-owning public of these increases through our advertisements which appear regularly every week in the best positions in the canine journals.

The new trade prices are as follows :—

1/10 size	17/7 per dozen
6/6 „	62/4 „ „
27/- „	285/- „ „

The 1/10 and 6/6 sizes can be included in our special £2 quantity parcels of assorted goods and medicines, subject to 2½% extra discount, plus a further 5% for window display.

NOTE : There is no increase in the price of LACTOL BISCUITS.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO., LTD.
18 Marshalsea Road - - - LONDON, S.E.1

The QUALITY has increased the PRICE

OPTICAL TUITION

FOR THE
S.M.C., B.O.A. and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

Particulars :—
C. A. SCURR, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.N.A.O., F.I.O., F.C.O., M.P.S.
50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

WORLD'S HEADQUARTERS FOR

SPONGES

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LIMITED
CRESSWELL BROS. BRANCH,
18 and 19 Red Lion Square, LONDON, W.
CHEAPEST HOUSE for Sponges & Chamois Leathers
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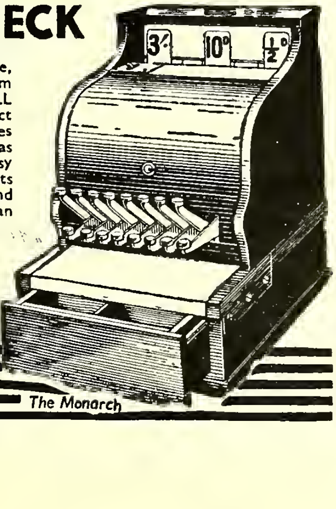

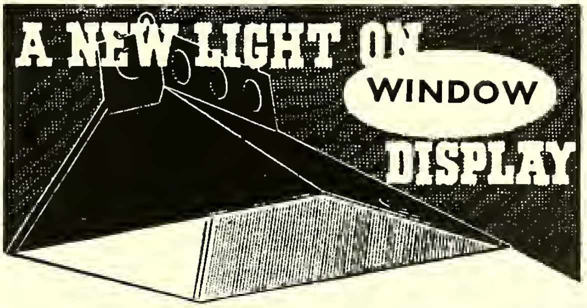

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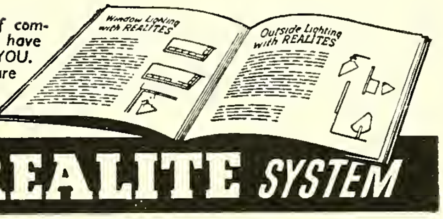

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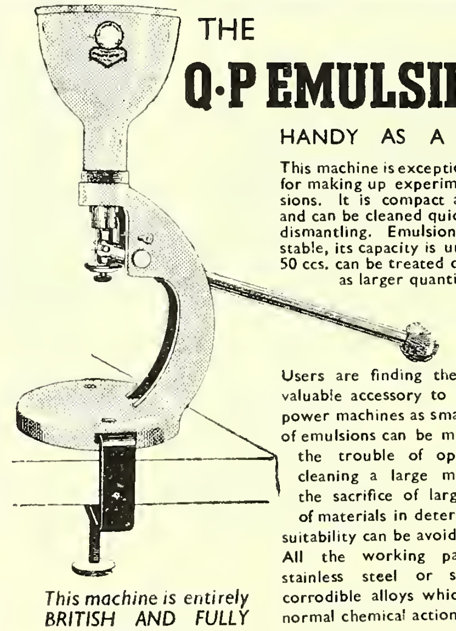

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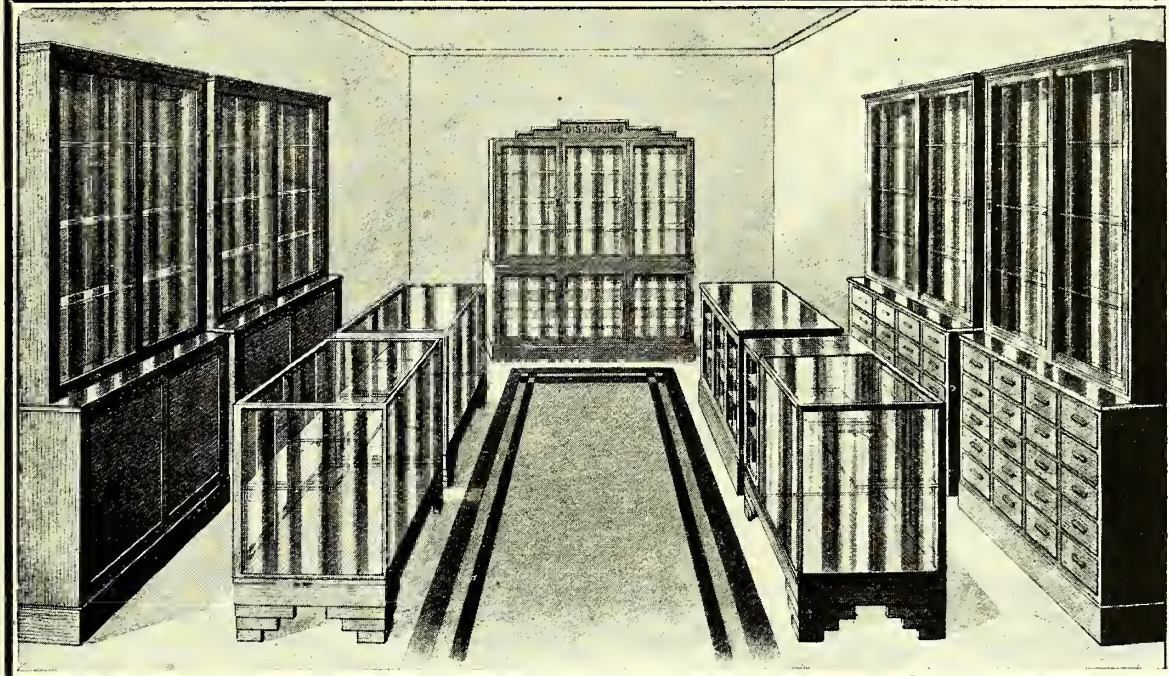

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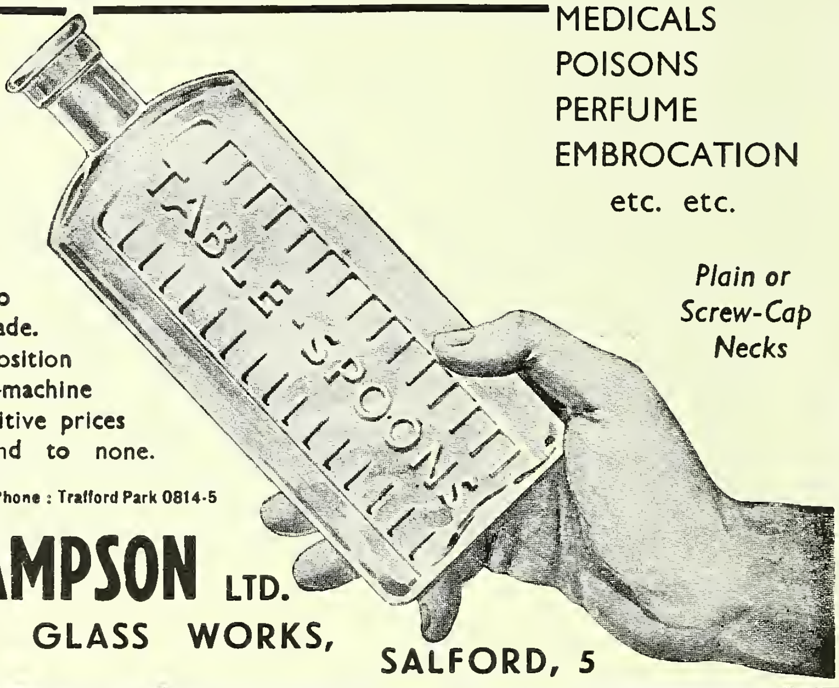

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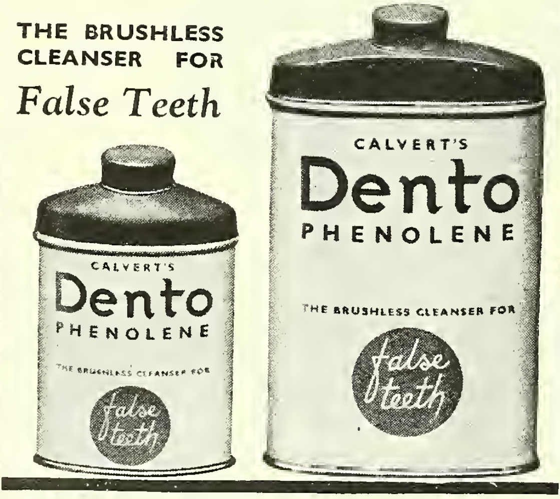

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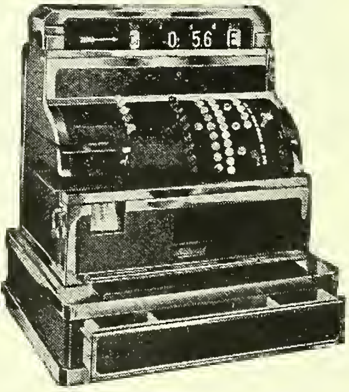

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News of the Week

Key Industry Duty Exemption Application

The Board of Trade has received an application under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, for an Order exempting DINITRO-*o*-CRESOL from liability to key industry duty. Any communication should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, not later than November 10, 1937.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

We are advised by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, of the following additions to, alterations in and deletions from the Protected List. The retail and wholesale prices quoted are the minimum selling prices fixed by the manufacturers and protected by the P.A.T.A.:—

ADDITIONS.—B.A., Ltd.: 30's Bell-ans Indigestion Tablets, 1/3, 11/- doz.; 100's, 3/-, 26/-. Less 2½ per cent. cash in 30 days.

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100's	,, ,, ...	8/-	67/6
100's	Naferon Capsules (Iron and Sodium Citrate Neutral), 7½ grs.	6/6	54/-
Tablets			
25's	Vibex (Crystalline Vitamin B.1) 0·5 mgm. (C.T. 758)	4/3	36/-
25's	Vibex with Vitamin C. (C.T.759) ...	5/-	42/-
	Irish prices:—		
10 c.c.	Nadola	2/9	23/3
50 c.c.	,, ...	11/3	92/3
25's	,, Capsules 3 mins.	2/9	23/3
100's	,, ,, ,, ...	8/3	69/9
100's	Naferon Capsules 7½ grs.	6/9	56/3
25's	Vibex Tablets (C.T. 758)	4/6	38/3
25's	,, with Vitamin C. Tabs. (C.T. 759)	5/3	44/3

Rapidol, Ltd.: Inecto, Trial size, 2 bottles 3/6, 30/- doz.; half case, 4 bottles, 6/6, 48/-; full size, 8, 12/6, 84/-.

ALTERATIONS.—A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd.: Sherley's Lactol 1/10, 17/7; 6/6, 62/4

DELETIONS.—Tonicity Laboratories, Ltd.: Halmagon Brand Products.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The members of the retail section of the Council who retire this year are Messrs. S. N. Pickard and E. Skues. These gentlemen are eligible for nomination and re-election. There are also two vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Mr. E. H. Simmons and Mr. A. Higgs, whose terms of office would have expired in December next. It is open to members of the retail section of the P.A.T.A. to nominate candidates for the four vacancies. Nominations will be received by the Secretary at 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, up to and including October 25.

Birkenhead

There was a large attendance at the opening meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association, recently, when Mr. W. Deacon (of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council) gave an address on "Milestones in Electricity," illustrated by lantern slides. The president (Mr. P. Grant) was in the chair. The lecturer traced the history and applications of electricity down to the present time. The earliest and only record of knowledge of electricity in ancient times was shown in a slide depicting Thales, a Greek philosopher, demonstrating the therapeutic effect of an electrical fish in treatment of a patient suffering from rheumatism. There were slides showing the power house which supplies current for all the needs of Birmingham; submarine cables; the metallurgic furnace; a view of a telfer railway; and many others. Mr. J. Ambrose Lloyd proposed a vote of thanks. It was announced that a sum of £6 in hand was being sent to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Glamorgan

At the annual meeting of the West Glamorgan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on October 6, several new members were welcomed. The following officers were elected for the session:—*President,* Mr. H. M. Lynn; *Vice-President,* Mr. F. W. James; *Treasurer,* Mr. John Rees; *Secretary,* Mr. W. Glyn John; *Assistant Secretary,* Mr. C. A. Kent. Mr. G. M. Thomas (retiring president) was thanked for the activity and enthusiasm he had shown during his year of office. It was regretted that Mr. C. R. Dickens, who had been secretary during the last ten years, was unable to continue, and he was thanked for the valuable services he had given to the Branch. Mr. Dickens's services are not lost to the Branch, as he has agreed to act as adviser to the new secretary.

Ipswich

The annual meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union was held on October 4. All the officers

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were re-elected as follows:—*Chairman,* Mr. S. J. Stearn, J.P.; *Treasurer and Secretary,* Mr. L. Piper; *Committee,* Mrs. Cook, Mr. A. H. Croasdale and Mr. F. W. Wiggin. The chairman dealt with the position of the Chemists' Friends scheme, and appealed to all members for support, also clearing up several points raised by those present. Mr. Piper explained a draft scheme for public assistance dispensing in Ipswich which, subject to minor alterations, it was decided to accept. It is expected that the scheme will come into operation on April 1, and Mr. Piper was instructed to conclude the negotiations.

London

The London Chemists' Golfing Society held its final meeting of the season at North Middlesex Gold Club on September 30. A medal round was played for a special prize presented by Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith; this was won by Mr. Philip O. Royle with a card 86—14=72. Paramount Products, Ltd., Bradford, offered a prize for the best round under Stapleford conditions. Mr. E. C. Pryce (9), with 31.75, proved the winner. Other scores were:—F. E. Roberts, 88−11=77; B. T. Tisdall, 97−18=79; G. Crang, 92−12=80; L. C. Marks, 90−10=80. The Society prize for the best three cards throughout the season was won by Mr. R. Collings.

The first annual meeting of the Wimbledon and District Association and Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, N.P.U. and P.D.A. was held at Wimbledon Town Hall on October 4. The chairman (Mr. C. J. R. Pretty) gave a report of the work done in the first year, which had been a successful one from practically all points of view. The treasurer reported a small loss on the year's working, but over £13 had been sent to the Benevolent Fund. Messrs. Pretty, Stewart and Taylor were re-elected members of the *Committee,* and Messrs Sparks and Hodges *Auditors.* Mr. Fenton proposed (1) That in building the Society's new headquarters in Brunswick Square the Council of the Society should not make any provision for a school of pharmacy; (2) that the Council of the Society should assert its influence to secure the teaching of pharmacy to pharmaceutical students in suitable existing medical schools attached to hospitals throughout the area of jurisdiction of the Society. Discussion followed, and it was finally agreed to hold a further discussion at a later date with a view to sending a resolution to the next Conference.

The autumn session of the National Association of Women Pharmacists commenced at 17 Bloomsbury Square on October 7, when the lecturer was Mr. Herbert Eason, C.M.G., C.B. (principal of London University). The president of the Association (Miss Blundell) introduced the lecturer, recalling his speech at the Coronation banquet. A radiogram from mid-Atlantic conveying best wishes for a successful evening from Mrs. Herbert Skinner (immediate past-president) was read. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "Old Pharmacopœias and New," but Mr. Eason prefaced his remarks by saying he had recently taken over a new job and had had no time to prepare a scientific treatise. Instead, he gave what proved to be a free and easy discourse on the growing lack of romance in modern pharmacy. Citing Gerard's Herbal, he contrasted amusingly the difference in its style with that of the present-day pharmacopœia. Two hundred years ago, he said, life for the pharmacist must have been much more entertaining, and the lack of romance to-day was particularly evident in, for instance, the B.P., 1932, treatise on "Opium," compared with De Quincey's rhapsody on the drug. In illustration he read extracts from this monograph. The lecturer quoted Gerard's discursive remarks on the "virtues" of such well-known plants as lily of the valley, eyebright and white hellebore, many of which remarks bore a resemblance to claims made by well-advertised proprietary preparations of modern times. It appeared, he said, that the only place where romance in pharmacy could be looked for at the present time was in the literature of the manufacturing chemist. Moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Eason, Mrs. Irvine recalled some prescriptions in old-time works such as the London Pharmacopœia of 1618, where ingredients to be manipulated indicated that the pharmacist of the day could not well consider his calling romantic. The vote was seconded by Miss Smelt.

Manchester

The old trouble over the definition of "chemist" has broken out again. "There is a tremendous amount of misconception as to what a chemist is," stated Mr. S. T. Kinsman, chairman of the Manchester section of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, on October 8. "Dr. Jordon, the director of our research station," he added, "tells me that his children have the greatest difficulty in explaining to other children that their father does not work in a drug store."

The eighth annual reunion of past-students of the Manchester University Pharmacy Department will be held on October 27 from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. This will take the form of a "reception and dinner dance," and will be held at the Manchester, Ltd., Cross Street. All past-students and friends, and past-students of the late Manchester College of Pharmacy, are cordially invited. Tickets, 5s. each, may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. E. Barker, 318 Stockport Road, Levenshulme, Manchester.

Middlesbrough

The Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met at the Cleveland Technical Institute, Middlesbrough, on October 7, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury presiding. The speaker was Commodore Godman, C.M.G., D.S.O. (county director, British Red Cross Society), whose subject was "Air-Raid Precautions and Gas Defence." Commodore Godman described the various types of gases and their effects. For a town the size of Middlesbrough, in view of the fact that a patient should not have to walk more than a mile to any dressing station, it would, he thought, be necessary to have at least five first-aid posts. The *personnel* of each would be about one hundred and fifty. Reference was made to the formation of Reserve, Decontamination, Road Repair, Fire Services, Darkening of Streets and Dispatch Rider Squads, as in an air raid many lines of communication and possibly telephones would probably be put out of action. Great importance, said the speaker, would be attached to the appointment of street wardens and gas detectors, as any misjudgment might have dire consequences. All such schemes would have to allow for a probable shortage of man power. Stating that recent "pseudo-scientific" statements about the inefficiency of gas masks bore no relation to the truth, the speaker added that such statements might easily destroy confidence and create panic. Pharmacists could, he thought, well reassure the public on this point. The speaker was accorded a vote of thanks on the proposal of Mr. Finlayson, Stockton. It was unanimously decided to institute classes of instruction in gas warfare for pharmacists. A committee of the following members was formed to deal with any matters pertaining to gas defence services:—Messrs. J. W. Moffit, T. Schofield, Rutherford, J. M. Drust, R. E. Jackson, A. W. Harrison, G. Daniels and R. MacDonald Murray (convener). Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the holding up of the Society's negotiations with the Home Office to secure instructors for branches, as outlined by the secretary of the Society at the Liverpool Conference.

Miscellaneous

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The calendar of Friday evening discourses and afternoon lectures to be held at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, before Christmas 1937 includes the following:—"Clay," by Sir William Bragg, O.M., November 19, at 9 p.m.; "Science and the Unobservable," by H. Dingle, D.Sc., November 26, at 9 p.m.; "The Foundations of Terrestrial Life: The Soil and the Green Plant," by Sir Frederick Keeble, F.R.S., November 30, December 7 and 14, at 5.15 p.m.; "Iodine," by Irvine Masson, D.Sc., December 9, at 9 p.m.

THEFT CHARGE.—At Portsmouth Quarter Sessions, on October 6, Charles S. Rule, chemist and druggist, pleaded "Not Guilty" to stealing various oils, tablets, etc., value 14s. 11d., the property of Mr. Harry A. Elliott, chemist and druggist. Mr. Walter Lloyd, who prosecuted, stated that Rule was employed by Mr. Elliott as locum tenens at 73 London Road, North End, for the week commencing August 23. At midday on August 28 he was seen to make up a parcel of goods, put it under cover in a perambulator outside the shop. An errand-boy employed at the shop took the parcel out of the perambulator and communicated with Mr. Elliott when he returned. In evidence, Rule stated that he made the parcel up quite openly on the previous Saturday. His landlord came to invite him to have a drink, and he put the parcel into the latter's perambulator to be taken home. He had intended to pay for the articles. A verdict of "Not guilty" was returned by the jury.

Irish Notes

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The seven outgoing members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were declared re-elected at the annual meeting of the Society, held on October 11, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, Mr. James A. O'Rourke (president) in the chair. It was stated that 614 voting papers were posted; 310 papers were returned, and one vote was spoiled. The result of the voting was:—

Patrick C. Cahill	246	Cornelius Cremen	195
James A. O'Rourke	230	Wm. J. McKnight	168
John Gleeson	228		
Mathew J. Parkes	197	*Joseph Gorry*	*161*
James T. Dwyer	197	*Patrick D. Larkin*	*147*

The president declared the first seven candidates elected.

Irish Drug Association

The Committee of the Irish Drug Association met on October 4, Mr. P. A. Brady (president) in the chair. The Committee particularly drew attention to the following provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act: Vaccines, antitoxins, serums and other biological preparations are imported into the Irish Free State under licence, and the regulations prescribe that certain information as to date of manufacture, expiry date, licence number, etc., is required upon the package in which they are sold. When bulk is broken over the counter the requirements of the Act are disregarded and the seller is therefore exposing himself to prosecution and penalties. Another matter which the Committee stressed is the injunction that members refer to the Association's Price List for retail prices and not the manufacturers' or wholesalers' lists. In order to comply with the requirements of the Department of Industry and Commerce, the date of the annual meeting has been altered, and it will not be held until January next. Cards have been printed and are available for distribution in areas where local agreements as to hours of business have been reached. Mr. P. F. McGrath, M.P.S.I., Dublin, was co-opted a member of the Committee, and several new members were elected to the Association.

Miscellaneous

Fire.—The pharmacy of Mr. Andrew Miller, M.P.S.I., James's Street, Drogheda, was damaged by fire early on October 10. Fire brigade and police saved the upper portions of the premises. The contents of the shop were ruined.

Scottish Notes

Edinburgh

Students sitting for the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 9, experienced an unusual interruption when a ten-year-old boy fell through the glass roof. He was found to be suffering from multiple laceration of the body, including a gash on the back of his neck. He was removed to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

The seventh meeting of the summer session of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association took the form of a visit to the malt extract department of Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Junction Bridge, Leith, on October 6. Mr. Kerr described the process by which malt extract is made from home-grown barley. Tea was served by the firm, and on the motion of Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Lawrence (managing director) and Mr. Kerr.

Miscellaneous

Infirmary contribution.—Duncan Flockhart & Co., manufacturing chemists, have contributed £105 towards the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Extension Fund.

Pharmacist's reminiscences.—Mr. Harry J. Scott, M.P.S., Rosyth, entertained the members of Dunfermline Rotary Club recently with a series of personal reminiscences, entitled "Personalities I Have Met in Pharmacy."

Price changes.—The Scottish N.H.I. Drug Tariff just issued shows alterations in the prices of forty drugs; fourteen are lower and twenty-six higher. The alterations in either direction are small, except in the cases of ephedrine hydrochloride and santonin.

Trading figures.—The turnover in the drug department of the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., Aberdeen, for the twelve months ended August 31, was £47,560 (net profit £7,553). The increase in turnover over the previous year was £6,748 and in profit £1,446.

Reunion.—The Dundee School of Pharmacy Former Students' Association held their opening winter social function on September 29. This included a beetle drive, a ciné film entertainment and dancing. The prize winners in the beetle drive were Misses N. Blakey, A. Blackmore, B. Logie and N. Craig. Among the films shown was one taken on the Association's visit to London in April.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Your Veterinary Number

calls to mind what a change has taken place in this type of business during, say, twenty-five years. In pre-war days most chemists in country towns did some veterinary business, cattle drenches, physic balls, worm powders, Driffield oils and the like being the stock lines, and occasionally a few instruments were kept. In no section of animal business has there been more change than in that for dogs; an analysis of the articles mentioned or illustrated in last week's *C. & D.* shows that remedies for this class are probably more numerous than for any other. Your article on "Progress in Veterinary Therapeutics" (p. 426) clearly indicates how modern methods of therapy have been applied in veterinary practice and what an opportunity there is for the pharmacist to make himself familiar with them. The number of shops in most towns in which dog medicines are sold would appear to imply a hesitation on the part of the chemist to engage in this class of trade; but surely he is better equipped than the average owner of such businesses to carry on the necessary work involved. He should be an animal lover first and foremost, and must always show a kindly interest in the canine and often feline members of his customers' households. My experience is that once a pharmacist has made friends with the dog, the owner's interest and custom is assured for other things. The article on "Poisons in Veterinary Medicines" (p. 433) is concise: I do not remember seeing the statutory provisions of the 1933 Act put so clearly before.

Two Members

who expected "fireworks" at the South-West London Chemists' Association meeting where Mr. J. F. McNeal was the speaker (p. 408) appear to have been mildly, if agreeably, disappointed. Can it be that some of the spell-binders at No. 17 have influenced Mr. McNeal to such an extent that he has now become almost an apologist? The future of pharmacy depends to a great extent on the display of the carboy; prestige for pharmacy might be gained by conversing with customers; dealing with the reservation of dispensing the speaker said that pharmacists must put their house in order—all quite good suggestions but not what was expected. I can, however, heartily endorse what he said regarding the apathy of members of the average branch. It is deplorable; there is no other word for it. In most cases branch meetings, even with a good speaker, often fail to draw more than from 10 to 20 per cent. of the members. It is not a question of not having the time and opportunity to attend; it is indifference of the most pronounced type.

Legal Reports

"Payment Direct."—At Markethill (co. Armagh) Quarter Sessions, on October 8, William Edward Smith (Vet. Medicines), Ltd., Trenchard Street, Bristol, sued Michael Small for the sum of £2 3s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiffs also sued Robert Dougan for the sum of £1 15s. Mr. William E. Smith, managing director, said he had received neither money nor notification of payment. Small said he got the goods from a man named Briggs, paid him and got a receipt. He never heard of Briggs since. Dougan also said that he had already paid for the goods. Judge Green said he did not see what he could do. Payment was to have been made direct to the head office. He gave a decree in respect of each claim, but would not allow costs, as he thought the company should bear some of the loss. After the Court rose Mr. Best, for the plaintiffs, stated that the case had been taken as a test case, but as the firm were satisfied that defendants had paid the money both Small and Dougan would receive free goods to the value of the money for which they had been sued.

Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).—At Letterkenny District Court, recently, Mr. James Wedick, an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, prosecuted the Medical Stores, Ltd., Upper Main Street, Letterkenny, for, as alleged, keeping open shop for the sale of poisons and the dispensing of medical prescriptions, and not employing a qualified chemist. Mr. J. J. Gaynor appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. Wray defended. Mr. Wedick stated in evidence that he called at the premises of the Medical Stores, Ltd., when he handed in a prescription, which was compounded by James Ryan. This man stated that he was a qualified chemist. Mr. James J. Kerr, registrar of the Society, said Ryan was a qualified assistant but not a licentiate apothecary. He was entitled to conduct the business of a chemist in the temporary absence of a qualified manager. Mr. T. A. McClintock, managing director of the defendant company, said this was the first complaint that had been made against them since 1922. A man named Kingston, who was a fully qualified chemist, acted as manager, and Ryan acted as his assistant. Kingston, who also carried on the business of a dentist, was not continually on the premises, but when he acted in the absence of Ryan he was paid £3 a week, and otherwise was paid emoluments and had facilities on the premises for the practice of dentistry. Mr. Kingston, who said he qualified as a chemist in 1900, stated he was with the defendant company "on and off" from 1935. He acted as manager, and Ryan was the qualified assistant. When in full control he was paid a wage and given accommodation, and on other occasions he got certain facilities as a dentist. He was in the shop several times a week. Mr. Ryan told the Court that a qualified assistant could act for any period up to a year. His employer did not interfere in the running of the business, so long as everything was done properly. Witness's view was that if the qualified manager only came to the premises, sat on a chair, and smoked his pipe, he would have complied with the law. The justice said the case raised a very important question. The law laid it down very strictly that a qualified assistant could not be placed in complete charge of a shop. The Act did provide for the temporary absence of the qualified manger. In the present case it was apparently seen that Ryan could not be employed as the person in charge of the shop, and an ingenious arrangement was entered into whereby Kingston should be named as manager. It was not, however, sufficient to name a person as manager. There must be a real management on the part of somebody or other, and it was clear from the evidence of Ryan that the idea at the back of the minds of all the parties was that the law would be fully complied with by a mere temporary management. Kingston only made very casual visits to the shop, and it was obvious that he was not a full-time manager. It was merely an attempt to evade the provisions of Section 17 of the Act of 1890, without the exercise of any real control over the premises. He imposed a fine of £1, with £2 2s. costs, and £5 witness's expenses.

At the same court, Mr. Robert Stewart, Medical Hall, Letterkenny, was also summoned for, as alleged, selling poison to an unknown person, and for keeping open a shop for the retail or compounding of medical prescriptions, not being legally qualified. Mr. Gaynor said Mr. Stewart was a registered druggist, and was not entitled to make up medical prescriptions at all. Mr. H. McCloughan, for the defendant, pleaded "Guilty," but said he could not give any undertaking that the practice would now stop. The justice said the law laid down certain qualifications for chemists, and it was a most dangerous occupation for any unqualified person. As no undertaking to cease the practice had been given, a fine of £5 with £2 2s. costs in each case would be imposed.

Disputed Account.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on October 6, before the Common Serjeant, De Riaz, S.A., Avenue de Saint-Germain, Bois Colombes, France, were the plaintiffs in a remitted High Court action against Independent Pharmacists' Supplies, Ltd., London. Mr. Geoffrey Howard appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. M. F. Peacock represented the defendants. The plaintiffs originally instituted their action in the High Court for £147 and the balance of £93 8s. was remitted to the Mayor's Court. The claim was for perfumes, etc., supplied to the defendants between November 28 and February 13 last. The defendants denied indebtedness in the balance claimed, and their managing director, Mr. Harold H. Kerswell stated that so far as goods valued £24 were concerned, *plus* freight and duty £11, he had agreed to store the goods for plaintiffs and still awaited their delivery instructions; that £1 18s. for samples was not payable, as it was the custom of the trade to supply such samples free; and that an item of £21 13s, *plus* freight and duty £7 17s. 6d., represented what should be a credit for goods damaged in transit. Mr. Walter Menzel, Windsor Court, Golder's Green Road, said that he was not actually appointed plaintiffs' agent but his wife was. He took the order from Mr. Kerswell at his premises, and as he had the plaintiffs' price list no price was then mentioned, but an invoice was sent later. The order for samples was pencilled on a sheet by Mr. Kerswell. No such full-sized samples were supplied free in his trade, and it was obvious that defendants would have to pay for them. The £24 "Lait de Rose" consignment, witness said, was "normally ordered, delivered and accepted." Subsequently the defendants informed the plaintiffs that something in their articles of association "prevented them from selling these products under their original name" and the defendants suggested that some arrangement should be come to for the goods "to be sold under a name belonging to them." This was nearly a month after delivery. The £21 13s. item represented two pots of cream which had broken, the pots being badly smashed and the cream having soaked into the straw packing, but not so as to percolate through the wooden case.

Cross-examined, he said he had had two years' experience in the perfumery trade. He acted as an intermediary contact between the parties. Upon its being suggested to him that no invoice was received for the samples the judge pointed out that they could not be cleared through the Customs unless invoiced. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Kerswell said that he had been in the pharmaceutical and allied trades for twenty-two years. As to the samples, he said that to facilitate his associates considering the marketing of the specialities it was essential that they saw the actual style of the pack employed on the French market, and for that purpose Mr. Menzel arranged for them to have a representative range of the French style of packing. Asked by the judge why he should not pay for them, the witness said he "assumed they were free samples," but he admitted that he never in any way challenged the invoice. He said that when they went into the matter of a proposed agreement they realised that after a period of years other multiple chemists and stores would be able to market the product, and the negotiations came to an end. With regard to the freight and duty, he said the arrangement was that he should only pay this on goods actually sold. He admitted that the goods had been tendered and refused once prior to ultimate acceptance. His lordship said he must come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to the balance claimed. There would accordingly be judgment for £93 8s., with High Court costs down to the date of remission and "C" scale costs thereafter.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—At Henley-on-Thames Police Court, on September 30, H. Adams & Co., London Road, Reading, were summoned in respect of five offences stated to have been committed at the firm's branch in Duke

Street, Henley. Charles Allen, branch manager, pleaded "Guilty." Mr. G. G. Burkitt, for the Oxfordshire County Council, said the firm were summoned for: (1) Selling poison to a person not known to the seller; (2) by the hand of a listed seller or his deputy; (3) the poison not being labelled with the name of the seller and the address of the premises; (4) not having first made an entry of the sale in the proper book, together with the signature of the person concerned; and (5) unlawfully storing the poison in a retail shop to which the public had access. Mr. Burkitt said an officer of the Council went into the shop and bought for 1s. a tin of a nicotine dusting powder. The tin, which was handed over without any formalities, contained enough poison for 500 fatal doses and was particularly dangerous in that it could be absorbed externally. Dr. Norman England, medical officer of health for Oxfordshire, said that nicotine, in its action on the body, was comparable with hydrocyanic acid. The powder could be inhaled, swallowed or, if applied to moist skin, absorbed. Allen said it was an unfortunate misunderstanding on his part. The Bench imposed a fine of £1 in each case (£5 in all), and ordered payment of 21s. costs.

At Bolton Police Court, on October 1, four charges were preferred against Mrs. M. Gladwin, Wigan Road, Deane, in respect of a sale of asthma tablets. She pleaded "Guilty." Mr. E. MacManus, prosecuting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said Mrs. Gladwin carried on a herbal stores, temperance bar, sweets and cigarettes business. An inspector purchased a proprietary brand of asthma tablets, which were found to contain 7.24 per cent. of ephedrine hydrochloride. Mr. A. F. Greenhalgh said he pleaded "Guilty" with reluctance, because all four summonses involved the same transaction. The defendant was fined £1, with 21s. analyst's fee, and 42s. expenses, on the first charge, and costs in the three other cases (£4 15s. in all).

At Bristol, recently, a summons against James Garaway & Co., Clifton, for having unlawfully sold a tin of phosphorus paste was dismissed on payment of 10s. costs.

On October 6, Mr. Michael Travers, M.P.S., Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2, was, at Hampstead Police Court, fined £5, with £3 13s. 6d. costs, for selling a poison contained in Part I of the Poisons List, 1935, without the sale being effected by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society, said that an inspector under the Act called at the Cricklewood Broadway premises and found an unqualified person who had just previously served an agent of the inspector with a bottle of tonic which contained a small portion of strychnine. For the defence, Mr. William Sidley said he desired to point out that the offence was due to an unfortunate occurrence which happened despite his client's very best endeavours. A locum tenens failed to appear and it was found that he had obtained a permanent position elsewhere. The defendant at once got into touch with a number of agencies, but was unable to get a locum until after the offence had been committed.

At the South-West London Police Court, on October 8, Edward Watson & Co., Ltd., Mitcham Road, Tooting, S.W., were summoned on various charges in respect of a sale of Easton's syrup. Mr. A. C. Castle prosecuted for the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, appeared for the defence. It was stated that when the Society's representative called at the shop he was told that two registered pharmacists took turns of duty, and that Mr. Watson attended from 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. The shop was left without a qualified chemist for three and a half hours, but there was no doubt that the business was under Mr. Watson's management, and he was a qualified chemist. Mr. Glyn-Jones said the issue was as to the construing of the words in the two Acts of Parliament—the meaning of the words "management" and "personal control," and whether Parliament intended the presence of a pharmacist and direct supervision. Mr. Castle pointed out that Parliament had stated nothing about "time off." The magistrate said the prosecution had made out their case, but the summonses would be dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 21s. costs.

At the same court, W. T. Battrick (Chemists), Ltd., New Park Road, S.W., were summoned for having sold strychnine in a syrup of hypophosphites, the sale not being effected under the supervision of a qualified chemist. The summons was dismissed on payment of 31s. 6d. costs.

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

F. P. Watson, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by Walter H. Lenton at 6 and 7 Bailgate, Lincoln.

F. R. Dawson (Squares), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, etc. R.O.: 16 Rodney Street, Wigan.

Anthony (Chemist), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by J. M. T. Purvis at Royal Arcade Corner, 39 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

Avon (Medical) Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of patent medicines, chemists, sundriesmen, etc. R.O.: 205 South Street, Romford.

Endura (England), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are not named. Secretary: J. J. Tresman, 26 Lonsdale Road, E.11.

Anna Chillag, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations, etc. The first directors are not named. Solicitors: Amphlett & Co., 231 Strand, W.C.2.

Chameleon, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, plastics, etc. Andre J. Lhenri, 21 Southwood Hall, Muswell Hill, N.6, director. R.O.: Ludgate House, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4.

Mazene, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in herbal preparations of all kinds, cordials, etc. John Wilding, The Woodlands, Level Road, Hawarden, director. Solicitors: Keene & Kelly, Mold, Flints.

Walpole Botanic Pharmacy, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, wholesalers and retailers of medicinal and herbal remedies, etc. Cyril W. Browne, St. Clare, Leicester Road, Southampton, director. R.O.: 134 St. Mary's Street, Southampton.

Universal Dental, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business in connexion with artificial teeth and dental supplies of all kinds, etc. J. Kohn, 5416 Woodcrest Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., permanent governing director and chairman. Solicitors: Parker, Garrett & Co., St. Michael's Rectory, Cornhill, E.C.

Private Arrangement

T. F. Preston, 281 High Road, Ilford, chemist. A meeting of the principal creditors was held recently at the offices of Messrs. Sydenham, Snowden, Nicholson & Co., 1-2 Trump Street, London, E.C. The statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of £447 5s. 8d., of which £153 11s. 10d. was due to unsecured creditors and £385 13s. 10d. to partly secured creditors who held security valued at £92. There were also fully secured creditors for £502. After allowing £11 19s. for preferential claims, the net assets were £64 1s., or a deficiency of £383 4s. 8d. It was stated that the debtor purchased the business in December 1935 for £550, payable by instalments. He had paid the instalments to date, but there was a balance outstanding of approximately £330. It was estimated that the profit on the trading since the business was taken over by the debtor had been £241, but in the same period the drawings had aggregated £457. It was decided that the matter should be dealt with under a deed of assignment, whilst a committee was also appointed.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

Cunningham, J. F., Dunmow, Essex, chemist.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

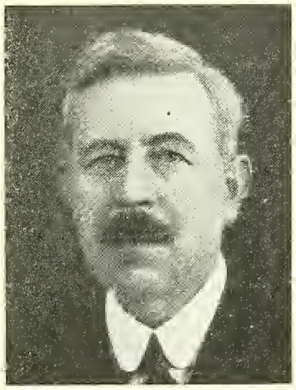
Annual Meeting

The twelfth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held in the Society's headquarters, 73 University Street, Belfast, on October 4, Mr. Samuel Gibson (president) in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick) and confirmed.

Re-election of Members of Council

The declaration of the re-election of members of Council was made by the President, who said he had great pleasure in congratulating the members who had retired by rotation on their unopposed return. These were Messrs. Charles Abernethy, Samuel Story Badger, Samuel Henry Forrest and John Trevor Nichol (pharmaceutical chemists) and Mr. John Francis Grimes (associate druggist).



Photo] [Lafayette

Mr. S. Gibson, J.P.

President's Address

Reviewing the principal events of the year, the President said the Society had lost by death five of its members, Messrs. Robert William McKnight, Carlisle Circus, Belfast, a well-known and respected chemist who acted as secretary when the British Pharmaceutical Conference met in Belfast in 1898, Frederick Plunkett Gurd, 257 Woodstock Road, Belfast; and three country members, Messrs. Thomas Lemon, Markethill, co. Armagh, George Matthew Marshall, Strabane, and William Redpath, Ballymoney. Eleven meetings of Council were held during the year. The June meeting was held in Londonderry, when they had a hearty reception from the members there and afterwards a very pleasant excursion with them to Greencastle.

One of the outstanding features of the year was the change of examiners. The new examiners were Dr. J. E. Driver, Mr. T. Wilson, Professor J. McL. Thompson, Mr. T. E. Wallis and Professor W. B. Morton. The Society had equipped for the examiners a new laboratory at the Society's headquarters in which to prepare their material for the examinations. "Our new design for our Final Examination certificate will render this year memorable." He had also pleasure in stating that from the beginning of the Society's year they had decided to supply The Chemist and Druggist free to the members. With Mrs. Gibson he had the honour of being invited, as president, to the Coronation Banquet given by the Pharmaceutical Society in London, where it was held in the Guildhall. This was an historic occasion. With Mrs. Gibson he also attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Liverpool in July and met many old friends. He was supported by the attendance of the vice-president, Mr. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their two daughters, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Tate, Miss Forrest, the first gold medallist and her sister, and Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Storey was also present, but owing to a bereavement had to return home.

Another pleasing incident in connexion with the examinations was that three of the candidates, Messrs. Charles Alexander McDowell (Part I), Daniel Leo McArdle and Stanley James Johnston (Part II) obtained the necessary percentage and were presented with gold medals. During the year a new scheme was introduced for the examinations by holding the theoretical portion one week before the practical. This change seemed to reduce the strain on the candidates, and allowed the examiners a great deal more time to go through the papers before the meeting of the Board. Referring to the statistics of the examinations, the president said the percentage of successes and failures under the new examiners corresponded very closely with previous results. He gave the following tables:—

December 1936	Entered	Passed	Referred	Failed
Part I	76	16	37	19
Part II	40	19	20	1
	116	35	57	20
June 1937				
Part I	70	23	26	18
Part II	49	17	18	13
	119	40	44	31
Total for year ...	235	75	101	51

During the year certificates were issued as follows: Licence 36, Preliminary Scientific 39, Preliminary 32.

Pharmaceutical Preliminary Results of the Queen's University

Autumn 1936.—4 candidates passed.
1 candidate passed at Matriculation standard.
4 candidates passed four subjects at P.P.E. standard.

Summer 1937.—6 candidates passed.
3 candidates passed four subjects at P.P.E. standard.
3 candidates passed three subjects at P.P.E. standard.

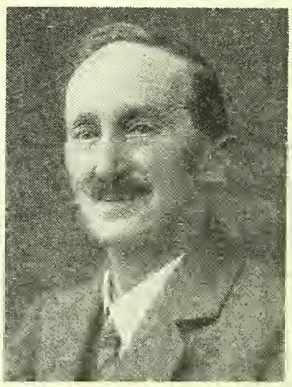
The issue of licences for the year ended December 31, 1937, was: Pharmaceutical chemists, 499; registered druggists, 43.

Number of Names in Register

Pharmaceutical chemists	905
Chemists and druggists	9
Registered druggists	138
Superintendents of bodies corporate (Ph.C.)	77
Superintendents of bodies corporate (R.D.)	2
Certified assistants	7
Apprentices	579

Committee meetings were held as follows:—Education 9, Law 3, Finance 9, General Purposes 0, House 0.

Mr. C. Abernethy



Mr. S. S. Badger

The President went on to express his sincere thanks to Mr. Kirkpatrick for the assistance which he had received from him. Mr. Kirkpatrick, he said, was a regular encyclopædia of knowledge in everything connected with the trade. He seemed to be in touch with everyone and with everything that was going on in the pharmaceutical world. To him was largely due the smooth running of the Council and finances during the year. The president also referred to the care and attention which Mr. Kirkpatrick devoted to the Society's interests. His advice was given freely at all times, and he took the greatest interest in the examinations.

Concluding, The President said letters had appeared in the Press from panel patients complaining of the service under National Health Insurance scheme rendered by doctors in writing prescriptions. He considered that they should thank Dr. Acheson for his very satisfactory reply to these letters in which he showed that insured persons were entitled to all necessary medicines. This did not include meat extracts nor every panacea that an insured person might have read about in an advertisement. The president also thanked Dr. Acheson for the well-deserved reference he made to the high standard of dispensing among chemists of Northern Ireland (*C. & D.*, October 9, p. 409). During the year 750,000 scripts for panel patients were handled. It was the aim of chemists to keep up the high standard.

Financial Statement

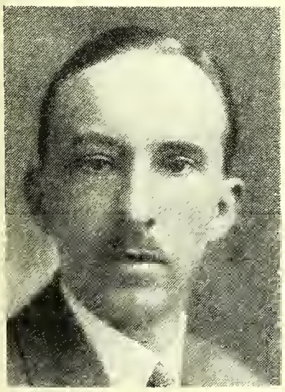
The financial statement was presented by Mr. William Martin (treasurer). The chief items on the income side were: Subscriptions, £140 3s.; licences, £833 11s. 4d.; certificate fees, £85 1s.; examination fees, £921 18s.; interest on investments, £219 11s. 4d. On the expenditure side: Salaries, etc., £733 3s. 6d.; examination expenses, £139 11s. 9d.; Conference, £93. In all the income amounted to £2,219 13s. and the expenditure £1,426 16s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £792 16s. 10d. These figures compare with £2,123 10s. 11d. in income last year, expenditure of £1,355 10s. and a surplus of £768 0s. 11d. The capital account was shown to stand at £13,341 17s. 10d.

Mr. J. W. Gray proposed that the financial statement be adopted.

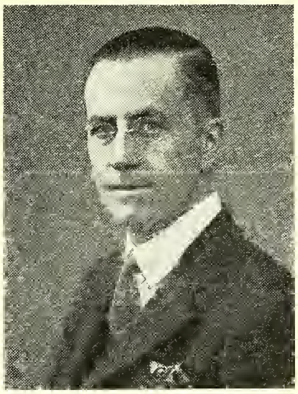
Mr. J. McGregor, who seconded, said it was a very healthy statement and congratulated the treasurer on its presentation.

Mr. P. Shinner said it seemed from the accounts that the balance represented the profit on the examination fees. He wondered, if that was the case, whether some relief could not be afforded to candidates. He also suggested that some of the surplus might be used to institute a course of post-graduate lectures for chemists. Such a course would be welcomed, as since the Society had come to its present property they had had only one lecture under the joint auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Ulster Medical Association. That lecture had been well received, and he would like to see many more of the same kind to keep chemists abreast of the latest developments.

Dr. Acheson, replying to the question of examination fees, said the examiners' expenses were included under the heading salaries, etc., so that the excess shown was only a nominal one. He thought the small attendance at the meeting was a vote of confidence in the Council. If anything started to go wrong they would have a crowded meeting.



Mr. S. H. Forrest



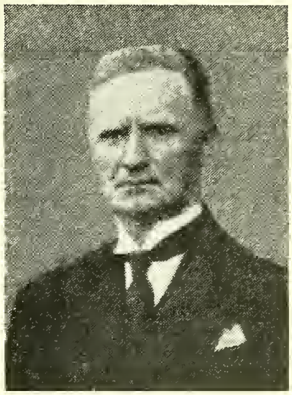
Mr. J. T. Nichol

Mr. W. J. Rankin said, on the expenditure side of the accounts, as printed, the different items were lumped too much under large headings. He asked if they could not be put separately. Mr. Rankin also inquired in regard to the Conference if any member of the Council who wished to go could go. A general impression in the trade, he said, was that too much should not be spent on delegates. It would be better for the Council to say how many should go.

The Secretary said £100 was fixed as the total amount which could be expended by the Council. He had been a representative on many occasions, and members could take it from him that the money shown in the accounts for expenses did not cover the expenses of any of the delegates.

Mr. Abernethy said that he and other members who had been at Liverpool were out of pocket. If notice was given the matter would be brought up at the Council.

Mr. A. Steed congratulated the members who had been returned. He referred to the Benevolent Fund for chemists, and said those in charge of it would be very thankful to receive any spare £1,000 which the Society had.



Mr. J. F. Grimes

Mr. Badger said a visit had been paid before the meeting by Mr. Rutledge, of Northern Rhodesia, an Ulsterman who left in 1926. Thanks to reciprocity with Northern Rhodesia there were many splendid openings for chemists there.

Dr. Acheson, speaking of his work, said he acted as a *liaison* officer between the Government and chemists more than was sometimes realised. Prescriptions came to him for scrutiny, and he had always given chemists the benefit of the doubt. The financial statement was adopted.

Thanks to President

A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. Badger, who said the members appreciated his work and the energy which he showed on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Samuel Hogg, who seconded, asked if a small committee could not be formed to give assistance in seeking out candidates for the Fairchild scholarship.

The Secretary said he was the representative in Ulster for the scholarship. The great trouble was to get an interest in it. There was any amount of material to come forward if the candidates could be given a little encouragement. One scholarship had been won in Ulster and several £5 prizes. Next year Mr. McDowell, who had received a gold medal, was a likely candidate, and he had also noted others whom he would try to get as candidates. It was up to employers to encourage their staffs. A boy entering for the scholarship would be helped for his Final examination and in his whole career. The winning of the scholarship was a great honour. "We have got a good reputation here for our qualified men," he said. "In fact, after a little it will be hard to get men because they will all want to go to England. There has been an open door for every one of our qualified men on the other side, thanks to reciprocity." In future, the Secretary added, they would not have so many apprentices coming in. Last year the number was thirty-two, the year before forty-one, and they used to get over 100. The figure for apprentices in the Register was not a true indication. If the Register was sifted down they might find not more than 350 *bona-fide* apprentices out of over 500.

The President, replying to the vote of thanks (which was heartily carried), said there was nothing like a little constructive criticism. It would be the duty of the Council to consider the ideas which had been put forward.

James B. Horner & Co., New York.—According to a report in the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" of New York, the ownership of James B. Horner & Co., New York, established in 1865, American essential oils merchants, has passed to the Orbis Products Corporation. Mr. Joseph Mathias, the owner of James B Horner, is retiring from business after being connected with the firm since 1878. Mr. Mathias was an acknowledged expert in his trade, particularly in American peppermint oil. He was well known and much respected by members of the London essential oil trade.

Two New Histories

"A Hundred Years of Chemistry"

By Alexander Findlay

ANY reasonably comprehensive study of the development of chemistry during the last hundred years will place in due perspective the outstanding discoveries in the science. In his recent book, which is one of the "Hundred Years" series (London: Duckworth, 15s.), Dr. Alexander Findlay, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen, has sketched a story of progress which begins shortly after the evolution of Dalton's atomic theory, and concludes with a consideration of some of the most recent developments in the application of chemistry to industry.

Although Professor Findlay appears to presume that his readers will be acquainted with the fundamental facts and principles of chemistry and that the book will for this reason appeal to the more advanced student, the succinct manner in which he expresses himself throughout makes the book a valuable addition to the works of reference on this subject.

The opening chapter gives the reader, as an historical background, some idea of the state of scientific knowledge prevailing late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries, during which time Lavoisier, Dalton and Avogadro were leading figures. Following this, an indication is given of how the confusion which existed in the minds of scientists early in the nineteenth century regarding the nature and behaviour of organic compounds was gradually clarified.

Considerable space is allotted to developments in the more intimate studies of the physical properties of matter, laws of chemical combination and theories of molecular structure, to which studies Le Bel and van 't Hoff contributed independently and almost at the same time their idea of a geometric spatial arrangement of atoms in the molecule—a conception which formed the foundations of stereochemistry.

Synthesis of Organic Compounds

The study of organic chemistry and the synthesis of organic compounds in the nineteenth century makes very interesting reading. Professor Findlay explains that early in the century organic chemistry was a chemistry of analysis, and that chemists devoted much energy to the isolation of organic substances which occurred in plants and animals and the determination of their composition and properties. Schemes of classification were then formulated from the rapidly increasing number of these newly found substances. The earlier knowledge of molecular structure possessed by chemists of this time threw much light on the question of synthesising organic compounds; and it is in this building up of more complex from simpler substances, Professor Findlay states, that organic chemistry has achieved its crowning glory. Among other distinguished scientists whose names are associated with organic synthesis, Berthelot received prominence for his work on acetylene in 1870. From this substance he made benzene, naphthalene and anthracene, thereby showing that it was possible to synthesise aromatic hydrocarbons as well as those of the aliphatic series.

A fascinating account of the discovery of dyestuffs during experimentation with coal tar products is given in the next chapter. In the early part of the nineteenth century most of the materials used in synthetic processes were coal tar products. The dyestuffs industry may be said to have begun when Perkin started production on a large scale in 1857, following his earlier work with aniline compounds. The synthetic drug industry, however, was much later in its development, although certain substances having a physiological action had been known early in that century. Thus, in 1881, Fischer made the first synthetic alkaloid kairine—a derivative of hydroxy-quinoline; and although this had little success, it led shortly after to the introduction of antipyrine, still one of the most familiar febrifuges.

The selective action of dyes prompted investigations which showed that certain compounds possessed a similar selective property on living tissue and bacterial organisms. From these researches arose the discovery of the organic arsenicals and other parasiticidal drugs. Continuing his story, Professor Findlay describes in sufficient detail the discovery of new elements and rare gases, and discusses radioactivity.

The closing chapter on the development of industry and chemistry relates in a captivating manner how the work of pioneer scientists has contributed towards the improvement of the amenities and comforts of everyday life, and how use has been made of early scientific knowledge in the development of present-day industry. Worthy of special mention is the section of biographical notes at the end of the book, in which details of about sixty of the most notable scientists of the nineteenth century are given. Professor Findlay has proved himself to be a scientist who can treat his subject as a whole rather than view it through the eyes of a specialist, and he is to be thanked for a notable volume.

"A History of Pharmacy"

By James Grier

TO our issue of January 5, 1935, Mr. James Grier, M.Sc., Ph. C., contributed an article entitled "The Making of 'The Compleat Pharmacist'"; and those of our readers who remember that contribution are well aware of Mr. Grier's interest in the history of pharmacy and of his lucidity in the presentation of his facts and inferences. Written primarily for students (London: The Pharmaceutical Press, 6s.), and in particular for those entering for the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, "A History of Pharmacy" will be found a storehouse of historical data the collection of which must have involved considerable labour. The average student's first impression on opening the volume may conceivably be one of thankfulness that he is not to be examined concerning events of earlier date than the year 1600 of the present era.

Arrangement of the Subject-Matter

The arrangement of the subject-matter skilfully circumvents, if it does not entirely obviate, the familiar difficulty of having to return on one's tracks and pick up a dropped thread of narrative. Following a brief introduction, Part I is devoted to ancient Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, Hebrew medicine, the Græco-Roman period, Arabian and Mediæval periods, and herbals. Part II includes such features as historical sketches of selected drugs and the steps taken to abolish adulteration in materia medica. Part III deals with the transition from alchemy to chemistry, pharmacopœias, and developments in modern chemistry. Part IV comprises the chapter-headings Animal Remedies; Infection and Bacteriology; Antiseptics and Disinfectants; Chemotherapy. Part V is allotted to poisons and their antidotes. There are seven full-page illustrations.

In planning a book so rich in facts as the work under review, it is improbable that any two authors would be in entire agreement as to the acceptance or rejection of a given sequence of records. For our own part, we find the lists of pharmacopœial names of preparations (for instance, the one on pp. 170-171) of great historical interest, but we question whether they are of much value to students. Possibly they are intended to form a memory test. We could have wished, on the other hand, for a rather more generous allowance of space for detailed reference to the brilliant team-work characteristic of present-day chemotherapy, examples of which are set forth by Professor E. C. Dodds with his customary felicity of phrase in the October issue of "The Practitioner." We are much indebted to the author for his tribute (p. 39) to The Chemist and Druggist. We are inclined to think that he is the first reader to notice a double misprint in the article to which he refers—though we are not quite certain of this at an interval of ten years. No one knows better than those responsible for putting this paper to press the difficulty of eradicating every misprint from a final proof; and we have only to go six pages further in Mr. Grier's book to find a similar instance, the date of the publication at Antwerp of the "Ricettario Fiorentino" in a Latin translation being there given as 1650 instead of 1560. Similarly, "castorum" occurs on p. 205, although "castoreum" is found twice on p. 208. The year of the Rose case (p. 112) should preferably be printed as 1703/04, the actual day being March 15; and if the formula for Dover's powder (p. 82) was published (by someone unnamed) in 1740, the author's own publication of it took place—even allowing for the vagaries of eighteenth-century publishers and their title-pages—about eight years earlier. We need hardly add that small matters of this kind do not substantially modify our regard for the author's solid contribution to a subject previously approached from many angles, but never treated more concisely nor with a better balance between many and sometimes conflicting claims.

Evans' Biological Institute Extensions

THE new extensions to Evans' Biological Institute at Runcorn were opened by the Earl of Derby, K.G., on October 7 in the presence of a distinguished gathering of medical men and civic dignitaries. The premises were described in our issue of October 9 (pp. 417-19).

In an interview prior to the opening ceremony, Dr. H. A. Mitchell, the medical director, told our representative that the Institute was the result of continuous development. "It may truly be stated," remarked Dr. Mitchell, "that no branch of medicine has shown greater advance during the past two decades than that concerned with immunology and biological therapy, and it is research work in this connexion in which the Institute is primarily engaged. Whereas, comparatively a few years ago, such conditions as diphtheria and lockjaw were attended by a high mortality, it is now possible by means of toxoids and antitoxins to prevent and cure these conditions; so that in these days the fear of diphtheria has diminished and injuries received in peace or war need not give rise to tetanus."

The essential feature of the Institute is research work with a view to providing the medical profession with means of preventing disease in their National Health campaign and forging more effective weapons against disease. "The staff realise that although the last quarter of a century has seen such great progress in medicine," concluded Dr. Mitchell, "there is still much unknown and, untrammelled by commercial considerations, the definite scientific tradition established in the early years is being maintained."

At the luncheon in the Masonic Hall, Runcorn, Mr. T. Edward Lescher, O.B.E., managing director of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., past-chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and past-chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, welcomed the physicians, surgeons and civic chiefs.

The Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was attended by the Mayor of Widnes (Councillor P. Hanley), the chairman of Runcorn Urban District Council (Mr. T. Clare), and a large number of well-known members of the medical profession.

In asking Lord Derby to declare the new extensions open, **Mr. Lescher** said: We are particularly fortunate in having Lord Derby to open the latest addition to Evans' Biological Institute in view of the fact that Lord Derby is Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, and the Institute is an offshoot of the University.

My company, Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have nearly a century-old connexion with the city of Liverpool, but the history of Evans' Biological Institute only commenced as late as 1903. In that year Professor (afterwards Sir Rupert) Boyce, Professor of Pathology, and Professor Sherrington (afterwards Sir Charles), Professor of Physiology, together with Dr. Annett, then Lecturer in Comparative Pathology, conceived the idea of establishing a farm station in Runcorn for the study of comparative pathology.

The moneys to finance the scheme were found by those interested in the Liverpool University Medical School. As a result, the Incorporated Institute of Comparative Pathology was founded, and the idea was that any profit from the products made there was to go to further research. A committee of management appointed by the University was then formed, consisting of Professor A. W. W. Dale (vice-Chancellor of the University); Professor R. Boyce; Professor C. S. Sherrington; Mr. E. K. Muspratt; Mr. Allsopp; Mr. Hughes, of the Harrison Line; Mr. J. J. Evans; and his son Mr. J. H. E. Evans, now chairman of this company. Professor Annett, who in the meantime had been appointed to the Chair of Comparative Pathology, was appointed Medical Superintendent.

In 1911 the Institute was taken over by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, and became a branch of their business. Manufacturing and research were greatly stimulated during the war. When the war ended we were fortunate in having a visit from Dr. H. A. Mitchell, who had been a medical officer with the Canadian troops. Dr. Mitchell came to the Institute for some three months' experience prior to returning to Canada, and he found things here so interesting that he has been with us ever since, becoming medical superintendent in 1921.

Research work, on strictly bacteriological lines leading to increased production, made the buildings of the Institute inadequate. The present laboratories were completed in 1928, and a year ago the new additions were commenced on the site of the older works. . . . It has always been insisted upon that research and production at Evans' Institute should be conducted on strictly ethical lines, and we have never allowed any other consideration to alter this policy.

The visit of you, Lord Derby, to-day and the presence of such a distinguished gathering of the medical profession will serve as a great encouragement to all concerned with the progress of Evans' Biological Institute, and I ask you to declare open these buildings

Photo] [Press Port. Bureau
THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

In the course of his address, **Lord Derby** said this was one of the occasions on which he felt very strongly and definitely an inferiority complex, because he knew perfectly well that he was supposed to speak after a man who knew his subject thoroughly and had his notes prepared, and knew that the man who followed him had no notes with him. Whilst he was preparing to take notes as Mr. Lescher spoke, he found he had no lead in his pencil! (Laughter.) Coming up there, he saw outside a church in Runcorn, "If anybody does you a good turn, don't forget it." Mr. Lescher had done him a number of good turns, and he (Lord Derby) did not forget it; and was only too delighted to say "Yes" when Mr. Lescher asked him to open this building.

He did not know before how much this new enterprise was connected with the University of which for so many years he had been Chancellor. When Mr. Lescher enumerated some of the names, however, it brought back to him all the early years of his Chancellorship and those associated with it—Professor Dale, Mr. Muspratt, and others—and one liked to think that although they had left them their work was not forgotten, and that it was still with them at the moment and bringing to the University, of which he was personally so proud, the prestige which he hoped would always remain. He had all through his life opened new buildings and new institutions, and often people had said to him that he would see new inventions.

"I always view new inventions with a certain amount of suspicion," he continued, "especially when people tell me they are labour-saving. While I quite agree with anything that will help the housewife in her work at home, I am afraid I have some of the old spirit of Lancashire which resents any new innovation, any new innovation which says 'labour-saving' but which so often means labour displacement. To-day I cannot feel that. Here it is no question of labour saving, but a question of life saving, and, what is more important, suffering saving. Anything that can be done whilst people are lying ill to avoid or alleviate suffering must be something which appeals to us all here. You have mentioned some of the products that come from this institution, and here you are doing everything that you possibly can to help the suffering to find remedies for pain and disease and in that way contributing to the health of the nation at large.

"The mere fact that we were able to deal with tetanus in a way that was never dreamt of before saved many lives during the war. As you say, there may be round the corner every sort of new discovery that may be of advantage to the community at large, and in trying to find what is round the corner you are doing admirable work to alleviate pain and suffering. I cannot add anything to my appreciation of the honour and privilege you have done me, and I will now declare this building open."

Following the opening, visitors made a tour of the various sections of the Institute.

Trade Notes

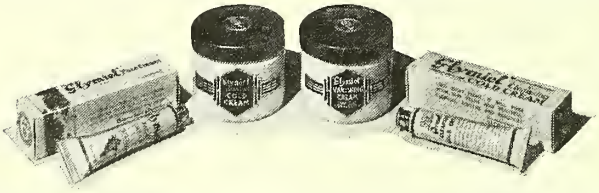
Do-Do tablets are advertised in this issue by International Laboratories, Ltd., Smedley Street, London, S.W.8.

Howards' aspirin bonus.—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, are offering a bonus on their aspirin tablets during October and November, provided a window display is made. Further details are given elsewhere in this issue.

Two new beauty creams.—Proprietary Agencies, Ltd., 1 Warple Way, London, W.3, have just placed on the market two companion creams: Phillips' magnesia texture cream and Phillips' magnesia cleansing cream (known jointly as Phillips' magnesia beauty creams). These products have proved remarkably successful on the American market. The use of this alkaline powder is intended to neutralise a skin marred by coarseness and blemishes due to excess acidity. One size of each cream is issued, and an opening bonus offer with an attractive pale-blue moulded display stand, which is given free, is available.

Phyllosan tablets are again to be the subject of the whole of the front page of "The Daily Mail." Special window displays will be dressed free for chemists who wish to link up with this publicity, and attractive showcards will be supplied on application to Natural Chemicals, Ltd., 12 Clipstone Street, London, W.1.

Two new lines.—Sangers, Ltd., 42a Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1, announce the introduction of two new lines in the Glymiel series of toilet preparations, namely a dressing-table jar of Glymiel vanishing cream and a similar pack of cold cream, together with tubes of both preparations for selling at a popular price.



Sloan's liniment.—Elsewhere in this issue particulars are given of the trade terms of Sloan's liniment, the distributors of which are William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Power Road, Chiswick, London, W.4. Messrs. Warner can supply a number of attractive showcards relating to this proprietary, and one of these is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Keydex key caps.—Cross-Courtenay, Ltd., 125 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, are the concessionaires for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for coloured key caps known as Keydex. These caps are designed for fitting to the Yale type of key so that where more than one key is used, it is possible by the embossing to distinguish one from another in the dark. Certain national advertisers have adopted Keydex caps as an advertising novelty.

Realite lighting.—Rowlands Electrical Accessories, Ltd., Hockley Hill, Birmingham, 18, offer to send to those who write for it a 48-page book explaining methods of economy in display lighting.

Fem tablets.—Beaumont Products, Southport, are making an introductory bonus offer in connexion with Fem brand tablets, a remedy for periodic pain.

Increased prices.—A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1, announce that owing to increased costs they have been compelled to raise the retail prices of Lactol.

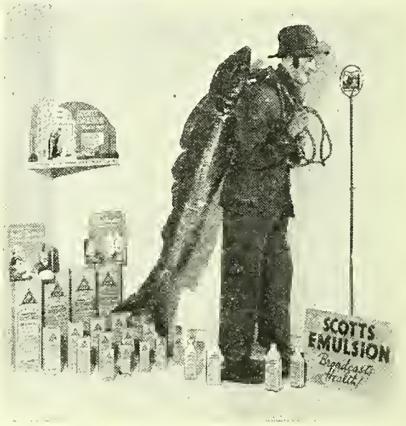
Cachets Faivre.—Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., North Circular Road, London, N.W.2, announce that Cachets Faivre have been added to the Chemists' Friends list. This proprietary is now being nationally advertised, and a special bonus is available until November 30. An attractive showcard has been prepared for use in conjunction with an offer of free samples.

Diet for school children.—Energen Foods Co., Ltd., Bridge Road, London, N.W.10, have added to their diet series of publications a new booklet entitled "Diet for Children of School Age." Copies of this publication will be supplied to chemists for distribution.

Christmas novelties.—The Fenton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 13 Bartlett's Buildings, London, E.C.4, have brought out a number of novelties suitable for Christmas gifts including greeting puffs. Another which is both unusual and attractive is the "Vanity Fair" puff pack.

Nasal vaccine.—Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, City Road, London, N.1, have introduced under the name of Warrick brand nasal vaccine a preparation of unusual interest for the prevention of colds, catarrh and similar ailments. Each mil of the nasal vaccine contains staphylococci 200 million, pneumococci 200 million, *M. catarrhalis* 200 million, *B. influenzæ* 100 million, *B. Friedlander* 100 million, *B. septus* 100 million, in normal saline with 0.5 per cent. phenol and 0.03 per cent. *p*-chlor-m-xylenol. The vaccine is packed in bottles of 5, 10 and 30 mils, each with a pipette. Further details of this preparation are given in the company's advertisement.

Window display award.—It will be recalled that in connexion with this year's Chemists Exhibition, there was held a window display competition, the results of which were decided by the votes of the chemists who visited the Albert Hall. That of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.4, as shown in the accompanying illustration, has been awarded the first place. This show can be loaned from the company by any chemist having a window not less than six ft. high by six ft. wide in a suitable position. Alternative periods should be suggested, as there is already a waiting list for the limited number of displays immediately available. Only one display can be sent to each district.



New showcards.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, have recently issued two new showcards. The one relates to Tabloid toners and Soloid stains and the other to Ryzamin rice polishings concentrate. Chemists who wish for a copy of either of these silent salesmen can obtain it on request.

"C. & D." Retail Price List

The change in the index of dispensing and selling prices for September was a little more marked than usual. The figure was 1.3 higher in drugs, being 154.0 against 152.7 in August and 148 in the corresponding month of 1936. The advance is not entirely due to the rise in ephedrine ; several other commodities have been subject to slightly higher quotations. The surgical dressings figure remains at 138.5.

Deaths

Dow.—At 958 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on October 5, Mr. James Dow, M.P.S., in business at 1137 Argyle Street for the past twelve years. Mr. Dow, who qualified in 1905, was for some years secretary of Glasgow Pharmacy Club, and was a founder member of Lodge Galen, Glasgow.

Hawthorne.—On October 4, Maud, wife of Mr. Archibald Hawthorne, chemist and druggist, Barton-on-Humber, formerly of 100 High Street, Brentford West.

Hodder.—At Merton, Wareham, Dorset, on October 11, Mr. Harry Gibson Hodder, M.P.S., late of London Road Pharmacy, Kingston-on-Thames.

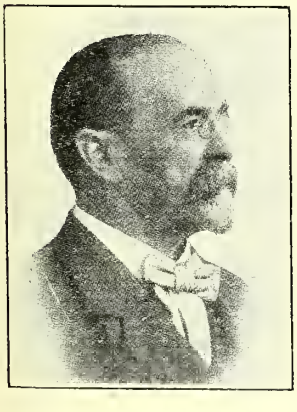
Moore.—In Dublin, on October 12, Sir John William Moore, M.D., aged ninety-two. Sir John Moore was the Government visitor to the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and as recently as July last was present at the Licence examination at Lower Mount Street. He commenced practice in 1868, and was knighted in 1900.

Morgan.—On October 10, Mr. Arthur Williams Morgan, M.P.S. (A. W. Morgan & Co., Ltd., chemists, Bedford), aged forty-five.

Owbridge.—At his residence at Skirlaugh, Yorkshire, recently, Mr. Frederick W. Owbridge, chairman and governing director of W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., aged sixty-seven. The firm was founded by his uncle, the late Mr. W. T. Owbridge, then a chemist in Porter Street, Hull. Mr. F. W. Owbridge entered the business as a youth and had experience of all its departments. He took control of the business about thirty-three years ago, and its expansion continued under his direction. He was a freemason and a keen sportsman. Generously minded, only his family and most intimate friends were aware of his unostentatious benefactions. Mr. Owbridge leaves a widow and a married daughter.

Rowlands.—At his residence, 56 Ightenhill Park Lane, Burnley, on October 6, Mr. G. F. Rowlands, for twenty years representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., in East Lancashire.

Waring.—At his residence in West Bridgford, Nottingham, on October 6, Mr. Edwin Scholey Waring, M.P.S., aged seventy-nine. Mr. Waring went to Nottingham nearly fifty years ago as assistant to the late Mr. E. Pearson, a chemist in the city. He soon transferred his services to Mr. Jesse Boot (afterwards Lord Trent), and remained with the Boots organisation as a director in some of the companies till his retirement three years ago. Mr. Waring was well known and highly esteemed in pharmacy. In 1928 his seventieth birthday was celebrated in Nottingham by a luncheon and numerous presentations. For a long time he was a member of the Pharmaceutical Committees for the city and county of Nottingham, and he gave evidence before more than one parliamentary committee. He was also a member of the advisory committee on pharmacy of University College, Nottingham. In his younger days he was leader of the Waring Glee Quartet, which was well known in the Midlands ; he was also keenly interested in cricket. The funeral service was held at St. Giles' Church, West Bridgford, and the interment took place in Wilford Hill Cemetery. Mr. H. E. Prince represented the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society ; Lord Trent was represented ; and Messrs. Percy Sparks and W. Lee were also present.


Mr. E. S. Waring, M.P.S.

Williamson.—At Ivanhoe, Bilston Road, Aigburth, on October 7, Mr. Alfred Edward Williamson, F.C.S., joint managing director of John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists 1921), Ltd., 27-35 Duke Street, Liverpool, 1. The history of the well-known Liverpool business of which Mr. Williamson was joint managing director was given in our issue of July 24 (p. 100).

Personalities

Wor. Bro. Parkin S. Booth (Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London, E.C.1), King George V Lodge, has been promoted to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire as Past Provincial Assistant Director of Ceremonies.

Mr. Walter G. George and Mrs. George, 21 Frimley Gardens, Mitcham, Surrey, celebrated their golden wedding on October 11. Mr. George, whose father, Mr. F. B. George, was in business as a chemist at Calne, Wilts, was apprenticed to Mr. C. Ferneley, chemist, Worcester, and was afterwards with Long & Son, chemists, Brighton. In 1881 he decided to forsake pharmacy and devote himself entirely to athletics. Fifty-one years ago Mr. George ran the mile in 4 min. 12¾ sec., which time remained a world's record for thirty-seven years. Altogether Mr. George captured twelve A.A.A. championships before turning professional in 1884. In 1882 and 1884 he won the half-mile, the mile and four-mile A.A.A. championships on the same day. As an amateur he won over 1,000 prizes. Mr. George's peak year was 1884, when he established all records from 1,000 yards to twelve miles at Stamford Bridge.

Business Changes

Mr. A. Bloom, M.P.S., has taken over the old-established business of Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, 28 Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

We are notified of the following new telephone numbers:—Solport Bros., Ltd., 184 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1: Clerkenwell 2472/3/4. Vareen, Ltd., 86 Portobello Road, London, W.11: Park 5622.

Mr. R. Campbell Feather (managing director, Meggeson & Co., Ltd.) has been appointed a director of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, in place of Mr. H. Vincent Dodd, who has resigned. Mr. Geoffrey A. N. Hirst (deputy-chairman and governing director, Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd.) has also accepted a seat on the board of the Association.

Coming Events

Tuesday, October 19

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, Manchester, at 8.30 p.m. Speech day and presentation of prizes to students.

North London Pharmaceutical Association. North Library, Manor Gardens, Holloway Road, N.7, at 8.30 p.m. Opening meeting.

Peterborough and District Chemists' Association, Angel Hotel, Peterborough, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by annual meeting of Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Pharmaceutical Society, Harrow and District Branch, Gayton Rooms, Station Road, Harrow, at 8.30 p.m. Address by Mr. H. M. Hirst on "Pharmaceutical Council Problems—Present and Future."

Wednesday, October 20

Pharmaceutical Society, and National Pharmaceutical Union, Oxford and District Branches. Committee Room, Town Hall, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. F. W. Yeomans on "Pharmaceutical Matters."

Thursday, October 21

Western Pharmacists' Association, Stewart's Restaurant, 50 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual re-union, supper and whist drive. Tickets 5s. each.

North-East London Pharmaceutical Association and Branches. St. John's Institute, Urswick Road, Hackney, at 3 p.m. Meeting.

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Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

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D/71. Ammivislaga (kidney medicine)
W/12. Antoxylin
B/12. Atco thermometers
S/71. Elasto-Velvex
D/11. Fluorapiate
R/12. H.R.H. toothbrushes

THE
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
VOL. CXXVII October 16, 1937 NO. 3010

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Twenty-One Years of Progress

On the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of the formation of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers we publish in this issue (pp. 454–464) a brief history of the main activities of the Association, and a review of the progress and developments in the British fine chemical industry during the post-war period. Throughout its life the Association has been unusually successful in both protecting and promoting the interests of the many branches of the chemical industry. Its work has been controlled and directed by leaders of outstanding character, who, when the occasion demanded it, were well qualified to speak and act with authority on behalf of the industry. The achievements of the Association reflect the organising ability and distinguished service of the two general managers, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock and Mr. Davidson Pratt.

The Fine Chemical Section of the Association, known as Group VI, has been led by chairmen in whom this important branch of the industry has at all times had full confidence. The outstanding success of Group VI was, of course, that of securing the recognition and protection of the manufacture of fine chemicals as a " key " industry. On this corner-stone the industry of manufacturing pharmaceutical and technical chemicals, analytical reagents and research chemicals, photographic chemicals, aromatic synthetics and isolates, etc., has been steadily built up. The inherent pre-war weakness of the industry was its limited capacity to produce without having to rely on foreign sources for its basic materials. No longer does that unsatisfactory and dangerous position exist. Production is now comprehensive, adequate in quantity and well up to world standard in quality and what is, in our opinion, the most important feature, the industry is self-reliant, so far as natural resources permit.

The " key " importance of the industry goes far beyond the realms of pharmacy and medicine; the basic manufacturing industries of the country owe most of their well-publicised improvements to British produced fine chemicals. In this age of rapid developments the efficiency and progress of every industry is, to no small extent, measured by the results achieved in the works laboratory, in which British fine chemicals are now in common use. Many products which are admittedly fine chemicals are now being produced at prices which allow for their bulk use in industrial processes, thus adding to the prestige of British manufacturers. This almost limitless field of technical chemicals is still being developed. Progress in the manufacture of pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals has been on broad lines and a feature of importance is the improved and standardised quality of these products. Years of persistent research have resulted in the manufacture in this country of comprehensive groups of medical specialities. This comparatively new branch of the industry seems certain to become of even greater importance. The production of a full range of photographic chemicals, the industrial consumption of which has increased enormously and which are vital to the protection of the nation, is now assured. In other directions, such as aromatic synthetics and isolates, there is evidence that British production is now adequate in all respects. It is, however, in times of national peril that the industry would justify its demand of 1920 to be designated and treated as a " key " industry. Unhappily, perhaps, at no time more than the present has the need for a strong and self-reliant fine chemical industry been so obvious.

The brief reports of some of the developments and progress made by individual firms are in themselves proof of the good use that has been made of the assistance afforded to the industry. Without exception, it is a record of expansion indicating increased output and the production of new products, which has involved the outlay of huge sums of money in plant, equipment, buildings, and so forth. The numbers of people engaged in the industry are now counted in their thousands, including a large number of highly qualified men and women. If we may offer one word of constructive comment we would quote from the statement of one of the leading firms in the industry : " . . . it is the constant aim . . . not to impinge upon the established activities of other British manufacturers but to support the expressed desires of the Government that they should continue to manufacture fresh lines which are at present imported, and play their part in making this country as far as possible independent. . . ." The Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and its members are to be congratulated on their achievements during the past twenty-one years.

The Second Phase

During the past few weeks our readers have been liberally supplied—we had almost written " bombarded "—with information regarding mandelic acid and *p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide. Such popularity, in the case of a new therapeutic agent, is usually followed by a caveat against its secondary effects, real or assumed ; and while mandelic acid seems, so far, to have a clean bill of health in well-understood conditions, its rival in popularity has already incurred the shaking of heads. The issue of " The Journal of the American Medical Association " for October 2 has as its first editorial article a warning, extending to more than a column, based on nine reports of toxic " manifestations " arising from the use of this chemical. Without discussing these reports at the moment, we may add for the information of our readers that sunlight is apparently a factor in accentuating any undesirable results observed, and that the administration of other drugs in association with *p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide should be avoided until further knowledge is available.

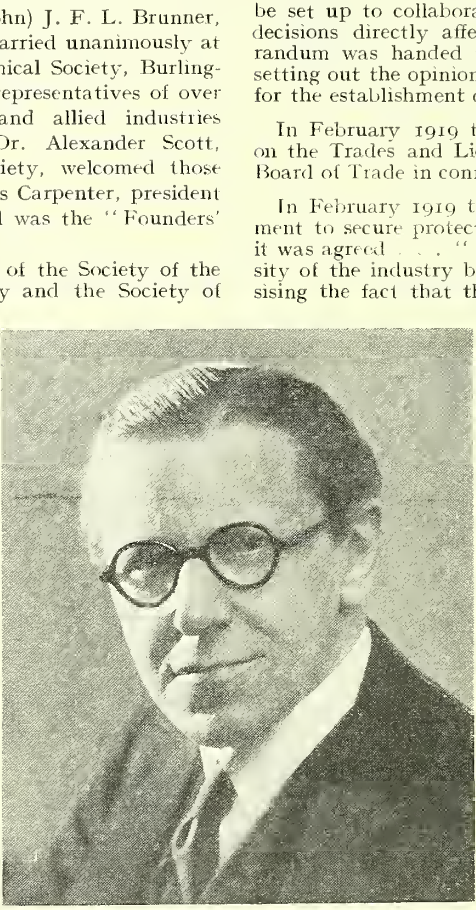
A.B.C.M. Twenty-first Anniversary

THE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS is this week celebrating its Twenty-first Birthday. We record, in chronological order, the chief events and activities of the Association together with a Review of the post-war Progress and Developments of the BRITISH FINE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

"THAT in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that British firms engaged in chemical manufacture and its allied industries should form themselves into an Association, having the objects described under Items 1 to 5 of the Report of the Joint Committee." This resolution, moved by Mr. (the late Sir John) J. F. L. Brunner, and seconded by Mr. R. G. Perry, was carried unanimously at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, on May 23, 1916, at which representatives of over one hundred firms in the chemical and allied industries attended. This meeting, at which Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S., president of the Chemical Society, welcomed those present, was presided over by Dr. Charles Carpenter, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was the "Founders' Meeting" of the A.B.C.M.

Earlier in the year a Joint Committee of the Society of the Chemical Industry, the Chemical Society and the Society of Dyers and Colourists had been set up at the suggestion of the Chemical Society to consider the best methods of promoting co-operation between British chemical manufacturers. In this way, the records show, the original idea of forming an organisation to promote and protect the chemical industry came from the three technical societies, and that the leaders in the movement were Dr. Charles Carpenter and Dr. Alexander Scott.

A provisional committee was appointed at the Founders' Meeting, and consisted of the late Sir William Pearce, the late Dr. Alfred Rée, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, Dr. Charles Carpenter, Mr. R. G. Perry and Mr. C. A. Hill. Later the late Mr. F. Brock, Dr. (now Sir) M. O. Foster, Sir William Lever (the late Lord Leverhulme), the late Mr. C. P. Merriman, the late Sir Max Muspratt, the late Mr. A. T. Smith, Sir Alfred Mond (the late Lord Melchett), and Mr. Norman Holden were invited to join the Committee. Sir William Pearce was the first honorary treasurer, and held that position for the next six years. At the final meeting of the provisional committee in December 1916 it was reported that the preliminary work of establishing the organisation had been completed and the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers was duly incorporated under the Companies Acts.



Photo] [*Elliott & Fry*

MR. E. V. EVANS, O.B.E., F.I.C.
CHAIRMAN, 1937-38

The first annual general meeting of members was held in London on June 12, 1917, Dr. Charles Carpenter presiding. It was reported that one hundred and ten firms had taken up membership and their combined capital totalled about £39,000,000. Groups, with their committees, of the various branches of the industry were being set up, the Fine Chemical Group being one of the strongest. Amongst other activities reported were negotiations with Government departments, including the war-time trade restrictions and an appeal to the Government to reduce the cost of industrial alcohol in order to allow for its greater use in the chemical industries.

On February 14, 1918, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock was appointed general manager of the Association.

The first move to seek assistance for the British dye industry is recorded in June 1918, when a request was sent to the Board of Trade "that an Advisory Committee of the industry should be set up to collaborate with that department in arriving at decisions directly affecting their interests." Later a memorandum was handed to the President of the Board of Trade setting out the opinion of the Association and recommendations for the establishment of the dye industry on a national basis.

In February 1919 the Association was given representation on the Trades and Licensing Committee, set up to advise the Board of Trade in connexion with dyestuff production.

In February 1919 there was the first intimation of a movement to secure protection for the fine chemical industry, when it was agreed . . . "to urge upon the Government the necessity of the industry being regarded as a key industry, emphasising the fact that this industry would require a measure of assistance for a period of years that would allow for the reconstruction and development of the industry."

A Commission consisting of twenty representatives of the industry visited the German chemical works in the occupied territories in May 1919. A detailed report on the visit was issued to members.

By June 1919, membership of the Association had increased to 145 firms with a combined capital of £70,000,000, with seven affiliated associations representing wood and tar distillers, manufacturers of fertilisers, disinfectants, sulphate of ammonia, benzole and sulphuric acid.

In July 1919 the first social function of the Association was held in the form of a "Victory" Dinner.

The first issue of the Association's "Directory of British Chemicals and their Manufacturers" was published in July 1919. The directory was printed in several foreign languages, including Russian and Chinese, and copies were distributed throughout the world. This publication has since been published regularly every two years and has become a standard book of reference for British chemicals.

The annual report for the year ended May 31, 1920, indicates that a conference of dye users, dye makers and intermediate and raw material producers was held at the Board of Trade and presided over by Mr. (now Sir) Percy Ashley. The Government were also being pressed to take immediate action to protect the fine chemical industry, in view of the cancellation of the Import and Export Regulations, under a judgment of Mr. Justice Sankey.

An important development is recorded in July 1920, when the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association was formed. This new organisation was instituted as a result of action taken by the A.B.C.M. with the object of bringing the chemical and plant manufacturers into closer co-operation.

In December 1920, the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Bill, 1920, was before Parliament. The introduction of this legislation was the direct result of three years' persistent activities on the part of the Association, and its hotly contested passage through the House of Commons was championed throughout by the Association's general manager, Mr. Woolcock, who was at this time Member of Parliament for Central Hackney. The Bill was finally passed on December 23, 1920, and came into operation on January 15, 1921, for a period of ten years. The securing of this aid for the dye industry was the outstanding achievement of the Association to date. It is interesting to note that Mr. Woolcock, who was a member of the original Dyestuffs Licensing Committee, has recently been reappointed for a further period. After sixteen years' service, he is now the only remaining member of the original committee.

Key Industries

The second great success of the Association was the introduction of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, which was presented to Parliament on May 9, 1921. This legislation experienced fierce political opposition in the House. Part I of the Bill dealt exclusively with " key " industries, of which the fine chemical industry was by far the most important. It may be put on record that the chemical manufacturers, through their Association, were responsible for the introduction of the first import tariff in this country, at least in our time. The Bill was finally approved by Parliament on August 20, 1921, and came into operation on October 1, 1921, for a period of five years. Without this assistance the production of fine chemicals could not have flourished; with its aid the industry has developed throughout the post-war period and to-day is soundly established and efficient, capable of meeting the country's industrial requirements in times of peace and the nation's needs in times of peril.

Following the issue by the Board of Trade of the " List of Articles chargeable with Duty " under Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Association and various individual members were constantly engaged in opposing applications made to the Board of Trade for certain products to be struck out of the List. It will be recalled that the hearing of these cases before the Referee was, in some instances, very protracted. Each side, the merchanting importers and the home manufacturers, were represented by an array of counsel worthy of the Court of Appeal, supported by " expert " witnesses. Much time, not a little ingenuity and thousands of pounds were spent by the opposing interests in their endeavour to prove or disprove to the Referee "what was a fine chemical."

At the British Industries Fair held in the spring of 1922, the Association organised the first representative Chemical Exhibit. Some sixty manufacturers exhibited their products in the Chemical Hall.

At the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, which was opened on April 23, 1924, the Chemical Exhibit was organised by the Association. It was the largest section in the Palace of Industry, covering a floor space of 40,000 square feet. The exhibit was thoroughly representative of every branch of the chemical and allied industries, a striking feature being the scientific section. Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary visited the Chemical Exhibit on May 2, 1924.

In October 1925, the Association's representative, Mr. Woolcock, gave evidence before the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade, with particular reference to the progress made in the dye and fine chemical industries.

Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, was due to expire on August 19, 1926. The Association submitted to the Board a memorandum giving details of the progress made in the fine chemical industry since 1921, and later gave evidence before a committee set up by the Board of Trade to report on the working of the Act. On March 29, 1926, the committee recommended the continuance of the key industry duties. The following month the Finance Act included a provision for the reimposition of the duties for a period of ten years. It is gratifying to note that the opposition to the continuance of the duties was negligible compared with that experienced at the time the original Bill was before Parliament in 1921.

In 1927 the Association set up a Works Technical Committee to formulate "Model Safety Rules for use in the Chemical Industry. The Committee's investigations were carried on over a period of years, and safety rules, in provisional form, were issued in 1929.

On May 1, 1928, Mr. Woolcock resigned his position as general manager and secretary of the Association. The annual report of that year records, " Mr. Woolcock has served the Association with conspicuous ability and distinction for the past ten years, and the Council wish to record their sincere appreciation of the invaluable services which he has rendered to the Association and to the chemical industry of this country."

Mr. J. Davidson Pratt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., Chief Superintendent of the Chemical Warfare Research Department of the War Office, was appointed to succeed Mr. Woolcock.

Early in 1929 the Association undertook to carry out a detailed review of British patent legislation in connexion with investigations on this subject by a Departmental Committee. The Patents Committee of the Association was reconstituted and strengthened, with Dr. Alfred Rée as chairman. A memorandum was prepared and submitted to the Board of Trade, and the Association's representatives appeared to give evidence before the Patent Committee of the Board of Trade. Ultimately the activities of the Association, which were carried on in conjunction with other industrial organisations, culminated in the Patents and Designs Act, 1932. This new legislation provided for many modifications and improvements in patent law of the utmost importance to all branches of the chemical industry.

For some years prior to 1930 the British Engineering Standards Association had been functioning by setting up accepted standards of various classes of materials. In 1930 the Association, following representations by the Standardisation of Tar Products Tests Committee, at a conference of chemical organisations, succeeded in bringing about the reconstitution of the B.E.S.A., under the title of British Standards Institution, with a division of the Institution to deal with standardisation in relation to chemistry.

The next important work of the Association was that of securing the continuance of the Dyestuffs Act.

In December 1930, this protection for the dye industry was extended for one year under the Expiring Laws (Continuance) Act, 1930. The Government took similar action in the following years.

In March 1932, considerable assistance was given to the chemical industry as a whole by the operation from the first of that month of the Import Duties Act, 1932. This legislation provided for a general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. on all imports of foreign origin, with the exception of a few products which were specially exempted and some others which were liable to a duty in excess of 10 per cent. For the past five years the Association has been constantly engaged in securing additions to the Free List or obtaining the imposition of higher rates of duty on products competitive with home-produced articles.

Ottawa Conference

In July 1932 the chairman, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, and the general manager, Mr. J. Davidson Pratt, represented the Association at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Adjustments in the tariffs of the Commonwealth Governments that were favourable to British-produced chemicals and allied products were thus obtained, and since that time the working of the Ottawa Agreements Act has assisted in the increase of our exports of chemical products to Empire countries.

In 1933 the Association amended its constitution by a revision of the Articles of Association. In the same year considerable work was carried out in investigating and reporting to a Government Committee on trade mark legislation. The Association was engaged on this important subject during the following two years. This work was ultimately concluded with the passing of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1937.

Some fifteen years of steady effort on the part of the Association and the proper development of the dye industry was reflected in the passing of the new Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, on March 28, 1934. Protection for the dye and intermediate industries was thus secured for an indefinite period.

In the latter part of 1934 and during 1935 the Association performed valuable services for its members in making representations on behalf of the chemical industry in regard to the new poisons legislation recommended by the Poisons Board under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Substantial modifications of great importance to chemical manufacturers were thus secured.

In 1935 the Association organised and staged a combined exhibit representative of the British chemical industry at the Brussels Exhibition.

During 1935 and in the early months of 1936 the Fine Chemical Group of the Association drew up and presented to the Board of Trade Committee, which was set up to investigate and report on the progress made by the industry during the past fifteen years, a detailed statement in support of the continuance of the key industry duties. The Departmental Committee's report was favourable, and its recommendation for the continuance of the duties for a further period of ten years was accepted by the Government and incorporated in the Finance Act, 1936.

The British Road Tar Association became affiliated to the Association early in 1937, and the general manager, Mr. J. Davidson Pratt, was appointed chairman of its Managing Council.

Staff

Mr. J. Davidson Pratt, the general manager, will shortly complete ten years' service with the Association. Under his able direction the scope of the work of the Association has steadily increased. His two chief assistants in London, Mr. R. Murdin Drake and Mr. Allan J. Holden, have been with the Association eleven and nine years respectively. Mr. Drake has been chiefly engaged with the activities of Group 6 (Fine Chemicals), coal tar products, disinfectants and the production of the Association's Trade Directories. Mr. Holden is in charge of all internal organisation, finance and work in connexion with Safety Regulations. Mr. C. H. Heap works in Manchester at the Board of Trade offices as a technical expert on dyestuffs in connexion with Dyestuffs Act licences. Mr. J. Lukes, of Brotherton & Co., Ltd., acts as secretary to the Traffic Committee.

Group VI.—This group, representative of the British manufacturers of fine chemicals, has throughout been one of the strongest and most active sections of the Association. The chairmen of Group VI since its inception were as follows:—

1916–1917	Mr. D. Lloyd Howard
1917–1918	
1918–1919	Mr. T. D. Morson
1919–1920	
1920–1921	Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood
1921–1922	
1922–1923	Mr. C. A. Hill
1923–1924	
1924–1925	Mr. E. J. Boake
1925–1926	
1926–1927	Mr. E. Bernard Cook
1927–1928	
1928–1929	Mr. G. E. Howard
1929–1930	
1930–1931	Mr. S. W. Whiffen
1931–1932	
1932–1933	Dr. F. W. Pyman
1933–1934	
1934–1935	Mr. K. H. Wilson
1935–1936	
1936–1937	

The British Fine Chemical Industry

The following Review of the British Fine Chemical Industry, which is based on statements received from firms who are members of *Group VI* of the A.B.C.M., illustrates the progress and developments in production during the past twenty-one years

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

During the War a department was instituted for the manufacture of fine chemicals previously obtained from Germany. Unfortunately this was destroyed in 1918 in the last air attack on London, when two explosive bombs dropped on the south-west part of the factory at Bethnal Green, starting a fire which caused widespread destruction. Although the time was not opportune for rebuilding, plans were rapidly pushed forward, and in spite of many obstacles the present modern factory was quickly built, providing, with the factory at Ware, facilities for production on a large scale of fine chemicals and biological and pharmaceutical preparations. Opportunity was taken in designing the new factory to provide for extensive analytical and research laboratories. These are at Bethnal Green, and comprise analytical, research, bacteriological and experimental manufacturing laboratories, staffed by highly trained workers. The manufacturing laboratory has also been greatly enlarged and equipped with new and modern plant so that production on a large scale of fine chemicals can be carried on without interfering with the manufacture of galenicals and pharmaceutical preparations generally. Conjointly with The British Drug Houses, Allen & Hanburys were the first to make and pack insulin in this country; large quantities have since been produced annually. Large scale production has brought about big reductions in the cost to diabetic patients: when it was first introduced 25s. for a 5 c.c. vial was charged! Experimental work on endocrine glands has been constantly carried out, resulting in putting on the market "Eucortone," extract of the suprarenal cortex, "Euparatone"—a solution of blood calcium regulating hormone of parathyroid glands, and "Prolactin," the active principle of the anterior pituitary stimulating milk secretion. Other animal preparations are "Hepol" and "Eugastrol" for the treatment of pernicious anæmia, made respectively from liver and hog's stomach. A good deal of attention has been devoted to vitamin preparations, of which natural halibut-liver oil, rich in vitamins A and D, irradiated ergosterol, and vitamin E concentrate are good examples. Many other preparations have been introduced, of which the following are typical examples: Adrenaline, aminophylline (theophylline ethylene diamine), ammonium mandelate, bilt salts (sodium tauroglycocholate), calcium lactobionate, "Depocaine" (local anæsthetic), digitoxin, ergometrine, "Eupepton," "Lysantol," magnesium trisilicate, "Magsyn" (magnesium acetylsalicylate) "Novumbrose," "Pentide" (sodium nucleotides), "Proctocaine" (local anæsthetic), "Salicylysin" (glycol iodosalicylic ester) and sodium glycocholate. In addition to such tangible results as given above, research work is going on continuously in order to keep abreast of modern requirements.

Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd.

When the desirability of extending the manufacture of fine chemicals became evident the company naturally considered those substances which were allied to essential oils, for the distillation of which they were well-known, so they undertook the manufacture of what are commonly known as isolates. They first prepared eugenol, which has an extensive use as the starting point for the manufacture of the best synthetic vanillin as well as in perfumery. From this they went on to iso-eugenol and then methyl-eugenol and methyl iso-eugenol, also the benzyl and benzoyl derivatives. Safrol and cineole were next developed successfully to be followed by citral and the various types of geraniol, linalol and rhodinol. These substances are subject to so much variation in odour due to the particular source and method of their manufacture, that reliable standard preparations of pure odour and true to type are always eagerly searched for by perfumers. In co-operation with the British Scientific Instrument Research Association a range of special preparations has been made for use in microscopy. These are issued under the name of Aris, Sira and Sirax. They include a special immersion oil of high refractive index 1.524 adjusted to the requirements of modern cover glasses and for use with oil immersion objectives and condensers, also two mounting media which take the place of

Canada balsam. One of these, Sirax, is of high refractive index, about 1.8, and both are free from the acidity which in certain cases has made the use of Canada balsam objectionable. These preparations have been found of great use by research workers. Starting from the drug side of the business, Stafford Allen are manufacturing aloin, arbutin and quassin of high quality. Aloin is well known for its medicinal use, arbutin is used as a urinary antiseptic and for other special purposes and quassin apart from medicinal use is employed for denaturing spirit and as an insecticide. As an example of pure research work conducted in their laboratories the recent publication of a paper on l-β-phellandrene in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry may be cited.

A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

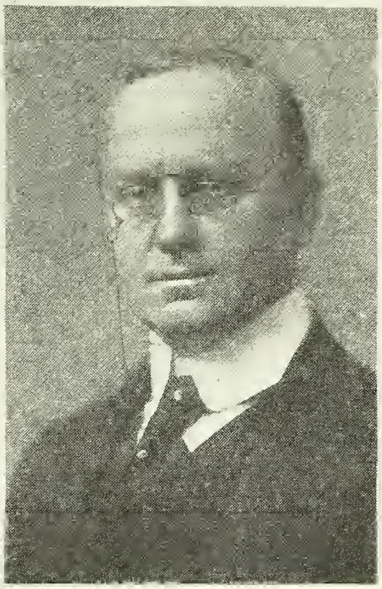
The company employs over 570 people, and of this number no fewer than 50 are chemists and laboratory assistants ; while some idea of the considerable number of products manufactured may be indicated by the fact that over nine hundred samples were shown at their exhibit at the British Industries Fair in February last. About 1898 the company was engaged in the distillation of essential oils, and the preparation of fruit extracts and essences. The steady development of this department created a demand for certain synthetic chemicals of a standard of purity. The preparation of these synthetic chemicals laid the foundation of a Fine Chemical Department, which to-day covers a very wide field of manufactures. The close association with perfumery of essential oils and certain fine chemicals led to the investigation of the preparation of certain isolates and their esters, and later to the manufacture on a more ambitious scale of perfumery chemicals. The number of products now manufactured at Stratford for use in perfumery is thoroughly comprehensive. The firm is in a particularly advantageous position to blend new and attractive types of perfume compounds and bases for the toilet and cosmetic trades. Several other groups of chemicals are manufactured, particularly metallic soaps such as zinc and magnesium stearates, and chemicals used as emulsifiers. Early in the century the company recognised the possibilities of nitrocellulose for industrial use, and was among the first manufacturers of solvents required for this purpose. The development of the industry has created a demand for other chemicals such as plasticising agents, synthetic gums, etc., which the company is producing on a very large scale. The following is a brief *résumé* of the company's manufactures: Sulphites and liquid sulphur dioxide, bisulphites, metabisulphites, and hyposulphite. Phosphates of ammonia, calcium, sodium, potassium. Pure inorganic salts to comply with the requirements of the B.P. and B.P.C. Saponins. Liquid foam for mechanical type fire extinguishers. Metallic acetates, viz., copper, cobalt, zinc, etc. Specialities for fermentation, etc., in the brewing and wine industries. Essences—soluble and concentrated, flavouring extracts, fruit extracts, essential oils, and oleo-resins. Fine chemicals, terpeneless oils, and perfumery chemicals. Compound perfumes. Zinc, magnesium, aluminium, and calcium stearates. Solvents and plasticisers. Ester gums and synthetic resins. Metallic soaps and driers. Intermediates such as, for instance, paraldehyde, benzyl alcohol, sulphur dioxide, ethyl aceto acetate and sulphonated oils for emulsifying.

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.

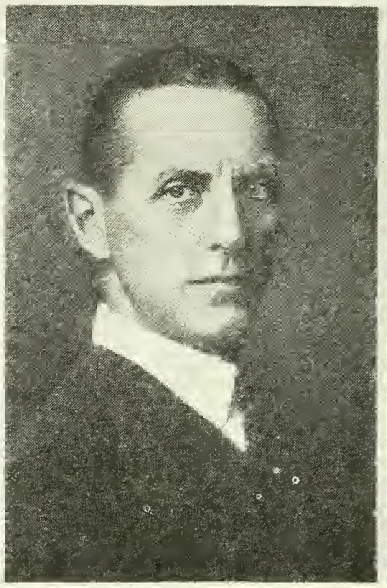
The manufacture of fine chemicals was largely a Continental monopoly until, during the war, it was realised that this was essentially a key industry, and 1915-16 saw a new section of the Nottingham works of the company devoted to the manufacture of fine chemicals, notable early examples being aspirin, saccharin, acriflavine and chloramine-T. In 1923, stabilarsan, an organic arsenical preparation, was introduced for the treatment of spirochaetal diseases. This was the first arsenical preparation to be put on the market in solution ready for injection. In the same year they commenced the manufacture of insulin. Following the recent discovery that protamine and zinc have a retarding action when administered with insulin, immediate steps were taken to place protamine insulin (with zinc) suspension in the hands of the medical profession. The discovery in 1926 of the treatment of pernicious anæmia by means of raw liver was followed by the use of dry or liquid extracts of liver which are more palatable and convenient to take. Products of this type are issued by the company and these have been followed by a specially prepared extract of liver for administration by intramuscular injection. "Pepsac," a desiccated stomach substance which has been particularly successful in the prevention of degeneration of the spinal cord which may accompany pernicious anæmia, was introduced in 1931. Recently a new preparation for the treatment of iron deficiency anæmias has been manufactured by the company. This consists of gelatin capsules containing ferrous chloride. The attention devoted to accessory food factors or vitamins in 1926 and onwards, and the production of pure vitamin D or calciferol, are definite landmarks in the progress of the fine chemical industry. Vitamin D is made at Nottingham and used in their own vitamin and reinforced cod-liver oil products. A comparatively new section is the manufacure of horticultural washes, including insecticides and fungicides. Examples of these are "Sulsol" (colloidal sulphur), "Bouisol" (colloidal copper compound) and "Flosol" (colloidal barium silicofluoride). Mandelic acid, which was first proposed for the treatment of urinary infections in 1935, is produced in large quantities, together with compound mandelic acid granules and ammonium mandelate. Three new hormone preparations have been introduced—"Antostab," a gonadotropic follicle-stimulating hormone prepared from pregnant mares' serum ; "Ovostab," an ovarian hormone supplied as an oily solution for injection and in tablet form for administration by the mouth ; and "Luteostab," a solution of the corpus luteum hormone for intramuscular injection. A recent important development by Messrs. Boots is the manufacture of potassium permanganate, which had previously only been obtainable from abroad. Many new products have been discovered, one of the most interesting being amyl-meta-cresol. This product has a Rideal Walker coefficient of 250. The bacteriological and pharmacological laboratories have been enlarged.

The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

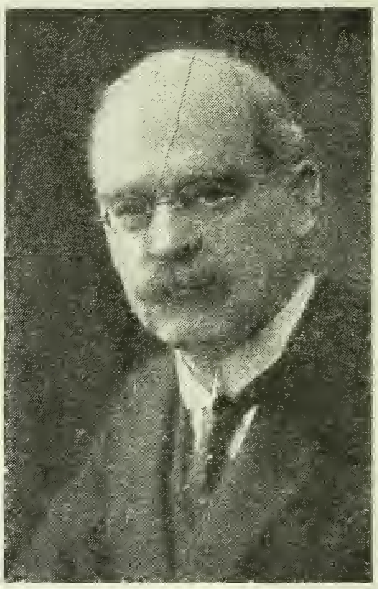
The pioneering activities of the B.D.H. have enabled the company to take both early and full advantage of many of the recent advances in medicine. The company was one of the first to produce pure synthetic crystalline vitamin D on a commercial scale, and it has invented an important process for obtaining vitamin A in a condition of practical purity. The 'A.B.' brand of insulin, for which the B.D.H. is responsible in conjunction with another British house, was the first insulin to be made in England and offered to the medical profession. The B.D.H. has also taken a leading part in the production of other hormones, notably the anterior pituitary-like ganodotropic hormone (Gonan), the œstrogenic ovarian follicular hormone (Oestroform), and the hormone of the corpus luteum (Progestin). The importance to medicine of the early research work of Doisy, Butenandt, Marrian and others was quickly appreciated and a section of the B.D.H. laboratories was set aside for the preparation of the sex hormones. Development has been rapid and all the important sex hormones are manufactured on an industrial scale for regular clinical use. The work of the company in the production of the anti-anæmic principle of liver is yet another instance of a highly important commercial achievement. Following the isolation of the active principle of liver by Dakin and West, the B.D.H. in close collaboration with these workers and with various clinicians in this country have revolutionised the treatment of pernicious anæmia by the production of Anahæmin. The B.D.H. physiological laboratories are equipped for the testing of hormones, vitamin products, and other drugs, the activity of which cannot be adequately determined by chemical methods, as well as for the routine testing of pituitary extract, and strophanthus and digitalis preparations. The manufacture and testing of vaccines and serums have been provided for by the construction of a new bacteriological department. A great many of the organic and inorganic chemicals required for use in scientific laboratories are manufactured in the works. A numerical testimony to the contribution that the company has made in the production of laboratory chemicals during the post-war years is the B.D.H. Catalogue of Laboratory Chemicals, which contains over 5,000 separate items, including analytical reagents, indicators, and microscopical stains, all of a high degree of purity. A series of analytical reagents known as "AnalaR" chemicals conform to very stringent tests and specifications. The scientific and technical *personnel* includes qualified medical men, physiologists, biochemists, bacteriologists, and over 30 chemists who are either university graduates, or members of the Institute of Chemistry ; in addition some 40 to 50 pharmacists hold staff



Dr. Charles Carpenter,
C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., J.P.
1916-1918.

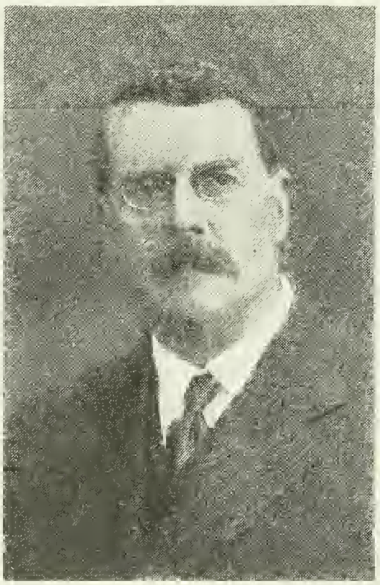


Mr. R. Grosvenor Perry,
C.B.E., J.P.
1918-1920.

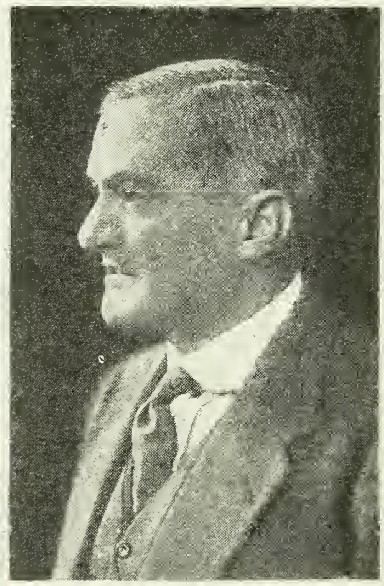


The Late Sir John Brunner, Bt.
1920-1922.

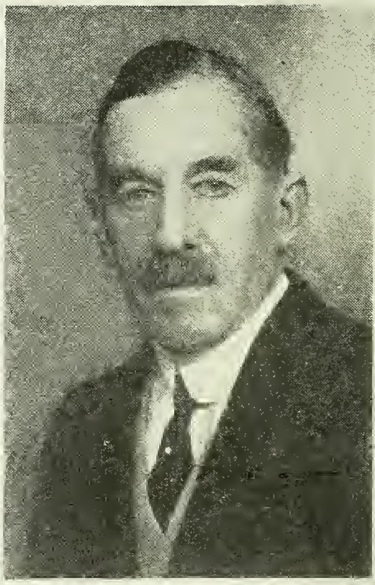
The Chairmen and The Association of British 1916-



The Late Sir Max Muspratt, Bt.
1922-1924.

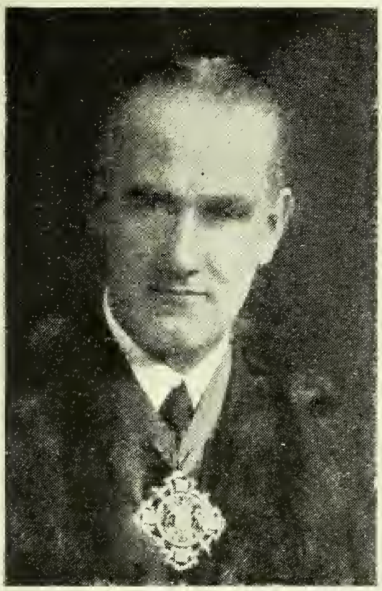


Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock,
C.M.G., C.B.E.
GENERAL MANAGER
1918-1928.



Sir David Milne-Watson, Bt.,
M.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Hon.), D.L.
1924-1926.

Photos: Bacon, Bassano, Collins, Elliott & Fry,

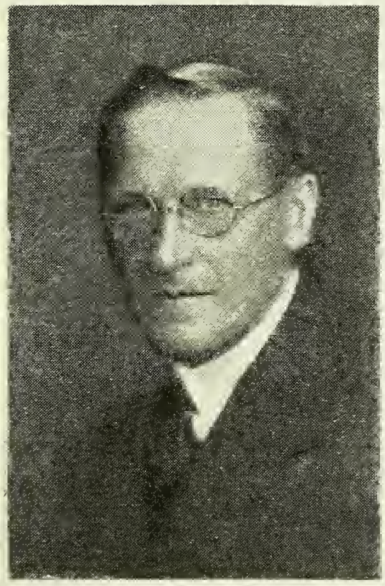


Mr. Charles Alex. Hill,
B.Sc., F.I.C.
1926-1928.

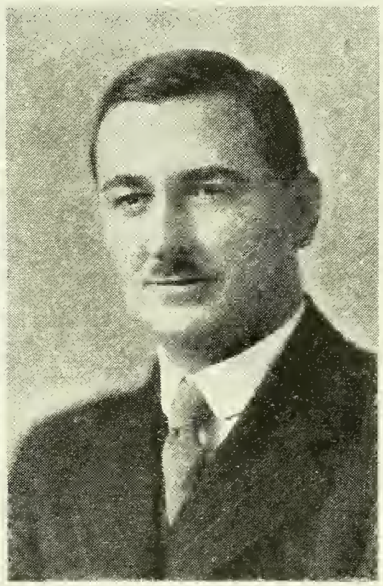
Sir Christopher Clayton,
C.B.E., Ph.D., J.P.
1928-1930.

Dr. E. F. Armstrong,
F.R.S., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E., J.P.
1930-1933.

General Managers of Chemical Manufacturers -1937



Dr. Francis H. Carr,
C.B.E., F.I.C.
1933-1935.



Mr. J. Davidson Pratt,
O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., M.I.Chem.E.
GENERAL MANAGER
since 1928.

Mr. Eben Wallace,
1935-1937.

Lafayette, London Stereoscopic, and Swaine.

appointments. Continued progress has been made by the company during post-war years as a result of the security afforded by the existence of the Safeguarding of Industries Act.

Borax Consolidated, Ltd.

The period of activity of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers from its inception up to the present day has coincided with a gradual centralisation of manufacture at the Borax Consolidated, Ltd.'s, works at Belvedere, Kent, which have been enlarged and where new plant has been installed. The increased output is the result of the greater demand which industry now makes on the company's products. The consumption of borax and boric acid has increased very considerably in the enamel industry, which now produces the modern hygienic household utensils of practical adaptability and pleasing appearance such as refrigerators, gas and electric stoves and cookers, electric irons, table tops and other kitchen furniture, etc. The glass industry has developed a variety of borosilicate glasses, remarkable for offering resistance to sudden changes of temperature or to chemical attack. Glass cooking-ware, dinner-ware and even teapots are now finding their way even to the smallest household. Ampoules and glass bottles can be produced which can withstand attack from the action of their contents or from harmful actinic rays. The quantitative tests introduced in the 1932 B.P. have brought about a tightening up in the control of the quality of the "20 Mule Team" brand products, which, even before the advent of the new Pharmacopœia, were recognised as the standard of quality all over the world. In addition, there is now produced an extremely pure boric acid required in making up the electrolyte for electrolytic condensers. It is guaranteed to contain less than two parts per million of chlorine, sulphates and heavy metals, and invariably contains less. The company is not content merely to supply the established demand for its products, but is ever on the look-out to encourage new applications. Of great interest is the considerable evidence accumulated in recent years that boron, the active constituent of borax and boric acid, plays an important rôle in the metabolism of plant life. The essential presence of boron for ensuring healthy development of plants and the interrelation of plant and animal life should bring about before long a revision in the views which have prevailed regarding the permissible amounts of boron in food.

British Industrial Plastics, Ltd.

Among the fine chemicals now manufactured are red prussiate of potash, thiocarbamide and hexamethylenetetramine, but the main energies are concentrated in the production of aminoplastic resins and moulding powders, and in consequence the name of the firm was changed a year or so ago from the British Cyanides Co., Ltd., to British Industrial Plastics, Ltd., as the latter title better represents their activities. Beetle and Scarab moulding powders are well known all over the world, the former being used for tableware and similar items in addition to industrial articles, particularly in white for electrical purposes, whilst Scarab is used considerably for industrial and electrical applications. The main virtues in the electrical field of mouldings made from both these materials are that they do not track electrically and have very high insulating properties.

British Industrial Solvents, Ltd.

In 1928 the B.I.S. company erected a works at Hull for the manufacture of acetone, acetic acid, butyl alcohol and a number of related products. At the same time a factory at Carshalton was equipped with the most up-to-date continuous distillation plant for the production of ethyl, amyl and butyl acetates, as well as plant for the production of other esters such as phthalates, citrates, oleates, tartrates, stearates, etc. The synthetic processes employed at the Hull works, using ethyl alcohol as a starting point, have made available to the solvent-using industries in this country materials of a degree of purity previously met with only in a chemical laboratory. With increasing experience and constant research over a period of ten years, methods of manufacture have been improved and the resultant reductions in costs of production have been passed on to the consumers. By the adoption of this policy the company claims to have contributed materially to the growth of those industries in which their products are used. In some cases, solvents are now available at less than half the price of ten years ago. The use of acetone in the artificial silk industry and in the manufacture of celluloid and dissolved acetylene and the use of esters in the manufacture of nitrocellulose lacquers are well known. Some of the products of British Industrial Solvents are of importance to manufacturing chemists and druggists, particularly where materials are intended for use in extraction processes, in compounding medicines and in the manufacture of drugs. "Bisol" acetone and acetic acid conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. Di-ethyl phthalate is used as an additional denaturant for surgical spirit and for spirit for perfumes in which it also serves as a fixative for the perfume itself. Pure amyl alcohol is used for estimating the fat content of milk by the Gerber method. Amyl acetate, confectionery quality, is required for flavouring purposes. The research laboratories are always at the disposal of consumers to assist them in connexion with problems of application. The company has specialised in the manufacture of a well-defined range of products, believing that specialisation is essential in order to make a tangible contribution to the welfare of the industries concerned.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

By 1916 this company had produced "Kharsivan" (Arsphenamine) and "Neokharsivan" (Neoarsphenamine), the British equivalents of salvarsan and neosalvarsan. "Kharsulphan" (Sulpharsphenamine), a further modification, was issued later. Other fine chemicals produced early in the War were acetylsalicylic acid, benzamine hydrochloride, benzamine lactate, phenacetin, salicylic acid, sodium salicylate (physiologically pure) and "Tolamine" brand chloramine. The need for an effective amœbicide particularly for oral administration in chronic and carrier cases of amœbic dysentery was met by the preparation in 1916 of emetine and bismuth iodide. In 1917 sodium gynocardate, a chaulmoogra oil derivative used in leprosy, was first produced. It may be recalled that investigation of chaulmoogra oil by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. chemists dates from 1904. Following sodium gynocardate, "Moogrol" mixture of esters of the acids of the chaulmoogric series was issued in 1921, and may be claimed to be the start in British pre-eminence in the production of anti-leprotic drugs. In 1926, "Avenyl" 2-myristoxy-mercuri-3-hydroxybenzaldehyde was introduced for the treatment of cases of leprosy complicated with syphilis. Another step forward was the issue of "Alepol," the sodium salts of a selected fraction of the less irritating lower-melting point fatty acids of hydnocarpus oil. "Bicreol," presenting metallic bismuth in a creocamph base, was issued in 1922, and the following year saw the production of insulin on a commercial basis. Persistent research led to the development of crystalline insulin, in January 1930. In April 1937, protamine insulin (with zinc)-suspension was offered as an alternative to ordinary insulin. In 1926 the firm produced "Kharophen" 3-acetylamino-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid for the treatment of amœbic dysentery; 1928 saw the introduction of "Quinoxyl," also used in this disease. Quinophan (cinchophen) was issued in November 1927. Another important medicament which received attention was the Chinese drug Ma-Huang. The pure lævo-rotatory alkaloid, ephedrine, and its salts, after elimination of subsidiary alkaloids, were issued in November 1925. Calciferol, the first vitamin to be produced artificially, was issued in 1927 and was followed by ascorbic acid in 1933. In the production of digitalis preparations great advances were made between 1928 and 1933. "Diginutin," a solution of the total glucosides of the leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*, is a really stable preparation. Pioneer researches in *Digitalis lanata* resulted in the discovery and isolation of the pure crystalline glucoside digoxin in May 1933. "Stipolac," tetraiodophenolphthalein, acetylcholine bromide, carotene, di-iodothyronine and ouabain were issued between 1930 and 1934. Ergotoxine ethanesulphonate, which was originated by Burroughs Wellcome in 1927, became official in the B.P., 1932. Ergometrine was commercially issued in 1935, a fitting climax to the pioneer work on ergot commenced in 1906. "Ethidol," ethyl iodo-ricinoleate presenting 20 per cent. of iodine in organic combination, was issued in 1924, "Neostam," Stibamine Glucoside, an organic compound of antimony for use in kala azar, in 1925, and "Eulykol," presenting phenylethyl esters of a selected fraction of the acids of hydnocarpus oil for use in the treatment of lupus vulgaris in 1936. In January 1937, Sulphonamide-P (*p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide), for the treatment of severe streptococcal infections, was issued.

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.

THE production of some fine chemicals used in the perfumery and allied industries was commenced before the war, but the curtailment of foreign supplies after 1914 led to rapid expansion of this branch of the company's business. Vanillin was first produced by the company in 1910, and during the period under review the output rapidly increased and has now reached very large dimensions. The manufacture of coumarin has been developed during this period, and among the other basic products of the perfumery industry which have been produced are heliotropine, acetophenone, benzophenone and the ionones, the production of related derivatives having been developed at the same time. The output of terpineol, another important perfumery fine chemical, has been developed very considerably during the post-war period. Benzyl alcohol, made first for use in perfumery, was later used as a solvent, leading to a great expansion in production. After this the manufacture of the related products, benzaldehyde and benzoic acid, was undertaken. A natural development from these was that of the cinnamyl group, of which cinnamic acid and esters, cinnamic aldehyde and cinnamyl alcohol are now made on the large scale, while the large-scale production of sodium benzoate and benzoyl chloride developed naturally from the production of benzoic acid. Early experience in the manufacture of esters such as ethyl acetate was of much use when in 1918 the production of aceto-acetic ester was undertaken to meet the requirements of the dyestuffs industry. This was followed by oxal-acetic ester and various derivatives such as aceto-acetanilide and some pyrazalones. The production of salicylic acid, one of the most important fine organic chemicals on account of its wide use in the dyestuffs, pharmaceutical and perfumery industries, was begun in 1913 and developed during the following years, which also saw the production of such derivatives as acetylsalicylic acid, methyl salicylate, amyl salicylate and sodium salicylate. Shortly after the war the production of cream of tartar was commenced, and the output has since reached very large dimensions. Several of the above-mentioned compounds are used in the pharmaceutical branch of the fine chemical industry, and in addition large-scale production of guaiacol B.P. liquid and solid, guaiacol carbonate and paraldehyde B.P. has been undertaken. In addition to the above-mentioned products a large number of similar and related fine organic chemicals are produced on a somewhat smaller scale, and research on the development of new processes and new products is always being actively conducted.

Carless, Capel & Leonard

DURING the period under review a much wider range of special petroleum products used for manufacturing purposes has been produced and the processes of refining and blending have advanced, resulting in considerable improvements in quality. These products are now manufactured to such a degree of purity that all the unwanted constituents liable to react chemically with other materials are removed. This has enabled most of the commercial products to be standardised—a proceeding of great value to such industries as the boot and shoe trade, tyre and rubber, degreasing, de-resination, fat and seed extraction, paint and varnish and cellulose lacquer, etc. Spirits having very close range boiling points of 5° or 10° C., or even less, are now supplied in bulk for special purposes and the range of petroleum ethers available for laboratory and similar work has been extended to some thirty different varieties. The development of the fine chemical products during the last 21 years has been a gradual one and has kept pace with the increasing demand for specialised products. It is substantially correct to say that before 1910 no fine chemicals were made by the firm from coal tar naphthas or petroleum spirit, as the demand was then negligible and the technology of their production did not exist. Since that time fresh developments and constant improvements have taken place, so that products are now made not only of a very high degree of purity but also of an extremely narrow boiling range. Whilst this has never presented great difficulty with products derived from coal tar, it is a notable achievement when dealing with spirits made from petroleum. A list of the principal fine chemicals they now manufacture is given below. Amongst the more important of these to chemists is the range of petroleum ethers: Pentane (aromatic free), n-hexane, n-hexane (aromatic free), n-heptane, n-heptane (aromatic free), n-octane, n-octane (aromatic free), n-nonane, n-decane. Petroleum ethers : Over thirty different kinds, from 30° C. upwards, with boiling ranges of from 5° to 10° C. Benzene (pure), benzene (sulphur free), toluene (pure), toluene (sulphur free), xylene (pure mixed isomers), xylene (sulphur free). Petroleum distillation products of special boiling range. A steady advance has been made in methods of manufacture. Improvements have been made, particularly in the distilling plant, by means of which the speed of distillation has been increased and better yields have been obtained from the crude materials. Additional plant has also been installed.

The Distillers Company, Ltd.

FOR half a century this company has been in the forefront with their yeast and extract of malt products and progress is recorded throughout. Yeast specialities which have been introduced within recent times are dried yeast, granular or powdered, various grades being produced suitable for medicinal, baking or fermentative purposes. Yeast tablets, made from pure culture distillers yeast, are also a rapidly developing product. Another development is the manufacture of two yeast derivatives, invertase concentrate and nucleinic acid. The former is a solution of the enzyme capable of inverting sucrose, and is chiefly of interest to the confectionery trade in the manufacture of soft-centred chocolates. Nucleinic acid, when made from distillery yeast, is obtained in a very pure state, and is mainly used in the form of metallic salts in the treatment of venereal disease. The nucleotides prepared from nucleinic acid are of interest in the treatment of agranulocytosis and similar blood disorders. At their ideal factory at Kirkliston, near Edinburgh, the extract of malt business of D.C.L. has rapidly developed. The uses of malt extract are extremely varied, and in the chemist's trade compounds of extract of malt with cod-liver oil, halibut-liver oil, chemical food and many other medicinal products are being turned out in large quantities to meet the varying needs of the consuming industries.

The General Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

THE development of this company covers approximately the same period as is covered by the work of the A.B.C.M. since its incorporation. Plans for the increasing manufacture of fine chemicals were developed about 1925, and shortly afterwards the company was producing pure silver nitrate, pure sodium hydroxide, sticks, and other laboratory chemicals. From that time onwards there has been steady development in the production of fine chemicals and particularly of analytical reagents and laboratory chemicals, with the result that the company is now one of the largest manufacturers of the two latter classes of chemicals. In 1930 larger works were purchased, and extended, at Sudbury, and equipped with up-to-date plant for the production of a very wide range of fine chemicals. Outstanding points in connexion with this development have been, firstly, the production of chemicals which had hitherto not been manufactured in this country on a commercial basis ; secondly, the continued striving for increased purity in analytical reagents ; and, thirdly, the development of certain reagents specially adapted to the needs of some of the principal industries, as for example the sugar producing and using industries and the gas and cement industries. The company, in view of the confusion caused by the varying stringency of the existing specifications, and on authoritative advice tendered, decided to give effect in the following manner to its determination to increase the purity of British analytical reagents. The company decided that its analytical reagents must conform, not merely to one arbitrary specification only, but to each of the several existing analytical reagents specifications which are in general use in this country, while at the same time regard would continue to be paid in many instances to points of importance appearing in foreign specifications. In connexion with the assistance rendered to various industries by the commercial production of reagents specially adapted to their needs, mention may be made of a-naphthol for the carbohydrate test and of basic lead acetate (dry lead) for the sugar industry. In a similar way a-naphthylamine and sulphanilic acid for the Griess-Illosva test are available for the gas industry. One of the most important of the company's earlier developments was the pioneer work carried out as far back as 1927 on the commercial production of specific and semi-specific organic reagents for the detection of minute quantities of metals (dihydroxytartaric acid, magneson and magneson *II* are examples). To-day the company continues its policy of making available to research and industry new products and of increasing the purity of the analytical reagents it offers to workers in all branches of the chemical field.

Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.

A house whose main interests had lain for fifteen years in the manufacture of dried milk foods decided to enter the highly technical field of pharmaceutical manufacture, and in a dozen years has established itself among the leaders of the industry. The story begins after the company had conceived the idea of adding measured amounts of vitamin D to their milk foods. It became evident that a standardised oil-free concentrate of this vitamin would be of inestimable value to the medical profession. Ostelin Liquid, the pioneer British vitamin concentrate, was the result. This was followed by the manufacture of calciferol, the pure crystalline vitamin D, on a large scale. These developments led to the introduction of other vitamin preparations, notably Adexolin, a high concentrate of vitamins A and D; Ostomalt, in which pure concentrates of vitamins A, C and D were incorporated in a malt base; and Colloidal Calcium with Ostelin, an aqueous solution of vitamin D and calcium for injection. Of these products the last mentioned was perhaps the most notable achievement of G.L. research workers. For the first time a vitamin preparation was available for intensive treatment by the parenteral route. Among the next introductions were Ostocalcium tablets, the first to contain calcium sodium lactate with an adequate amount of the vitamin D necessary for its utilisation; Glucose-D, which offered an improved and rational product for glucose therapy; and, extending the range of G.L. vitamin concentrates to include vitamin E, an extract of wheat-germ oil (Viteolin Capsules). Successful investigations into the value of vitamin E in habitual abortion have been made with the G.L. extract. In very recent years, outstanding new products have been Syrup Minadex, a tonic based on a new combination of iron, calcium and other minerals, and vitamins A and D; and dissolved vaccines G.L. manufactured according to a new technique developed in their laboratories, in which the bacterial cells are chemically dissolved and detoxicated. The most recent advance by their research workers promises to be one of the most important of all. By a new technique, it has been possible to produce a liver extract of one of the highest concentrations (up to 10,000 times) ever achieved on a manufacturing scale. The resulting product, Examen, offers considerable advantages in the treatment of pernicious anæmia. Manufacturing, laboratory and executive activities are now carried out in an impressive group of buildings on a 15-acre site, and much of the apparatus and machinery housed by these buildings is unique in Great Britain.

Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.

The firm has, particularly since the War, specialised in the production of chemicals and reagents for laboratory purposes. First and foremost in this group of products is the analytical reagent class, which was during and for some time after the War characterised by the initials AR. H. & W. issued their own standards for analytical reagents as early as 1911, and have at intervals since that date revised and enlarged their range and the specifications to which they are prepared. In 1934, to meet the growing need for an agreed standard, the company collaborated with The British Drug Houses in producing "'AnalaR' standards for Laboratory Chemicals" which is now in its second edition. A notable advance in this publication is the inclusion of numerical limits for the various impurities for which tests are applied. Organic chemicals for laboratory purposes have also received special attention, and the company have equipped special laboratories for their production, both at their central London premises and at the Ilford Chemical Works. Modern indicators, mostly of the sulphone-phthalein series, have almost entirely replaced the older indicators such as litmus and methyl orange. The processes for the preparation of these indicators are, in most cases, fairly intricate syntheses, but the whole range has now been developed in the fine chemical manufacturing laboratories. Many organic substances are now finding use as reagents, both qualitative and quantitative, for the determination of metals, offering in many cases considerable advantages over the old inorganic precipitants. The company have not only put on the market a comprehensive range of such reagents, but have also issued from their research laboratories a book on their uses. This volume, entitled "Organic Reagents for Metals," is now in its second edition. Other organic chemicals generally classed as "for research" have been added in increasing numbers. A qualified technical staff is available to collaborate on the production of new materials.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

New developments in the production of this company began to take place almost simultaneously with the foundation of the A.B.C.M. as an almost inevitable result of war conditions. At first these naturally followed the traditional pharmaceutical lines of the business, and resulted in the manufacture of, among other productions, salicylic acid, aspirin and salicylates. They were followed at the close of the War by the introduction of synthetic derivatives of quinine, some of which seemed destined to obtain an important position in pharmacy, such as Optochin, Caprisin, etc. From this time onwards development occurred in two directions: (*a*) increased and better production of pharmaceutical chemicals and chemicals for the foodstuff and allied trades, and (*b*) the manufacture of solvents and plasticisers and other more technical chemicals such as are consumed by other industries, in particular by the textile, paint and varnish trades. To the first category belong the first synthetic production of menthol and thymol, and the large-scale manufacture of pure lactic acid derivatives, such as lactic acid puriss., calcium lactate, calcium sodium lactate, etc., and also the manufacture of purest isopropyl alcohol, paraldehyde and hydrogen peroxide. The second includes a wide range of solvents, the best known being those derived from cyclohexanol, but also includes isopropyl alcohol, ethyl lactate, diacetone alcohol, etc.; from the first class a large number of derivatives are now being freely used in many branches of industry. It is worth remarking that the firm's policy during these years has been to develop from within rather than to acquire processes by purchase or to enlarge the business by amalgamations. This policy has enabled them to bring about a notable expansion in the number of people employed, which has increased in the 21 years by some 40 per cent. Very great extensions of plant and buildings have also been involved, including a £50,000 power house which was erected in 1932. As a result of this enterprising policy, it may be of interest to remark that in 1936 the firm sold over 1,000 tons of fine chemicals of descriptions which they were not making twenty years ago and most of which had never previously been made in this country. Without the powerful support of the A.B.C.M., especially in matters relating to safeguarding the industry, a great deal of this extension would not have been possible, and it is the constant aim of Howards not to impinge upon the established activities of other British manufacturers, but to support the expressed desires of the Government that they should continue to manufacture fresh lines which are at present being imported, and play their part in making this country as far as possible independent of the foreigner.

Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.

The manufacture of fine chemicals as applied to photography provides a story that is full of interest. Previously, developers such as metol, amidol, hydroquinone and paramidophenol were made on the Continent, for the most part in Germany, and the urgent need for aerial photography for successfully conducting the War made it imperative that manufacture should be started without delay. So great was the need that the Government collaborated with the manufacturers and gave the necessary help whereby supplies of certain coal tar intermediates could be immediately obtained. There were many obstacles to contend with in those days, but supplies of amidol, metol, and other developers were quickly produced in their works in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the British Government and those of the Allies. The next chapter represents that period which was so difficult to manufacturers of new products, when exchanges depreciated, allowing foreign manufacturers to capture the English market, but the key industries duties came in time, and enabled the industry to continue and expand, and the whole range of developers, including hydroquinone, pyro, paramidophenol, glycin and chlorquinol are now produced in this country. It is satisfactory to note that this section of the fine chemical industry has developed so successfully that the country need never be in a similar position to that in which it found itself in 1914. From the manufacture of these important chemicals, valuable by-products are produced; in one instance the by-product is responsible for six times the tonnage and takes the form of a useful industrial chemical which previously was imported from the Continent. There is another very valuable and national asset resulting from the manufacture of these developers: it has given the chemists an intimate knowledge of the scientific and technical side of this range of organic chemicals, and, as an example of the value of such knowledge, is instanced the fact of the recent discovery of a new developing agent, meritol, which has specific characteristics for giving the fine grain that is so essential in negatives taken with the modern miniature cameras. The manufacture of these chemicals necessary to photography is now in step with the important advances in photographic apparatus and sensitive material which in these days of the wide application of photography are of such great national importance.

Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd.

Established in 1870, they confined their manufactures up till November 1921 to tartaric acid, citric acid and rochelle salt, but in that year commenced the production of cream of tartar, which was not then being manufactured in the United Kingdom on a large scale. The venture was eminently successful. The sales of cream of tartar in the world's markets have been particularly gratifying. For instance, they supplied 70 to 80 per cent. of the Australian imports of this product. Now they have their associated company in Sydney, New South Wales, manufacturing this product together with tartaric and citric acids. Further smaller but nevertheless important products were launched in December 1929, viz., lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate. These products were not previously manufactured in the United Kingdom, but the most important advance was in April 1936, when they opened a large seven-story building containing the most modern plant of its kind for the production by fermentation of citric acid. In 1937 the list of products has been further extended by the production of calcium gluconate and gluconic acid, the manufacture of which is also new to this country. They have been able to make these extensions through the acquisition of large adjoining premises and land in May 1930. The company has always made a speciality of fine quality in all its products, coupled with up-to-date service to its customers.

May & Baker, Ltd.

The progress made by this company in recent years is a good example of an old-established firm who early realised the value of research and whose present position is largely attributable to this fact. Established in 1839 in Battersea, their offices and main factory were situate there until 1934, by which date the business had grown to such an extent that the old premises and all the additional facilities which were procurable in the neighbourhood were found to be inadequate. In 1934, therefore, the company moved their offices and technical and scientific organisation to a completely new establishment, built at Dagenham, on a site approximately 60 acres in extent. Since the removal additions to the factory and office buildings have been regular and continuous. Among the range of manufactures now carried on should be mentioned: Bismuth salts, bromides, mercurials, iodides, cocaine, ephedrine, chloroform, ether, hydroquinone, molybdates, etc. In addition to these groups, the company also manufacture a further important and imposing list of drugs which are used by their subsidiary company, Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., in the production of a steadily increasing range of their proprietary pharmaceutical specialities for the medical and allied professions. The formation of this subsidiary company in 1935 was decided upon in order to ensure regular and progressive development in the special field of work to which their activities are devoted. The M. & B. works are fully equipped for carrying out the research essential to steady development. Besides a large number of highly qualified chemists, there are on the staff pharmacists, pharmacologists, biologists and medical men, all busy in their own special field. One large research laboratory is continuously engaged on the many problems involved in the manufacture of industrial products. Other laboratories devote their time exclusively to the development of new products in the medical field.

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.

At the close of the Great War, the firm had enormously increased its output of both coal tar and synthetic phenol, ortho cresol, cresols and cresylic acid mixtures, and had embarked on the large-scale manufacture of pure para cresol and pure meta cresol. The raw materials for a wide range of fine chemicals were available, and relieved of the demand of these materials for explosives manufacture, the production of salicylic acid and other derivatives based on phenol and cresols followed quickly, until to-day Monsanto claim to be the largest producers of salicylic acid and associated products in this country. In order to further the extension of these activities and launch out into the direction of other fine organic chemicals, an amalgamation was effected with the British interests of the Monsanto Chemical Works of U.S.A. The range of products thereafter widened, and in 1921 the firm were offering a very comprehensive list of British products. Over the next few years, the Ruabon works were continually adding to the range and extent of their production. Vanillin (1922), aspirin (1924), methyl salicylate (1928), sodium salicylate (1929), phenacetin (1934), benzoic acid and sodium benzoate (1937) are just a few examples of developments in recent years. Monsanto claim to have been the first in the United Kingdom market with a granular aspirin. Phthalic anhydride cannot be included in the category of fine chemicals, but its production by Monsanto, who incidentally introduced it in flake form, enabled the firm to place benzoic acid and sodium benzoate and a wide range of phthalic esters on the market. Parachlormetacresol and the corresponding xylenol have been developed and their use as antiseptics and disinfectants is rapidly increasing. The policy of the firm will continue to be the recognition of the importance of scientific methods in advancement and control of manufacture.

Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd.

The production area of the factory has been more than doubled, plant and equipment have been modernised at considerable expense, the output of fine chemicals previously manufactured on a limited scale has been greatly increased, and, in addition, the manufacture of a great many chemicals previously imported has been introduced. Particular attention has been given to the manufacture of technical fine chemicals of the special type required in various industrial processes. At the same time, the technical research staff has been steadily working on new problems to meet the great demand for special fine chemicals used in the pharmaceutical, medicinal, cosmetic and photographic industries.

John and E. Sturge, Ltd.

During the last 21 years this company has specialised principally on the development of two products—citric acid and precipitated chalk. With citric acid, the most important change has been the production of the acid by a fermentation process worked out in connexion with Messrs. Rowntree & Co., Ltd., York. For a number of years now the company has produced its acid entirely by this process and in considerably increasing quantities. It is a new industry in this country and the Empire and has put an end to dependence upon overseas supplies. This process has resulted in lower costs and prices, so that this useful acid has become available for many new purposes both in industry and medicine. Synthetic resins and citric esters for plasticisers are novelties deserving mention, whilst the commercial production of exsiccated citric acid by the removal of one molecule of water has added to the range of utilities in other ways. The development of precipitated chalk followed rapidly upon the discovery of methods of controlling the density of this product on a commercial scale. When the company built the existing chalk factory on the outskirts of Birmingham, precipitated chalk was a raw material of rather general character with variations in physical properties. The demand for this product is daily becoming more specialised in relation to density, colour and chemical analysis, whilst physical characteristics, dependent upon particle size, shape and distribution, are increasingly becoming matters for study and discrimination. Perhaps intensive competition in the dentifrice market has been the greatest influence in this change, but toilet powders and face powders have also contributed. The company has recently undertaken an extensive rebuilding programme to enable it to supply all the specifications now required. Process control is carried out with an increasing degree of accuracy, and in addition to the Control Laboratory there is a special Density Testing Laboratory and two Research Laboratories. These latter are always busily engaged on some of the new problems which continually appear in connexion with the manufacture or properties of this very interesting material. It is now possible for no less than 100 varieties either of chalk or package to be stocked and dispatched instantly.

Synthite, Ltd.

The manufacture of formaldehyde by this company reads almost like a romance, as from a very small beginning in 1921 it has risen to become one of the most important chemicals of the day. It was a bold venture, for practically nothing was known of the manufacture; and the raw material, which was far from being of consistent quality, was only obtainable from abroad at prices in excess of £260 per ton, so it is not surprising therefore to learn that progress was painfully slow and expensive for the first few years. A staggering blow was dealt to this new industry in 1923, when the Government of the day removed the duty on formaldehyde on the ground that it was not a synthetic organic chemical, and this considerably retarded progress. The British manufacturer, however, had by this time sunk too much money in the venture to fade out peacefully, and the same dogged spirit which characterised him at the onset enabled him to weather this new difficulty, so that by 1925 production stood at 800 tons. In 1926 the sales rose to practically 1,000 tons, but no appreciable advance was made until 1928, when the benefits derived from the British product and service were beginning to mean so much to manufacturers generally. The increased efficiency and reduction in price of raw materials enabled the manufacturer to offer his product in 1930 at the very much lower price of £29 per ton, with the result that progress was made possible in other important industries using this material, and by 1931 the price was so low as to permit its application in agriculture as a sterilising agent. The Government, realising the advantages accruing to many important industries by the manufacture in this country of formaldehyde, included it in 1932 in its schedule for a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and following a successful application this duty was later increased to 33⅓ per cent. on the manufacturers undertaking to satisfy all home consuming demands. It is significant to note that while this tariff was in force the price of formaldehyde was further reduced by £1 10s. per ton, which was rendered possible by the enormously increased consumption of the British-made material. It was discouraging, therefore, to the British manufacturer to find that without any reference to him or his trade association the tariff was reduced early in 1933 by 8⅓ per cent. under the British-German Trade Agreement, which is manifestly a hardship to an industry that has heavily committed itself to a programme of capital expenditure in order to satisfy the Government at the time the tariff was levied. In conclusion, it should be pointed out that to-day there is hardly an industry in which formaldehyde is not used either directly or indirectly. The recently developed but highly important synthetic resin industry is of course an outstanding example, but such applications as dyestuffs, leather tanning and disinfectants also absorb considerable quantities of this product.

Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd.

During the past twenty-one years the works of this old-established company have been extended from time to time to provide for increased output and the manufacture of new products. To-day, the works, laboratories, offices, etc., are fully double their original size. While manufacturing a good range of high-quality pharmaceutical and technical chemicals, they have specialised in, amongst other products, citrates and bismuth salts. On the technical side the manufacture of cobalt salts and cobalt dryers and similar products is of considerable importance. A good range of these products is now available for the consuming industries. Other productions include scale preparations, mercurials, hypophosphites, iodides, ethers, etc. The works and laboratories are of modern design and are equipped not only to meet present-day requirements, but also to afford full opportunity for the production of new products to meet the exacting requirements of consuming industries.

Washington Chemical Co.

This company specialises in magnesia products. Original records indicate an output of about two tons of magnesia per week, but to-day the works are the largest of their kind in Europe and the British Empire. The company operates its own quarries for Dolomite limestone, from which mineral magnesia is extracted by the Pattinson patent process. Concurrent with these facts are to be found the latest developments in production: machines, plant, etc. The works have extensive research and routine chemical laboratories; welfare centre and ambulance rooms for the workpeople. A chain of distributors all over the world is established for export markets, and the whole organisation is placed at the disposal of manufacturers who have problems in which magnesia plays some part, to help in the development of business. The chief products manufactured are: Light carbonate of magnesia in powder and block form. Light calcined magnesia in powder form. Levissima calcined magnesia in powder form, extra light. Ponderous carbonate of magnesia in powder form. Hydrate of magnesia in powder form. Ponderous calcined magnesia in powder form. Cream of magnesia, an emulsion. Fluid magnesia. A recent development of the company is a cosmetic grade of magnesia carbonate, which combines the most desirable features of magnesium carbonate and magnesium stearate in one base; it is not merely a mechanical mixture of the two substances, but a definite compound of the two in which every single particle consists of a predetermined ratio. The comparatively harsh texture of magnesia is replaced by the smoothness of silk and the individual particles are smaller. It has a particularly good adhesion, and excellent "slip," produces a matt effect, is waterproof and absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin. The density is practically the same as that of ordinary carbonate and the perfume absorption equally as good. After persistent research the company have succeeded in producing translucent magnesium carbonate, which has already proved of considerable value to industries manufacturing rubber products. In addition to the usual qualities, the translucent carbonate of magnesia has the property of producing perfectly transparent articles, when compounded in a suitable manner.

Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.

For the past 21 years part of the policy of this company has been the manufacture of all compounds derived from bromine and iodine. Practically all inorganic derivatives, apart from the rare earths, have been prepared, and to the range of organic substances such compounds as bromoform, bismuth tribromophenate, iodosalicylates, and iodoxybenzoates have been added. At the same time, the output of the more established products has been considerably extended, particularly in regard to the three main bromide salts. Being alive to the growing importance to medical men of iodine therapy, the company has produced the organic tin iodine compound methyl stannic iodide. Here the specific action of tin in destroying staphylococci is combined with the more general bactericidal powers of iodine in a form which is highly active, easily absorbent, and non-irritant. With increasing knowledge of the applications of different drugs, the range of salts called for has widened; for example, in the case of quinine alone as many as thirty-five derivatives are now listed and are available to the medical practitioner. In 1916 the firm extended its emetine preparations to large scale production, and the value of that alkaloid in treatment of amœbic dysentery holds an unchallenged position. It is well-known, however, that the hydrochloride, which is the usual form in which the drug is administered, often produces irritation and intolerance. The camphorsulphonate of emetine has therefore been recently prepared, and it is claimed that the somewhat depressing action of the base is hereby largely neutralised, and also that this salt has only about one-third the toxicity of the hydrochloride. To the manufacture of mercurials has now been added mercury diphenyl, and from this several phenylmercuric compounds, e.g., the chloride and citrate, have been prepared. Research is now proceeding in the laboratories with a view to extending the range of phenylmercuric salts and the more important alkylmercuric compounds. These substances have recently proved of great value in parasitic diseases. A new line which the firm has recently developed is the manufacture of chemicals for sensitizing diazotype papers; *p*-diazodiphenylamine sulphate, or "Z.A. Chemical," is available for the preparation of dye-line prints.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

London Examination Results

The following are the results of the examinations held in London during the present month:—

Examination	Entered	Absent	Failed	Referred (One subject)	Passed
Preliminary Scientific:—					
(*a*) Whole examination ...	117	7	73	22	15
(*b*) Referred subject	101	2	—	35	64
Chemist & Druggist Qualifying:—					
(*a*) Whole examination ...	150	5	65	44	36
(*b*) Referred subject	146	—	—	27	119

Summary of Rejected Candidates

Subject	Entered	Absent	Referred	Failed
Biology (botany + zoology) ... ,, (botany section only) ...	$\left.\begin{matrix}36\\152\end{matrix}\right\}188$	$\left.\begin{matrix}1\\8\end{matrix}\right\}9$	$\left.\begin{matrix}8\\31\end{matrix}\right\}39$	$\left.\begin{matrix}26\\43\end{matrix}\right\}69$
Chemistry	134	7	9	56
Physics	130	7	9	60
Pharmacognosy	166	5	15	40
Pharmaceutics	210	5	28	55
Physiology	156	5	6	39
Pharmaceutical chemistry ...	180	5	6	35
Forensic pharmacy	176	5	16	41

Chemist and Druggist Qualifying Examination

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners:—

Abbott, C. S., Brighton
Alter, L. B., Stoke Newington
Apihn, R. J., Trowbridge
Armstead, A. F., Sheffield
Ashton, T. R., Brynamman
Ashton, Clyde, Birmingham
Atherton, H. M., Liverpool
Batty, K. C., Ashton-under-Lyne
Beaver, Margaret, Leicester
Beeston, A. B., Norwich
Beynon, D. I., Annanford
Bradwell, H. L., Sheffield
Brothwell, Roy, Rossington
Broughton, K. H., Leicester
Brown, Albert, Manchester
Burdon, G. H., Bury St. Edmunds
Burton, L. G., Bournemouth
Bywater, W. E., Torquay
Callow, J. K., Bournemouth
Cattaway, J. I., Westcliff
Chick, C. E., Gravesend
Clarke, L. R., Brockley
Coates, Marie E., Ilford
Collins, H. E., Bristol
Cotton, G., Mansfield
Crane, G. W., Llandrindod Wells
Cunningham, G. H., Aldborough
Danks, R. H., Harborne
Davies, H. J., Aberfan
Draper, Winifred M., Wrexham
Dyer, E. A., Bristol
Dyer, R. A., New Eltham
Eakins, R. F., Bow
Edwards, F. S., Hanwell
Evans, G. A., Whitland
Evans, M. J., Cardiff
Evans, S. R., Birmingham
Eynon, H. E., Briton Ferry
Fews, Constance M., Rowsley
Field, Eveline E., Ealing
Fletcher, Dorothy, Nelson
Foy, J. G., Tooting
Frank, S. H., Petersfield
Franklin, P. G. J., Lake
Frewin, L. W. A., Dalston
Giddings, N. G., Birmingham
Golden, L. W. A., Evesham
Gover, J. M., Harrow
Goward, Marion, Oswaldtwistle
Griffiths, H. R., Southport
Hand, N. J., Wolverhampton
Harris, A. L., Oxford
Harris, G. A. G., Redcar
Harverson, F. J. V., St. Clears
Haynes, P. A., Harlesden
Hayton, J. J., Plymouth
Hewkin, Harry, Fleetwood
Hobbs, W. N., Dry Drayton
Holden, Frank, Bootle
Hopkins, A. G., Aldershot
Hounslow, Norman, Brigg
James, A. C., Cheltenham
Johnson, Joseph, Oldham
Kermeen, Douglas, Sheffield
Kingswood, C. W., Scunthorpe
Kitsberg, Charles, Bow
Kneath, T. H., Swansea
Larbalestier, B. H., Jersey
Lear, Ethel, Darlington
Livesey, Harry, Darwen
Logsdon, G. de M., Totteridge
Longden, Edna G., Downend
Mabbs, William, Liverpool
McCoubrey, Arthur, Barnsley
McDermott, Denis, St. Helens
McEwan, I. J., Bath
MacKreth, J. F., Wrexham
Martin, R. L., Cheltenham
Mead, Margaret, Bacup
Meredith, J. A., Windsor
Merigold, Stanley, Padiham
Millar, Hilda M. L., Crouch End
Miller, W. C., Accrington
Moore, N. W., Northampton
Moppett, L. H., Walthamstow
Morgan, A. T., Swansea
Morgan, H. J., Pontypridd
Nickson, Frederick, Derby
Nunney, C. J., Ynysddu
Paton, J. A., Kidderminster
Peake, G. S., Nottingham
Pearce, A. C., Tottenham
Perinton, Esme, Bath
Pickett, K. A., Groby
Plagerson, Cyril, Manchester
Poole, H. J. H., Aberaman
Powell, R. J., Brislington
Powrie, A. V., Stockport
Proffitt, E. J., Amersham
Raine, J. S., Darwen
Randles, N. J., Exeter
Rees, J. W., Swansea
Rees, Maggie, Treorchy
Richardson, J. E., Macclesfield
Richford, V. E., Bexhill
Roberts, D. E. C., Fareham
Robson, Faith A., Reigate
Rogers, D. T., Mossel Bay
Rogers, G. F., Birmingham
Rogers, G. F., Irthlingborough
Roper, R. A., Gt. Dunmow
Rowe, L. P. G., Bognor
Roy, William, Stanhope
Russell, W. W. F., Dagenham
Scott, John, Stirling
Sharpe, Kenneth, Normanton
Shaw, T. A., Chorley
Shortland, R. S., Coventry
Slater, Alfred, Accrington
Sloper, P. F., Box
Smith, Eileen V., Plumstead
Smith, E. G., Brixton
Smith, G. E., Uxbridge
Somers, Fanny B., Cardiff
Sorkin, Cedric, North Kensington
Spalding, H. A. E., Brundall
Thornton, Elizabeth, Bromyard
Timmington, Herbert, Dudley
Tims, J. C., Manchester
Toft, G. A., Stoke-on-Trent
Tookey, F. M., Matlock
Trice, J. J., Plymouth
Turvey, F. W., Cricklewood
Twist, Harry, Bury
Unwin, G. W., Hockley
Vaughan, A. D., Carmarthen
Viall, P. G., Rochford
Vickers, D. M., Brighton
Vining, Mamie H., Plymouth
Watkis, J. R., Beccles
Watts, A. J. S., Highbridge
Watts, F. M., Scunthorpe
Welsby, James, St. Helens
Welstead, N. E., Bournemouth
Wenzerul, Charles, Bethnal Green
Wilford, J. C. N., Canterbury
Wilkinson, J. H., Penrith
Williams, G. H., Openshaw
Williams, G., Colwyn Bay
Williams, I. R. H., Loughor
Williams, Jessie D., Tonyrefail
Wiseman, C. R., West Ham
Withers, H. J., Leamington Spa
Woodward, H. W., Port Talbot
Wooll, Helen G., Cambridge

Lævo-beta Phellandrene

G. E. Smith and T. F. West ("Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," 1937, 56, 300 T) describe the isolation of *l*-β-phellandrene from Canada balsam oil and the determination of its physical constants. The phellandrene of commerce is, of course, *l*-α-phellandrene derived from oil of *Eucalyptus dives,* and phellandrene of this variety occurs in quantity in certain other eucalyptus oils. *d*-α-Phellandrene has been isolated from elemi oil, and *d*-β-phellandrene has also been isolated from water fennel oil and certain other oils; their constants have been recorded. On the other hand, up to the time of the publication under review, it was uncertain whether *l*-β-phellandrene had ever been isolated in a sufficiently pure state for its constants to be determined, as the phellandrene fractions previously examined were obtained by fractional distillation of complex oils. Furthermore, in some cases, the terpene has been reported without adequate evidence of its identity. The constants recorded for the nitrosite by different authors have shown a wide variation. Smith and West have now found a convenient source of *l*-β-phellandrene in the essential oil of Canada balsam (*Abies balsamea,* Miller). The freshly distilled Canada balsam oil had the following constants:—

$$\alpha^{20}_{D} -32\cdot5^\circ\ (1=1\text{ dm});\ d^{15}_{15}\ 0\cdot8605;\ n^{20}_{D}\ 1\cdot4758;$$

boiling range, 60-70°/27 mm.; acid value, 1.23; ester value, 2.24; ester value after acetylation, 15.10; 10 gm. was equivalent to 0.0108 gm. of hydroxylamine hydrochloride.

The only constituent of this oil previously identified and recorded was *l*-α-pinene. In addition to *l*-β-phellandrene the authors identified β-pinene as a third constituent. The constants assigned to *l*-β-phellandrene are as follows:—

Boiling point, 78°/24 mm., 178-9°/758 mm.; $20\,d^{15}_{16}$ 0.8497; n^{20}_{D} 1.4800; $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ −50.60°.

The nitrosite (m.p. 101.5°-102.5°; $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +167.2° in chloroform) prepared from the terpene did not display the rapid mutarotation in chloroform solution shown by the corresponding *l*-α-phellandrene-α-nitrosite. Confirmatory evidence for the identity of the terpene was obtained by conversion into phellandral, from which the crystalline semi-carbazone was prepared, m.p. 203°-204°. The tendency of β-phellandrene to undergo change in the presence of air was shown by the increase in the specific gravity after storing for a few weeks in a partly filled bottle, and this process appeared to take place more rapidly in the presence of sodium sulphate.

This work was carried out in the laboratories of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.2.

Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 14

The markets have been rather subdued during the past week, and business generally has been somewhat restricted. Prices, however, except in a few instances of speculative markets, are keeping quite steady. The steadier tone in the French franc exchange is a welcome improvement, but there are as yet but few firm offers being received in that currency. There is little of importance to report in the Pharmaceutical Chemicals markets. Gallic Acid and Pyrogallic Acid continue at last week's advance, and Tannic Acid shows a further advance. Ephedrine is, of course, very firm with the present famine in supplies.

Crude Drugs

A good business continues in a fair range of products in this market, while others remain particularly quiet. Values are keeping well up, and the shortage of supplies is still very evident. Reports indicate that a number of American botanicals have recently advanced sharply, due, it is stated, to higher costs of collection and shortage of supplies. Agar is steady, with some interest shown in new crop offers. Curaçao Aloes continue firm, with a very fair business passing. Japanese Camphor is still selling well on spot at full prices. Shipment prices for Cardamoms are easier, and spot values have been adjusted accordingly. The shipment price for Cascara Sagrada is again a little dearer. New crop Chamomiles are fetching good prices and tend dearer; the later pickings were reported damaged by rains. Ergot remains neglected. Sudan Gum Acacia is not a good market. Honey continues firm and prices tend to advance. Hydrastis shows a further appreciation, spot and forward. Japanese Menthol has sold very well on spot and near afloat; values for these positions are firm. Peppers have been dull and are easier. A small consignment of rough round Rhubarb is reported to have been shipped from China and is offered, subject to safe arrival. Senega is not attracting much business. Steady business in druggists' grades of Tragacanth.

Essential Oils

In a number of products business is being carried on under difficult conditions, due, in some cases, to stoppage of supplies from the sources, and, in others, to the irregularity of currency exchange rates. Supplies on spot of Anise (Star) continue extremely short and at high figures. The shipment market for Bergamot seems to be liable to become unsteady. Cassia has been selling steadily on spot at full prices. Bois de Rose is firmer. Citronella oils remain quiet but steady on quotation. Sales of Eucalyptus have not amounted to much, but values are fully steady. Geranium oils tend to be steadier on spot. Ho (Shiu) is selling at full prices. Business in new crop French Lavender has so far this season been disappointing. The shipment market for Sicilian hand-pressed Lemon is quiet and continues unsteady. Nutmeg is firm at recent advances. No business of any importance in Orange; the trade is waiting for the new crop prices for the French Guinea oil. Japanese Peppermint has again been in good demand, mostly for spot and near afloat, with these positions firm. American natural Peppermint is dull and unsteady for shipment of new crop oil.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted	Par	October 7	October 14
Amsterdam ...	Fls. to £	12·107	8·95½	8·96½
Berlin	Mks. to £	20·43	12·32	12·34
Brussels	Belgas to £	nominal	29·38	29·42
Copenhagen ...	Kr. to £	18·159	22·40	22·40
Lisbon	Esc. to £	110	110⅛	110⅛
Madrid	Ptas. to £	25·22½	nominal	nominal
Milan	Lire to £	92·46	94⅛	94⅛
Montreal	Dol. to £	4·86¾	4·95¼	4·95½
New York ...	Dol. to £	nominal	4·95¼	4·95¾
Oslo	Kr. to £	18·159	19·90	19·90
Paris	Fr. to £	124·21	150¼	147½
Prague	Kr. to £	164·25	141½	141¾
Stockholm ...	Kr. to £	18·150	19·40	19·40
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43·38	26¼	26¼
Zurich	Fr. to £	25·2115	21·52	21·55

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

Rather more business is reported this week. The market continues generally steady. Gallic acid, pyrogallic acid and tannic acid continue firm at recent increases. Ephedrine hydrochloride is scarce on spot.

Acetanilide.—Market is fully steady: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., as to quantity.

Amidopyrine.—Convention prices unchanged, business slow: two cwt., 8s. 10d.; one cwt., 9s. 1¼d.; less than one cwt., from 9s. 5½d. per lb.; powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

Ammonium ichthiosulphonate.—Market has been quiet: one cwt., 1s. 6½d. in 14-lb. tins; 1s. 8d. in 1-lb. tins; 1s. 10½d. in 8-oz. tins, and 2s. 1d. per lb. in 4-oz. tins.

Aspirin.—Makers' and dealers' prices are steady, average business reported: home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1½d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2¾d.; 4 lb., 3s. 4¼d.; 1 lb., 3s. 7d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts, over twelve months, minimum one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

Barbitone.—Market is very dull: spot, two cwt., 8s. 9¼d.; 56 lb., 8s. 11½d.; small parcels, up to 9s. 2¼d. per lb.

Benzoic acid (B.P.).—Values unchanged, fair business: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

Bismuth salts.—Makers' scales of prices continue steady. Carbonate, not less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; 4 lb., 8s.; less than 4 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

Bromides.—Makers' scales of prices steady. Potassium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb., net. Resale clause applies, 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. at higher prices. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: Potassium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

Butyl chloral hydrate.—Business quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

Citric acid (B.P. crystals).—Market continues steady at the recent advance. British material quoted at 1s. 0¼d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

Cream of tartar.—Steady at former values. British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

Ephedrine.—Scarcity of supplies of hydrochloride continues to be the feature of this market, with prices fully maintained in the region 19s. to 20s. per oz. The pure alkaloid is quiet with values about 25s. to 26s. per oz.

Ether (methylated).—Makers' prices continue at the recent advance:—

	W. qts.	Not less than		Drums and Carboys
		6 w. qts.	12 q. qts.	
	lb. s. d.	lb. s. d.	lb. s. d.	lb. s. d.
s.g. 0·750	1 3	1 2½	1 2	1 1
0·735	1 3½	1 3	1 2½	1 1½
0·730	1 3½	1 3	1 2½	1 1½
0·725	1 5½	1 5	1 4½	1 3½
0·725 triply rect.	1 10	1 9½	1 9	1 8
0·720	1 6½	1 6	1 5½	1 4½
0·717	2 0½	2 0	1 11½	1 10½
0·720 B.P. not for anæsthesia...	1 8½	1 8	1 7½	1 6½

Special prices for quantities and contracts.

Gallic acid.—Prices have been advanced about 3d. per lb., as follows: one cwt., 3s.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

Magnesium carbonate (B.P. heavy).—Makers' scales of prices continue at the recent advance. Contracts: five cwt., 65s. per cwt., less rebate 2s.; ten cwt., 65s., less rebate 3s.; 1 ton, 65s., less rebate 2s.; 5 tons, 63s. per cwt., less rebate 3s. per cwt. No fall clause. Resale clause applies. Distributors' prices for small parcels: 14 lb., 10d.; 28 lb., 8½d. per lb.; 28-lb. parcels, packing free.

Mercurials.—Makers' scales of prices for these salts are unchanged. Chloride, B.P. (calomel).—One cwt., 5s. 11d.; less than one cwt., from 6s. per lb.

Methyl salicylate.—Makers' prices steady, fair seasonal business: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1¾d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2¼d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities, in bottles, 2s. per lb.

Phenacetin.—Makers' prices unchanged: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

Phenazone.—Convention prices unchanged, business quiet: spot, two cwt., 6s. 2½d.; one cwt., 6s. 5d.; less than one cwt., 6s. 8d. per lb.; powder, 2½d. per lb. extra.

Phenazone salicylate (salipyrin).—Quotations are steady: two cwt., 7s. 7d.; one cwt., 7s. 9¼d.; less than one cwt., 7s. 11¼d. per lb.

Phenolphthalein.—Moderate spot demand: two cwt., 2s. 9d.; one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

Photographic chemicals.—Amidol.—28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 8s. 3d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 11s. 9d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles. Chlorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. Hydroquinone.—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; in 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 9d.; 3 lb., 11s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. Alum (photographic quality).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt., 28 lb. for 6s. Gold chloride.—15-grain tubes, 45s. per doz. Magnesium powder.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochlor.—8s. 6d. per lb. Potassium ferricyanide.—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb. Potassium metabisulphite.—One cwt., 7½d.; 28 lb., 8d.; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. per lb. Pyrogallic acid, cryst., 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 6d.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; under 7 lb., 8s. 9d. per lb. Sodium (carbonate recryst.).—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium hyposulphite, cubes, cryst.—5 cwt., 16s. 3d.; 1 cwt., 18s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphide (pure).—7 lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d. per lb., bottles and jars charged extra and non-returnable. Sodium sulphite, recryst.—One cwt., 20s. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 13s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 7s.

Potassium permanganate (B.P.).—Steady demand for small parcels: bulk quantities, in drums, 9d.; druggists' parcels, from 10d. to 1s. per lb.

Potassium sulphoguaiacolate.—Dealers' spot prices are in the region of 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

Pyrogallic acid.—Prices were advanced last week by 6d. per lb., as follows: crystals, 28 lb., 7s. 3d.; 14 lb., 7s. 9½d.; 7 lb., 8s. 9d.; under 7 lb., 9s. 3d. per lb.

Quinine salts.—Convention prices continue unchanged: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9¾d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrobromide, 3s.; valerianate, 3s.; hydrophosphite, 4s.; alkaloid, 3s. 10½d.; per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Fair business at former prices: five cwt., 1s. 7d.; one cwt., 1s. 7½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 10d.; 14 lb., 1s. 11½d.; 7 lb., 2s. 0¾d.; 4 lb., 2s. 2¼d. per lb.

Salol.—Market continues competitive with spot quoted about 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

Santonin.—Market is steady on quotation at £11 to £14 per kilo. as to quantity. Business has been slow.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—Average business, market steady: bulk quantities, 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; smaller parcels, 1s. 7½d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

Sodium diethylbarbiturate.—The scale of prices is unchanged: spot, one cwt., 11s.; 28 lb., 11s. 3d.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 12s. 6d. per lb.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady, business fair: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., 1s. 5½d.; one cwt., 1s. 6d.; 28 lb., 1s. 9d.; 14 lb., 1s. 10d.; 7 lb., 2s.; 1 lb. 2s. 3d. per lb.

Sulphonal.—Dealers' prices competitive, market dull: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5d.; one cwt., 15s. 11d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. 7½d. per lb.

Tannic acid (B.P. leviss).—Market is again dearer and continues firm: quotations now range from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

Tartaric acid (B.P. crystals).—Market is steady: British makers quote at 1s. 1¼d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

Theobromine.—Prices for Continental, pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb.; sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3¼d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5¼d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6¼d. per lb., delivered; 5-lb. tins free; smaller packages extra.

Thymol.—Synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., tins extra; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5½d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

Vanillin.—Convention prices steady, ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 12s. 9d.; one cwt., 13s.; 56 lb., 13s. 6d.; less, 13s. 9d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

Agar.—Steady on spot: Kobe No. 1, 4s.; No. 2, 3s. 7½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 3s. 8d. per lb. Prompt shipment, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 5d.; No. 2, 3s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f. New crop, January-February shipment, now offered from the source at 2s. 8d., c.i.f., with a probable seller on the market at 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

Aloes.—The Curacao product continues firm and in steady demand. Cape is steady. Cape, spot, 63s. to 64s.; shipment, 62s. 6d. to 63s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, blacks, from 135s., as to seller; livers, 145s. to 155s. per cwt.; shipment, last quotations, 130s. to 132s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Ammoniacum.—Some fairly clean pale drop is quoted at about 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., in bond.

Annatto seed.—Market fully steady, supplies limited: Madras, 3½d.; Jamaican, fair colour, 4½d. per lb., ex store.

Antimony.—Chinese crude is quoted at £45, spot, and at £39, c.i.f., October-November shipment. English regulus is steady at £92 10s. to £93 10s. per ton, ex store.

Buchu.—Odd bale sales reported at steady prices: rounds, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; ovals, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., as to quality; shipment, 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

Camphor.—Steady sales on spot with values fully maintained: Japanese manufacturing BB grade, £8 10s. per 100 lb. Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 7½d.; powder, 2s. 4d.; slabs, 2s. 3½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tablets, 2s. 3½d.; powder, 2s. 1d.; slabs, 2s. 0¾d. per lb., c.i.f.; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ⅓ oz., and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.

Cantharides.—Fair sales in small quantities: spot, Chinese, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity; shipment, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cardamoms.—Some descriptions are cheaper: Green Aleppy, spot, 4s. 3d.; shipment, October-November, 3s. 3d.; November-December, 3s. 2d. pr lb., c.i.f. Bombay seed, spot, 6s. 6d.; shipment, 5s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f.

Cascara sagrada.—Shipment prices are rather dearer: shipment, 1937 peel, 48s. per cwt., c.i.f., with spot holders asking 58s. to 60s. per cwt.; old bark, from 65s. to 70s. per cwt., ex store.

Cascarilla.—The cheaper parcels are reported cleared and the market is now steady at 1s. 3d. per lb., spot.

Cassia fistula.—Some fairly sound good bold pods are offering at about 30s. per cwt., ex store.

Celery seeds.—Dealers quote good bulk quantities on spot at about 85s. per cwt., ex store.

Chamomiles.—New crop is firm and tending dearer: first pickings, white, 170s. per cwt., landed and duty paid.

Cloves.—Values are about level on the week, business quiet: Zanzibar, spot, 8⅝d.; shipment, November-December, 7⅞d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7⅞d.; shipment, November-December, 7⅜d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended October 9 were *nil*, and the deliveries 121, leaving a stock of 2,793*. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 5,053 and the deliveries 3,560. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended October 9 were *nil*, and the deliveries 180 leaving a stock of 3,584. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 5,628 and the deliveries 2,854 packages. * This figure has been adjusted on the Wharf Returns to correspond with actual stocks.

Cocoa butter.—Market has been rather quiet: prime English, 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.; foreign, 9¾d. to 11d. per lb., as to quality.

Coconut (desiccated).—Business quiet, values unchanged: spot, fine, 22s.; medium, 21s. per cwt.; shipment, halves, October, 20s. 6d.; November, 20s. 9d.; December-January, 21s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Cod-liver oil.—Bergen reports the shipment market fully steady: finest Lofoten steam refined, non-freezing medicinal oil, 110s. per barrel, c.i.f., London. Small lots on spot, about 142s. 6d. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. British finest medicinal oil is quoted at 110s. per barrel, delivered U.K., with rebates for 25, 50 or more barrels.

Colocynth.—Fairly plentiful supplies of spot pulp, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

Dandelion root.—Dealers are quoting good clean Continental root at about 70s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

Ergot.—Still but little interest in this market. Portugese offered for shipment at 4s. 10s. to 5s., c.i.f., with a bid of 4s. 6d., c.i.f., refused. Spot, small lots of Spanish/Portuguese at 5s. 3d. In reply to inquiry Moscow advises very little, if any, of new crop available for export.

Ginger.—Values are maintained, business quiet: West African, spot, 58s. 6d.; for arrival, 56s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold in barrels, 87s. 6d.; small grinding, in bags, 62s. 6d. per cwt.

Gum acacia.—Market remains dull, the weak feature being the spot position: Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 52s. 6d.; shipment, 50s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Honey.—Market is firm at former values and tends to advance. New crop Canadian will probably be offered at 55s. per cwt., landed.

Jamaican, dark liquid manufacturing, 40s. up to 55s. for pale set. Californian white clover dearer on spot at 52s. per cwt., duty paid. Very little of any other description offering.

Ipecacuanha.—Not much business; market steady: Matto Grosso, B.P. test, spot, 8s. 3d.; shipment, nominal at 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

Irish moss.—Dealers are holding spot stocks: quoted from 45s. to 60s. per cwt. for druggist qualities, ex store.

Kamala.—Some spot supplies, 5.47 per cent. ash, quoted at 1s. 7d. per lb., duty paid.

Lavender flowers.—Some good blue flowers, new crop, now available at 130s. per cwt.

Liquorice root.—Good natural root is quoted at about 12s. 6d. per cwt. Medium quality decorticated at about 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

Lobelia herb.—Spot supplies are being quoted from 6½d. to 7d. per lb., as to quantity.

Menthol.—A very good spot and near position business reported, with supplies remaining very low: K/S brands, spot, 14s. Delivery in 2/3 weeks, 13s. 9d. In bond, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 4½d. Japanese shippers quote only December-January at 10s. 9d., c.i.f. On the market August-September offered at 12s., c.i.f. Some August-September goods shipped late on a very slow steamer.

Mercury.—The Continental metal from first hands is quoted unchanged: shipment quotation 65 dollars per bottle, f.o.b. Continent, spot; about £13 5s. to £13 5s. 6d. per bottle, ex store, as to quantity.

Pepper.—Market has been dull and is rather easy as quoted: Lampong, in bond, 2⅞d.; shipment, October-December, $2\frac{9}{16}$d.; January-March, 2⅝d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, October-November, 35s. 6d., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4d.; shipment, October-November, 35s. 6d., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 4¼d.; shipment, October-December, 4d.; shipment, January-March, 4⅛d. per lb., c.i.f. Terminal market is dull. Black, December, 2⅞d.; March, $2\frac{15}{16}$d.; May, 3d. White, December, $4\frac{1}{16}$d.; March, $4\frac{3}{16}$d.; May, $4\frac{5}{16}$d. per lb.

Pimento.—Recent advance maintained, market quiet: spot, 8¼d. per lb.; shipment, October-December, 68s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Red rose petals.—New crop supplies available at 6s. 6d. per lb.

Rhubarb.—Market is fully steady, but business has been quieter: spot, Shensi, 5s. 3d. to 6s., as to condition and seller. Some rough round just shipped is offered, subject to safe arrival, at 2s. 7½d. per lb., landed and duty paid.

Rubber.—Values level on the week, business quiet: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, $7\frac{15}{16}$d.; October, $7\frac{15}{16}$d.; November, $7\frac{15}{16}$d.; December, $7\frac{15}{16}$d.; January-March, $8\frac{1}{16}$d.; April-June, 8⅛d.; July-September, 8⅛d. per lb.

Saffron.—Business quiet, market fully steady: spot, genuine Valencia, 72s. 6d. to 75s. per lb.

Seeds.—Anise.—Spot, duty paid, Spanish, 60s.; Bulgarian, 40s., and Syrian, 37s. 6d. Canary.—Market quiet and prices easier: Mazagan, 21s.; Plate, 20s.; Turkish, 19s., and Spanish, 25s. to 40s. All prices quoted are spot, duty paid. Caraway.—Dutch, 35s. 6d., spot, duty paid, 31s., f.o.b. Holland. Coriander.—Morocco, spot, 27s. 6d., duty paid, and 25s. 6d. in bond. Cumin.—Spot, Malta, 46s., duty free; Morocco, 47s. 6d., duty paid. Fennel.—Bombay, on spot, is 32s. 6d., and Persian, 30s. Fenugreek.—Morocco, spot, 13s. 6d., duty paid, and 12s. 3d., in bond. Mustard.—English, 20s. to 33s. per cwt., according to quality.

Senega.—Market has been very quiet: spot, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; shipment, 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

Senna.—Tinnevelly leaves: Fair green quality continues unchanged and offers on the spot as follows: bold, at 6½d.; No. 1 at 5½d.; No. 2, at 3¾d.; No. 3, at 2¾d.; No. 4, at 2¼d. per lb. Tinnevelly hand-picked pods are available at 3¾d. to 5d. per lb., according to quality. Manufacturing Tinnevelly pods are now in small supply on the spot at about 2¾d. per lb., ex wharf, London. Alexandrian hand-picked pods: spot supplies of best selected are becoming very low, and no further supplies can be expected until the new crop about the early part of next year. Spot quotations are as follows: Finest selected, at 5s. to 5s. 3d.; No. 1, at 3s. 6d. to 4s.; No. 2, at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.; No. 3, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., with low grades available at 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., ex wharf, London.

Stramonium leaves.—Dealers are quoting spot supplies from 35s. to 40s. per cwt., ex store.

Tragacanth.—Demand for druggists' quality continues, particularly in grades valued from £35 to £65 per cwt. Textile grades are steady but quiet.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Business quiet, market about steady: Calcutta, bleached spot, 145s.; shipment, October-November, 140s.; ordinary quality, spot, 118s.; shipment, October-November, 115s., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 122s. 6d.; shipment, October-November, 108s. 6d., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 118s.; shipment, 113s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 125s.; shipment, October-November, 118s. per cwt., c.i.f. Carnauba.—Fair inquiry for near positions. Fatty grey, spot, 170s.; shipment, afloat, 162s. 6d., c.i.f.; November-December, new crop, 155s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 167s. 6d.; shipment, 155s., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 220s.; f.a.q., 215s.; shipment, November-December, 190s., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 210s.; shipment, 195s., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

Business has been about up to the recent moderate volume, with some few items meeting with a good demand and a number of others very slack. Japanese peppermint continues to sell well on spot. Sicilian hand-pressed lemon is dull and may become unsteady; this weakness may be only temporary.

Almond.—Quotations are steadier at the recent reduction. Foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 9d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. English oil at about competitive prices. French bitter, 6s. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.

Anise (star).—Business has been quieter, but spot holders' prices are being fully maintained, with supplies extremely scarce. Tins, in cases, 5s. 6d. Suggestions from the source of some drums for October-November shipment, 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

Bergamot.—The spot values continue at about 14s. 3d. to 15s. 6d., as to quantity and seller, with not much business being done. Shipment quotations are of little interest and appear to range from 15s. 4½d. to 16s. per lb., c.i.f.

Bois de rose.—Firmer conditions are reported here, with Brazilian oil on spot not less than 6s. 3d. for drums and up to 6s. 6d. for smaller packings. November shipment is quoted firm from 5s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

Cassia.—Business has been quieter, but the small stocks of good quality oil, in leads, are well held at 3s. 7½d. per lb. No shipment offers.

Citronella.—Business is reported as quiet: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s. 10d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s.; shipment, drums, 1s. 6¾d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7½d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 11¼d. per lb., c.i.f.

Eucalyptus.—Values for Australian oil are fully steady, business quiet: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 8¾d., in drums; 1s. 9½d., in tins; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 10½d. per lb., in drums, if available; higher prices for small lots on spot. Shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 6d. in drums; 1s. 6½d. in tins; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 7¼d. per lb., c.i.f., for October-November, shipment.

Geranium.—With practically no shipment offers from the sources, the spot market tends rather steadier: Bourbon, spot, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; shipment, c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

Ho (shiu).—Fair business reported, with full prices being obtained: "improved" quality, in drums, 4s. per lb., ex store. Occasional shipment offers at about 3s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., November shipment.

Juniper berry.—Prices vary considerably as to quality, and range from 3s. 4½d. up to as much as 4s. per lb., as to quantity.

Lavender.—So far this season the amount of new crop oil sold on this market is reported to be disappointing. French shippers' prices are being steadily maintained with the landed prices of finest 38 to 40 per cent. 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb. Lavandin is offering from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., as to quality.

Lemon.—Shipment offers of old oil continue easy and are now reported to be about 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. It is also reported that some brands of new crop oil, December-January shipment, are being offered at 9s. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities. A rumour on the market that a much lower shipment quotation for new crop quality, has been received cannot be confirmed. Californian, distilled regular quality, 6s. 4d. per lb., ex wharf.

Lemongrass.—Market has remained dull: spot, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. Shipment, prompt, 1s. 6¾d.; January, 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

Nutmeg.—Firm conditions continue in this market with American and Dutch oil on spot at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity.

Orange.—French Guinea oil is nominal, spot and forward, with importers and consumers waiting the first offers of new crop which should soon be coming to hand. Tanganyika bitter oil, in drums, 8s. per lb., ex store. Californian, small drums, 4s. 2½d.; tins in cases, 4s. 3½d.; single cases, 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store. Californian, hand-pressed, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d., duty paid; shipment, 5s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantity.

Peppermint.—A good spot and near position business continues. On spot, 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3d. as to brand and seller. Oil afloat, 5s. landed. Japanese shippers only quoting December-January at 4s. 2d. and January-March at 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. On the market January-March reported done at 3s. 11½d. with a seller at 4s. c.i.f. The American natural oil continues rather dull and unsteady with new crop oil, in drums, offering from 2 dollars 20 to 35 cents per lb., c.i.f., as to brand.

Petitgrain.—Shipment market steady: spot, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. for cases and up to 4s. 6d. for small lots; shipment, 4s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

Rosemary.—The small spot supplies of genuine Spanish oil are steadily held for 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1½d. per lb., as to quantity and seller.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots on spot, 19s. per lb. Oil described as East Indian is steady at the recent slight advance at 17s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for bulk quantities. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb. for 7-lb. tins; one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

SIR,—May we, through the courtesy of your columns, thank the members of the Society of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland who voted for us at the recent Council election? We will endeavour during our term of office to justify the confidence placed in us.—Yours, etc.,

P. C. CAHILL. M. J. PARKES.
J. A. O'ROURKE. C. CREMEN.
J. GLEESON. W. J. MCKNIGHT.
J. T. DWYER.

Dublin, C.6.

Yeast in Diabetes

SIR,—I take liberty to join issue with your correspondent, "Observer" (*C. & D.*, October 9, p. 439), whose theories suggest an ill-selected pseudonym. It is a common error of judgment to infer, from slender evidence, that diseases yield to therapy in such simple exhibition as is instanced in his advocacy of yeast in diabetes. Had this enzyme the medicinal properties ascribed to it, the medical profession would long ago have seized upon it and established it in the pharmacopœial armamentarium as the supreme weapon in the conflict for the preservation of the pancreas. Diabetes mellitus results from the destruction of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas. The islets secrete a hormone, insulin, which metabolises ingested sugar. Their disintegration, with consequent fall in or complete absence of, this hormone, permits sugar to circulate unused in the system. The carbohydrate becomes acetone and diacetic acid. Coma ensues. Untreated, death is inevitable. No therapeutic agent can restore the islets. Diabetes may be mild from the fact that incomplete damage has been suffered by the pancreas. In the aged, diet alone may suffice to maintain existence. The young are the less fortunate victims. For them the prognosis is grave. Treatment with insulin must be continuous. Neither yeast nor any other substance can replace the pancreatic functions save insulin. It is not denied that the vitamin content of yeast may exert a beneficial influence where such therapy is indicated, but its potency in regard to pancreatic regeneration is impossible. The index of progress in a diabetic is not the degree of glycosuria, which varies with the urinary dilution, but is to be ascertained by the estimation of the percentage of sugar in the blood.

I am, etc.,
JOHN SHIEL,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Ph.C.,
Barrister-at-Law.

Dublin.

Effects of Noise

SIR,—A contributor to the *C. & D.* comments on the incessant movement and noise of heavy machinery and its effect on the workers (*C. & D.*, October 2, p. 383), but is it not a fact they become so accustomed to it that they do not notice it? There may be individuals who cannot get used to it, just as there are some types who are intolerant of certain medicines and foods; but the majority of people soon become impervious to the noise of regular machinery when they are working in it constantly. I have been in the woollen mills in the North where there are many machines running in the same shed; the operatives converse quite easily in normal tones although the visitor can hear nothing above the clatter. At one time I was employed in a wholesale drug firm, and my office was separated only by a glass and wooden partition from the grinding mills; at first the noise seemed terrific and it was difficult to concentrate on one's work, but after a few weeks I found that I was working quite comfortably without being conscious of it.—Yours, etc.,

INURED (4/10).

The Single-Handed Proprietor

SIR,—I am sorry for "Querist" (p. 405); he seems to be in the position of being a single-handed pharmacist, and either his business is insufficient in volume to carry another qualified man as assistant, or the profit margin is too small. I do not know the proportion of this type of business to the number of shops on the Register (excluding the multiple); but it must be fairly large, and the proprietors should have the sympathy of other pharmacists who can get away for a holiday. The difficulty and expense of leaving one's business for a week or fortnight is increasing, as suitable locums are becoming scarcer; one of these well over seventy years of age told me recently that in one week in August he had ten offers.—Yours, etc.,

VETERAN (6/10).

Changes in Feeding-Bottles

SIR,—The mention of the Alexandra feeding-bottle exhibited at the International Exhibition of Modern Packaging (*C. & D.*, October 2, p. 381) reminds me that when I served my apprenticeship it was the only style we stocked, and there was a brisk demand for spare glass and rubber tubing, regulators, bottle and tube brushes. Afterwards the use of this pattern fell into disfavour and the boat-shape feeder came into fashion, and now it seems that the French style of round bottle with only one end may be the popular one of the future. But although I may have sold the old pattern in the past, at least I am consoled by the knowledge that I must have been apprenticed to a "respectable chemist." One would like to know the origin of this description. When proprietary remedies are advertised one frequently reads testimonials purporting to come from medical men who, of course, cannot be named on account of professional etiquette; but I do not remember to have seen that the article is recommended by all "respectable doctors."—Yours truly,

RESPECTABILITY (5/10).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Proposed Limitation of Pharmacies

Limitation of pharmacies has been proposed in several quarters, but would it be of much practical value while all the drugs in popular use are on sale at every other kind of shop? Mr. Bray, at Middlesbrough (*C. & D.*, October 2, p. 381), added to the limitation of pharmacies the suggestion of two pharmacists to each pharmacy, and it must be said it is a logical conclusion. In the next column there is a report of Mr. Howells's speech at Pontypridd, in which he gave his opinion that nobody should be allowed to set up a chemist's business by giving a pharmacist one share in a company, an opinion with which most of us will agree. These items from two different speakers should be considered together. If it is a paying proposition for an unqualified person to employ a qualified chemist to superintend his business, then there should be ample room for two pharmacists in one pharmacy, a condition which could be achieved if the form of company trading referred to were abolished.—*Duodite* (5/10).

An Inverted Carboy

The passing of the carboy, deplored by "H. J." (*C. & D.*, September 25, p. 378) was brought about mainly by the change in the style of window fixtures due to the desire for more space for display of the ever-growing variety of goods the chemist is obliged to stock. I doubt whether the top shelves in the tall window have much selling capacity, because they are well above eye level, and I have often thought the space could be used just as profitably by the old carboys, which would catch the eye of the passer-by and draw his attention. After the passing of the large carboy there came smaller ones which could be placed inside the window or on the dispensing screen; mention of these reminds me of an incident which had a happier ending than the catastrophe related on p. 383. After an air raid during which a bomb had been dropped not far from a pharmacy, one of these small carboys was found to have been dislodged by the force of the explosion from its position inside the top of the window enclosure, and it was discovered resting upside down on its stopper on the floor of the window with not a drop of the contents spilt.—*Karboi* (4/10).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

E. M. W. (12/9).—Car polish.—There are many recipes for car polishing preparations in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Volume II. Of the following, No. 1 is intended as cleaner and No. 2 as polish:—

I

Grey carnauba wax	25
Japan wax	5
Resin	5
Melt and stir in oil of turpentine or substitute	60

Strain and add:

Solution of potash (1 per cent.)	5

II

Kieselguhr (levigated)	11 parts
Silica (levigated)	9 parts
Yellow ochre	1 part
Red ochre	1/10th part
Kerosene	16 parts
Soft paraffin	2 parts
Powdered soap	1 part

W. R. N.—A complicated mixture.—The least troublesome method of preparing the mixture would be to use extracts of hyssop, yarrow, horehound, coltsfoot, marshmallow and mullein. This method would prove a little more expensive but certainly more convenient. These extracts are obtainable of such a strength that one part of extract is equal to one part of herb. Instead of sticks of liquorice use a solution of liquorice (one equals one) which most wholesale houses supply. The Irish moss and linseed should, of course, be boiled in the remainder of the water to make a decoction.

J. B. T. (6/9).—Castellani's fuchsine paint.—This is prepared as follows:—

Saturated alcoholic solution of basic fuchsine	10 c.c.
Aqueous carbolic acid solution (5 per cent.)	100 c.c.

Filter and add:—

Boric acid	1 gm.

After two hours add:—

Acetone	5 c.c.

After a further two hours add:—

Resorcin	10 gm.

The paint should be stored in a dark coloured bottle with a glass stopper. It is used in the treatment of mango toe; being applied to the affected parts with a wad of cotton-wool or a sponge.

A. R. (12/9).—Removing nicotine stains.—A mixture of equal parts of solution of ammonia and solution of hydrogen peroxide may be used to remove nicotine stains from the fingers if the stains are of recent origin. Another and effective method consists in the application of a 25-per-cent. solution of sodium sulphite acidified by the addition of a small amount of dilute hydrochloric acid. In the case of old stains the following treatment is recommended:—The stain is moistened with a 5-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate; when dry the part is moistened with a 5-per-cent. solution of sodium thiosulphate and the latter is allowed to dry. Finally, dilute hydrochloric acid is applied by means of a pledget of cotton-wool.

B. M. (11/91).—Brushless shaving cream.—It is difficult to say why the preparation made according to your formula was unsatisfactory. The trouble may have arisen either from the stearate, the borax or the method of manipulation. Also such a shaving cream can scarcely be called "soapless" and we presume you mean brushless. If this is the case we think you might experiment with the following formula:—

Stearic acid	17
Glycerin	10
K.O.H. (100 per cent.)	1
Liquid paraffin	2·5
Water, to	100
Perfume	a sufficiency

Heat the stearic acid and liquid paraffin to 160° F. Dissolve glycerin and potassium hydroxide in water and bring to 150° F. Run the former into the latter with agitation. Continue agitation until cool, then perfume.

W. M. (1/9).—Diabetic marmalade.—Sugarless jams and marmalade for the use of diabetic patients are made with a jelly the basis of which is preparation with gelatin instead of sugar, the strength being about ½ oz. of gelatin to a pint of liquid. The sweetness is managed by the addition of saccharin, which, however, should be added cautiously as an excess is objectionable to the taste. The following is a recipe for sugarless marmalade:—Lemons, 1½; the peel of one large orange; saccharin, 5 grains; water, 7 oz.; gelatin, ¼ oz. Wash the orange and lemons, finely shave the skin (avoiding white pith) and chop up small: add the juice and pulp of the lemons. Put into a saucepan and cover with water. Bring to boiling point and simmer for two hours, adding water when necessary to keep to stated amount. Cut the gelatin into fine strips; add it with the saccharin to the mixture and stir for ten minutes. Put into jar and leave to set. The keeping properties of this marmalade are not very good, and if it be desired to store it for any length of time a small quantity of sulphurous acid—forty parts per million—preferably in the form of potassium metabisulphite—should be added.

E. C. M. (12/9).—Frosting glass.—The frosting of glass is usually performed by means of an etching cream. This consists of equal parts of ammonium fluoride and barium sulphate made into a cream with hydrofluoric acid. Before attempting the process on the headlamps of your car you might try one of the special lamps supplied to comply with the new motoring anti-dazzle regulations. Another simple method of overcoming the difficulty would be to dab the inside of the glass with putty.

R. R. W. (9/9).—Blue-black gun barrels.—A blue-black effect on gun barrels is obtained by the following method: Clean and polish the steel and heat in wood ashes to a temperature of from 500° to 600° F. Immerse the hot gun barrel in the following solution, used hot:—

Lead acetate	50 gr.
Sodium thiosulphate	50 gr.
Water	5 oz.

So soon as the pale blue stage is reached, the steel is taken out of the liquid and washed.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1887

The Pharmacy Acts of 1852 and 1868

He attributed the reason of British pharmacy being so far behind other countries, and the source of the grievous competition in the trade, to the opposition which first sprang up against the Pharmaceutical Society twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the first Pharmacy Bill was drafted, and also in 1866-67, when another Bill dealing with the whole trade, and placing the dispensing of medicines in the hands of qualified persons, was framed by the Pharmaceutical Society. Then the Society suffered from various evils. Their number was not great, so that they were said not to represent the whole trade, and the outsiders threatened opposition to the Bill if provision was not made to allow everyone actually in business to become members of the Society if they so desired. In the 1852 Bill Jacob Bell sought to make all who passed the examinations members of the Society, but he had to be content with an Act dealing with titles only. There was opposition at that time, and in 1866, when George Webb Sandford induced the Government to take up a Bill dealing with titles, education, examinations and the dispensing of medicines and sale of poisons, a body of chemists again arose and said, "No, we don't want this Bill; all we require is an Act to regulate the sale of poisons." Their opponents introduced such a Bill, and the result was that the Minister who had the charge saw that the trade was divided, referred both Bills to a Select Committee, and from the Committee came the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which was by no means the work of the Pharmaceutical Society, so that no one should blame the Society for the evil which had resulted from the enactment of an emasculated measure."—[From a report of a speech by Mr. Michael Carteighe, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, at Sheffield.]

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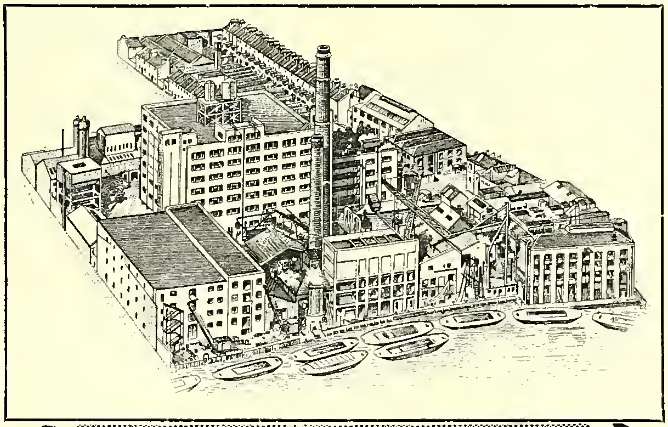

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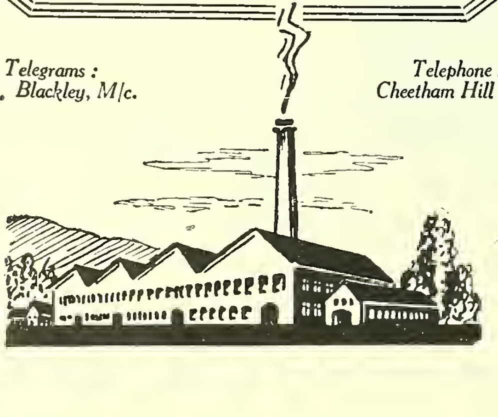
Special Crystals matched and any degree of exsiccation to order. Packed for Home and Export.

HARRIS, HART & Co. Ltd.

MOSS HOUSE CHEMICAL WORKS, BLACKLEY,
MANCHESTER 9.

Telegrams:
Harp, Blackley, M/c.

Telephone:
Cheetham Hill 2853



Senna

FROM OUR OWN GROWERS

Alexandrian & Tinnevelly Pods Leaves Siftings

John Ronaldson & Co. 15 Seething Lane, London.

ENGLISH OIL OF CAMOMILE

(OL. ANTHEMIDIS)

From Plants Grown on My Own Farm

Also ENGLISH CAMOMILE FLOWERS

(ANTHEMIS NOBILIS)

LARGEST GROWER IN ENGLAND

R. W. B. STARKE

THE CHESTNUTS FARM, EYE, SUFFOLK

RHODESIA

is a growing market and is **not** connected in any way with the Union of South Africa.

British Manufacturers and Exporters who wish to introduce their proprietaries to this excellent market, or of increasing their present turnover, are invited to address the:

AFRICAN COMMERCIAL CO.

Stanley Avenue - - P.O. Box 1108, SALISBURY, S.R.

Manufacturers' Agents and Wholesale Distributors of Proprietaries, Pharmaceuticals, and Chemists' Sundries

BANKERS: BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.)

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ONLY

PHARMACEUTICAL
PHOTOGRAPHIC
TECHNICAL
CHEMICALS

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co. Ltd.
9 & 10 ST. MARY AT HILL, LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams:
Inland—
"Acidolan, Bilgate, London"
Foreign—
"Acidolan, London"

Telephone:
MANsion House 6005
four lines

Codes used:
A.B.C. 5th and 6th editions,
Lieber's, Bentley's, Premier,
Marconi, etc., and Private

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Expanded propaganda to the Medical Profession throughout the British Isles is being carried on during 1937.

The communications cover new remedies of special interest as well as reminders of those already established in the Doctor's confidence.

Each product, whether dispensed or sold over the counter, carries a satisfactory profit.

Apollo

SOFT
EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZA
B.P.

This article is manufactured in the same high and uniform quality as our other liquorice products, and at an attractive price . . . Packed in drums of 40 lbs.

Write for Samples and Quotations.

PURE STICK LIQUORICE

'APOLLO' brand is the concentrated extract of carefully selected liquorice root grown on the fertile plains of Anatolia.

It is manufactured in the district where the root is cultivated.

The Chemist who sells 'APOLLO' brand knows that he is giving his customers a product of the highest purity and integrity.

Packed with bay leaves in 4-lb. cartons, 28 in a case. Made in 1 oz., 2 oz., 3 oz. and 4 oz. sizes divisible into 1 oz. sections.

TELEPHONE:
TEMPLE BAR
5392/3

TELEGRAMS:
"MACFORBES,
ESTRAND,
LONDON"

MACANDREWS & FORBES, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2
ESTABLISHED 1857

Antiphlogistine
Brand Dressing

HUMAN & VETERINARY
MADE IN ENGLAND

Write for Special Quantity Terms

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9

BURNSIDE'S
AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL
(Shipped by W. K. BURNSIDE PTY., LTD., 34/36 JEFFCOTT STREET, MELBOURNE)

ALL B.P. GRADES

70/75% B.P.
A specially rectified Oil of high and very uniform Quality

Packed in Cases and Drums
STOCKS IN LONDON

80/85% B.P.
Distilled from E. POLYBRACHTEA
The finest B.P. Oil obtainable

All Grades can be relied upon to be Constant in Quality, Odour and Colour

15 PHILPOT LANE
LONDON, E.C.3

AGENTS FOR U.K.
WILSON & MANSFIELD, Ltd.

'Phone: MANSION HOUSE 9264-5-6
'Grams: WYFIELD, LONDON

WHOLESALE ONLY

BOOTS PRODUCTS IN MODERN THERAPY

ACRIFLAVINE—BOOTS
AMMOKET (Elixir of Ammonium Mandelate)
BISMOSTAB (Injection of Bismuth, B.P.)
CALCIOSTAB (10% Calcium Thiosulphate)
CHLOROSTAB (Bismuth Oxychloride, Suspension in Isotonic Glucose)
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF LIVER—BOOTS
DRY EXTRACT OF LIVER—BOOTS (Extract Hepatis Siccum, B.P.)
HEPASTAB (Intramuscular Liver Extract)
HEXYL-RESORCINOL (Capsules and Tablets)
INSULIN—BOOTS
LIVRON (Compound Liver Extract and Iron)
NEOKET (Compound Mandelic Acid Granules)
NOVOSTAB (Neoarsphenamine)
PEPSAC (Desiccated Stomach Substance)
PITUITARY (posterior lobe) EXTRACT—BOOTS
QUINOSTAB (Iodo Bismuthate of Quinine, Suspension in Oil)
SULPHOSTAB (Sulpharsphenamine)
STABILARSAN (Arsphenamine Diglucoside)
THIOSTAB (10% Sodium Thiosulphate)

Prepared in our own Laboratories under strict scientific control, and, whenever necessary, biologically and clinically tested before issue.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEPARTMENT

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. LTD.

NOTTINGHAM - - - ENGLAND

PETROLEUM JELLIES

WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, AMBER, RED, GREEN.

WHITE & COLOURED OILS

YELLOW, GREEN, RED FOR BRILLIANTINE, etc.

LIQUID PARAFFIN

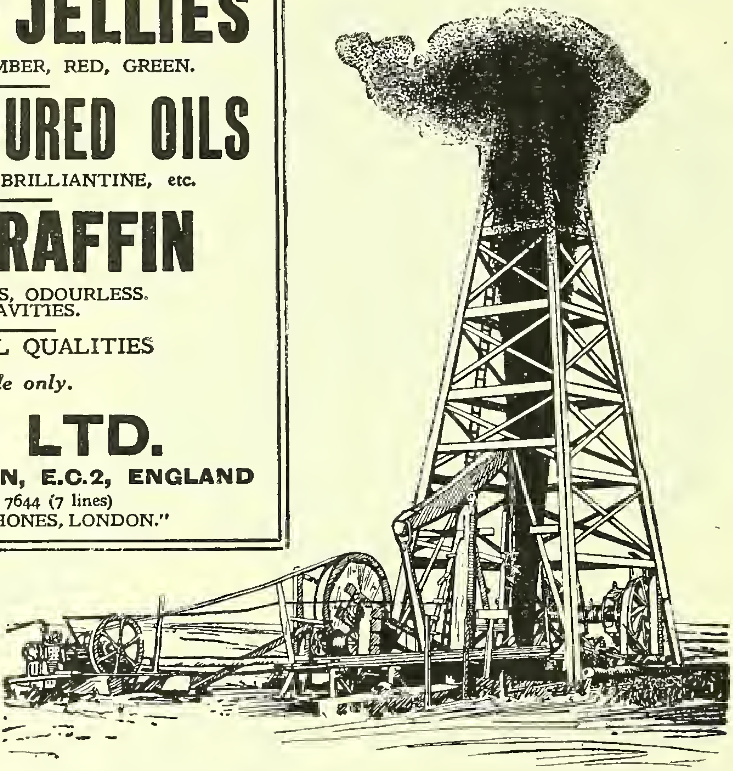
COLOURLESS, TASTELESS, ODOURLESS.
ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

Wholesale Trade only.

STERNS LTD.

16 FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2, ENGLAND
Telephone: NATIONAL 7644 (7 lines)
Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, PHONES, LONDON."



URALYSOL

THYMINIC ACID - HEXAMETHYLENE - TETRAMINE - LYSIDIN

URALYSOL
LE PLUS PUISSANT DES ANTISEPTIQUES URINAIRES
A BASE D'ACIDE THYMINIQUE
L'URALYSOL
AGENT PHYSIOLOGIQUE DE DISSOLUTION ET D'ÉLIMINATION DE L'ACIDE URIQUE
MODE D'EMPLOI
MATIN ET SOIR 1 CUILLERÉE A CAFÉ DANS UN GRAND VERRE D'EAU
FORMULE
PAS D'EXCIPIENT
LABORATOIRES "LOBICA"
46 Avenue des Ternes, PARIS
G. CHENAL Pharmacien
MADE IN FRANCE
Concessionnaires for United Kingdom and Irish Free State:
The Continental Laboratories Ltd
30 Marsham Street LONDON S.W.1.

Treatment

OF THE

RHEUMATIC DIATHESIS

• IN GRANULES •

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES LTD.
30, MARSHAM ST. LONDON. S.W.1.

Taxolabs, Sowest, London. Victoria 2041.

ALKALOIDS

FINE CHEMICALS AND OPIUM DERIVATIVES

Goods covered by Dangerous Drugs Acts offered subject to all regulations

Aloin · Atropine · Bismuth Salts · Caffeine · Cantharidin Capsicin · Chloroform · Chrysarobin · Codeine · Diamorphine Emp. Canth. Liq. · Ephedrine · Ergotin · Eserine · Ethylmorphine · Gingerine · Hyoscyamine · Jalap Resin · Leptandrin Morphine · Opium · Podophyllin Resin · Salicin · Santonin Scammony Resin · Strychnine · Veratrine and other Pharmaceutical Chemicals and Preparations.

T. & H. SMITH
LTD.

25 CHRISTOPHER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Blandfield Works,
Edinburgh,
32-34 Virginia St.,
Glasgow

MYSORE
SANDALWOOD OIL

Mysore Sandalwood Oil is produced in Government factories where the strictest methods of distillation and control ensure that each consignment is of almost identical composition, with a guaranteed minimum of 90% pure Santalol.

THE TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR MYSORE IN LONDON
GRAND BUILDINGS
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
LONDON, W.C.2.

Sole Agents for U.S.A.: **Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**
11 East 38th Street, New York
Sole Agents for Canada: **Messrs. W. J. BUSH & CO. (Canada) Ltd.**
432 St. Helen Street, Montreal

Increase your turnover....

by keeping well stocked with

PHOSFERINE

BRAND TONIC

The Greatest of all Tonics

★

This popular Tonic Medicine is always in demand and is supported by intensive National Advertising.

LIQUID and TABLETS

1/3, 3/- and 5/-

CARRIAGE PAID. MONTHLY A/C

Window display terms in United Kingdom on application to:—

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD.
La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill,
LONDON, E.C.4

BOND'S BRAND
DIGESTIVE POWDER

Contains **No** Sodium Bicarb.

A Physician's Remedy for all forms of Indigestion.

It has been proved to give relief in the most obstinate cases.

2/- Bottles - **16/-** per doz.
3/6 ,, - **28/-** ,, ,,

Through your usual wholesaler or direct from

BOND'S LABORATORY
WATFORD

Established 1880

H. E. STEVENSON & Co., Ltd.

10 Pancras Lane,
Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

Halibut Liver Oil

Biologically standardised for Vitamin A and D

SPECIAL PRICES IN BULK

5 c.c. vials in cartons. 15/- per dozen.

Also in

Bottles of 25 × 3m Capsules beautifully packed. 15/- per dozen.

H.L.O. Emulsion

A CHEMISTS FRIEND

in more ways than one!

Having joined the Chemists Friend Scheme the manufacturers of KORAY Tablets are concentrating their efforts to giving the retailer their wholehearted support.

National Advertising on a large scale coupled with striking display material will stimulate public demand. Attractive discounts ensure that the brisk turnover will yield a generous margin of profit.

In short KORAY Pain-relieving Tablets are a good product being marketed in a sound manner. They cannot fail to succeed.

KORAY (brand) Tablets retail at

3^{D} 6^{D} 1/3 & 2/6

P.A.T.A.

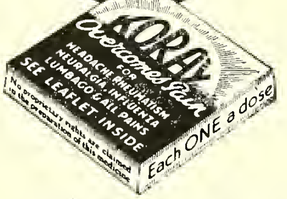
Order through your usual wholesaler or direct from

KORAY LTD. LONDON, N.5

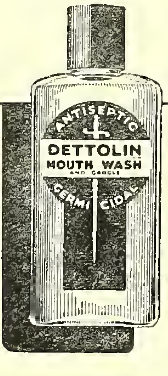
KORAY

BRAND

Tablets are **selling**



Special Mention



Since so many at this time of the year want a mouthwash and gargle that is thorough, and preferably one that is pleasant to use, 'Dettolin' deserves your special attention.

Containing, amongst other ingredients, the active germicidal principle of 'Dettol,' this new mouthwash and gargle 'Dettolin' is highly efficient, destroying germs quickly and leaving the mouth clean and refreshed.

'DETTOLIN'

BRAND

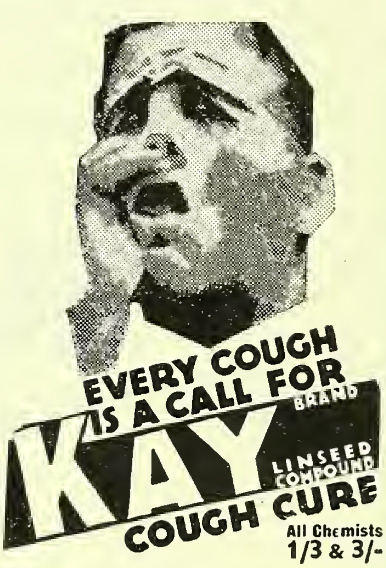
MOUTHWASH AND GARGLE

FORMULA

Dimethyl Chlor Phenyl Hydrate 1·02%, Menthol 0·12%, Sapo Vegetalis 0·5% Tinct. Rosae Aromatica 64·9%, Elixir Glusidi B.P.C. 6·0%, Aqua dest. ad. 100 vols.

PRICE **1/6**

RECKITT AND SONS LIMITED. (PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.) HULL.
LONDON: 40, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.



This Winter get your Bonus

Available through your Wholesaler

or write Makers: **KAY BROTHERS LTD.**
Kayborough, Reddish, STOCKPORT

Christmas Suggestions *for* Rexall Chemists

Lorie

A delightful new series containing Bath Crystals, Bath Coffrets, Bath Foam, and Dusting Powder, in artistic packages. Packed in a novel cloth and metal covering which renders the packet damp-proof in the bathroom.

Flapjack Display Stand

Free with £4 order

Made of wood, suitably painted in neutral buff shade and of exclusive design.

Assortment of Flapjacks is artistic and unique and contains many new patterns and shapes.

Write for full particulars of Rexall Exclusive Agency to

UNITED DRUG
COMPANY LIMITED
NOTTINGHAM

SLOANS

BRAND **LINIMENT**

TRADE TERMS

SLOANS brand LINIMENT (Unstamped)	LIST PRICE 1 DOZEN	6 DOZEN	12 DOZEN
1/9 SIZE	15/9	15/- (per dozen)	14/6 (per dozen)

CARRIAGE PAID ON SIX DOZEN AND OVER

LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISING NOW COMMENCING

SLOANS BRAND LINIMENT is in continuous demand, and every year shows an increase in sales. Large space National Advertising, attractive showcards in colour, assure you of regular and consistent business.

Sole Distributors of Sloans Brand Liniment :

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., POWER RD., CHISWICK, W.4

A Record Season for You!

DISPLAY SLOANS
ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS

TABLETS and CAPSULES

COMPRESSED TABLETS
We can quote you very favourable prices for bulk or packed tablets of every description. Ask us for samples and prices.

We specialize in the manufacture of all kinds and shall welcome enquiries.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER LTD.——HULL

JONES'

FINEST QUALITY

METHYLATED SPIRIT

ALL STRENGTHS IN STOCK. PROMPT DELIVERIES IN CASKS, DRUMS, OR BY TANK LORRY.

Send your enquiries to :—

JONES & CO. (METHYLATORS) LTD., BOW, LONDON, E.3

TELEPHONE : ADVANCE 3210. TELEGRAMS : "METHSPIRIT, LONDON."

MAWDSLEYS

If you are in the market for Sundries, it will pay you to drop a card to

D. MAWDSLEY & Co.
Riga St., Shudehill, MANCHESTER

for **SUNDRIES**

Y PILLS Y
BRAND

A *“Chemists only” line giving a big profit

CF

Y.Y. Pills will find a ready market. Advertising tells the story, your display will bring customers into your shop. These pills will constitute a regular selling line continually advertised and yielding a steady profit.

ONE SIZE ONLY

3/-

Sole Distributors:—

FASSETT & JOHNSON Ltd.

86 CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1. Phone : Clerkenwell 2336

★Except for addition of address label there are no restrictions to the sale of Y.Y. pills to the public by registered chemists. Errors in regard to this have appeared in one or two instances in wholesalers' price lists. These should be amended.

BUY NOW!

All materials are higher; rail and fuel charges are increasing; tins and bottles are all costing more. . . .

Manufacturers' prices MUST TEND TO ADVANCE.

Cover your requirements of Pastilles, Lozenges, Compressed Tablets and Medicated Confectionery before any big increases take place.

GIBSON'S Winter Pastilles Special Offer (Bonus Scheme) closes shortly. Stock up NOW!

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS LIMITED
MANCHESTER and LONDON

Announcing!

A new low P.A.T.A. listing for HIMROD'S famous formula ASTHMA CURE.

RETAIL PRICE 4/-
PER DOZEN NET 36/-
1 DOZEN @ 35/-
6 DOZEN @ 33/-
24 DOZEN @ 32/6

Chemists are urged to stock up this profitable line of 65 years indisputable merit.

IT PAYS TO SELL QUALITY!

HIMROD'S CURE

Also "Daily Te'egraph," "News Chronicle," "Empire News," "Sunday Chronicle," "Bristol Evening World," "Bristol Evening Post," "Derby Daily Telegraph," "Glasgow Bulletin," "Glasgow Daily Record," "Hull Daily Mail," Leeds Yorks. Evening Post," "Leicester Mail," "Leicester Mercury," "Newcastle Evening Chronicle," Home Notes," "Woman's Own."

Over 244 MILLION Advertisements

Huge 'Alka-Seltzer' campaign now in full Swing

EVERY town and village in the Country will be covered by the National campaign for "Alka-Seltzer" Brand Tablets which commenced on October 2nd. By the end of the year more than 244 million advertisements will have carried the message of this great remedy for Indigestion, Wind, Flatulence, Heartburn, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Headaches, etc., into every home in the land. (See greatly reduced specimen advertisement on right.)

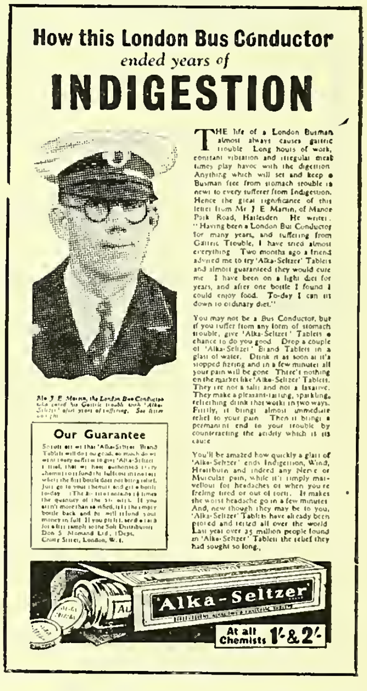
This enormous press campaign is in addition to the regular radio programmes from Luxembourg and Normandy, which will, of course, be continued.

Brisk sales are bound to result and repeat business is certain because "Alka-Seltzer" does what it promises. These wonderful tablets combine for the first time in an easily soluble form, Sodium Bicarbonate, Citric Acid and Acetyl-Salicylic Acid.

They bring almost instant relief to pain and definitely counteract excess acidity. They are not a salts or a laxative and are safe even for young children. You can recommend them with confidence because "Alka-Seltzer" brings relief without disturbance to the most delicate stomach.

"Alka-Seltzer" is pleasant and easy to take. Just drop one or two tablets into a glass of water and they produce a sparkling refreshing drink.

Reap the full benefit of this extensive advertising campaign. Display "Alka-Seltzer" on your counter and in your window.



How this London Bus Conductor
ended years of
INDIGESTION

THE life of a London Busman almost always causes gastric trouble. Long hours of work, constant vibration and irregular meal times play havoc with the digestion. Anything which will set and keep a Busman free from stomach trouble is news to every sufferer from Indigestion. Hence the great significance of this letter from Mr J. E. Martin, of Manor Park Road, Harlesden. He writes: "Having been a London Bus Conductor for many years, and suffering from Gastric Trouble, I have tried almost everything. Two months ago a friend advised me to try 'Alka-Seltzer' Tablets and almost guaranteed they would cure me. I have been on a light diet for years, and after one bottle I found I could enjoy food. To-day I can sit down to ordinary diet."

You may not be a Bus Conductor, but if you suffer from any form of stomach trouble, give 'Alka-Seltzer' Tablets a chance to do you good. Drop a couple of 'Alka-Seltzer' Brand Tablets in a glass of water. Drink it as soon as it's stopped fizzing and in a few minutes all your pain will be gone. There's nothing on the market like 'Alka-Seltzer' Tablets. They are not a salts and not a laxative. They make a pleasant-tasting, sparkling, refreshing drink that works in two ways. Firstly, it brings almost immediate relief to your pain. Then it brings a permanent end to your trouble by counteracting the acidity which is its cause.

You'll be amazed how quickly a glass of 'Alka-Seltzer' ends Indigestion, Wind, Heartburn and indeed any Nerve or Muscular pain, while it's simply marvellous for headaches or when you're feeling tired or out of sorts. It makes the worst headache go in a few minutes. And, new though they may be to you, 'Alka-Seltzer' Tablets have already been proved and tested all over the world. Last year over 25 million people found in 'Alka-Seltzer' Tablets the relief they had sought so long.

Our Guarantee

Here is a specimen advertisement, greatly reduced, from the great "Alka-Seltzer" Press Campaign.

'Alka-Seltzer'

EFFERVESCENT, ALKALISING AND ANALGESIC TABLETS

Sole Distributors: **DON S. MOMAND,** Ltd., 10/15 Chitty Street, LONDON, W.1

[54/30]

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAIL and DISPENSING PRICE LIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Use in conjunction with the "C. & D. Price List Formulary" and "C. & D. Poisons Guide"

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, *liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.*

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For **one pint** add one-fourth to the 16-oz. selling price. The **gallon** price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for **7-lb.** sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for **14-lb.** by 20; and for **28-lb.** by 38. For *intermediate drachm prices* divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the *grain prices* divide the drachm selling price by 50.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the **lb. selling price** add half to the cost price (yielding 33⅓ per cent. on return); for the **4-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the **1-oz. selling price** divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.). This method also applies to lozenges and pastilles which remain at a firm cost price.

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 2) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the Edinburgh private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly List up to date.

"C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913 = 100)

—	1936	1937
Jan.	147·0	149·0
Feb.	147·0	151·0
Mar.	147·4	151·3
April	147·4	151·4
May	147·4	151·5
June	147·0	152·6
July	147·3	152·7
Aug.	147·4	152·7
Sept.	148·0	154·0
Oct.	147·9	
Nov.	147·9	
Dec.	148·3	

DRESSINGS (1913 = 100)

—	1936	1937
Jan.	136·2	137·1
Feb.	136·2	137·1
Mar.	136·5	138·0
April	136·5	138·0
May	136·5	138·0
June	136·6	138·5
July	136·6	138·5
Aug.	136·6	138·5
Sept.	136·7	138·5
Oct.	136·7	
Nov.	136·7	
Dec.	137·1	

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopœia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopœia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary); N.I.F. (National Insurance Formulary).

SALES RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters and figures on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate restrictions on sale in Great Britain under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Poisons Rules, and relate to the classification in *The Chemist and Druggist* "Poisons Guide," in which an extended list of poisons is given. In Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State different restrictions apply, although in many instances the letters may be taken as an indication that restrictions exist in these two countries. Dangerous drugs ("D.D." in Price List), are the same in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Irish readers should refer to *The Chemist and Druggist* Poisons Cards for details of the restrictions.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other *C. & D.* publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients render this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2*s.* 6*d.* post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This *C. & D.* feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used, in conjunction with this List, in the annual stocktaking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as they occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2*s.* 6*d.* post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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PRICING PRESCRIPTIONS

DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows :—

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See below.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments :—

Size	Dose ʒj.	Dose ʒij.	Dose ʒiv.	Dose ℥j.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
℥j.	1 0	0 10	0 9	0 8
℥ij.	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
℥iij.	—	1 6	1 3	1 0
℥iv.	—	1 10	1 6	1 2
℥vj.	—	—	2 0	1 6
℥viij.	—	—	2 6	1 10

		s. d.
Gargles, lotions, injections	8 oz.	1 6
Pills and powders	12	1 6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules	12	2 6
Ointments, mixed .. .. 1 oz., 1s. 3d.;	2 oz.	1 6
Suppositories, bougies, pessaries	12	2 0
Small shaped blisters	each	1 0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in.	each	2 6

An extra fee of 6d. per prescription is made for night attendance.

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M	e	l	b	o	r	a	c	i	s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is based on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows :—

A. The **selling prices** in this list are calculated upon costing principles, and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted in the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity by seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms required.

B. Prices of **containers** are given in the list. (See below.)

C. Special "**oncost**" included in the terms "time" and "labour" to perform the work, and the special **establishment charges** of the dispensary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost."

Modern medical treatment sometimes requires forms of medication needing long periods of time in their preparation. No standard fee can be laid down since time, the guiding factor, is unknown until the prescription is completed. A basic figure covering time with its essential oncost and actual labour may be calculated on a rate of 60d. per hour or portions thereof in making up the final professional charge.

The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows :—

		s. d.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature		0 6
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, rectal injections		0 8
Emulsions		0 10
Pills and weighed powders	doz.	0 10
Ointments, confections, etc.		0 9
Blisters		0 8
Cachets	doz.	1 3
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting) (each extra doz. 6d.) ..	doz.	1 0
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries	doz.	1 4
Plasters		1 8
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules	doz.	2 0
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills ..	doz.	3d. extra
Ampoules (filling and sterilising)	doz.	3 0
Solutions and oils in bulk (sterilising)	to 500 mils.	3 6
Oculenta (sterilised)	to 1 oz.	2 6
Powders, mixed, in bulk	to 4 oz.	0 10
Injections and hypodermic sterilising	to 1 oz.	2 6
Injections, intravenous and diagnostic sterilising ..	to 100 mils.	3 6
Hire of appliances	per week	2 6
Special registration fee of medicaments		0 3
Tuberculin and protein dilutions	per dose	2 6
	per 6 doses	3 0

As these charges cover average time, the oncost for larger quantities can be calculated according to the length of time required on the above basis.

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the name stamp on the prescription.

CONTAINERS

Retail charge

Medicine and Poison Bottles

	Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.		Sell s. d.
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0 2	10 oz. ..	0 3	20 oz. ..	0 4
2 oz., 3 oz. ..	0 2	12 oz. ..	0 3	32 oz. ..	0 6
4 oz.	0 2	16 oz. ..	0 4	40 oz. ..	0 7
6 oz., 8 oz. ..	0 2				

Iodine bottles add price of rubber stopper (3d.) to poison bottles.

Ointment Pots	Sell s. d.	Stoppered Bottles	Sell s. d.	Powder Bottles	Sell s. d.
1 dr., 2 dr., ½ oz.	0 6	1 oz. ..	0 7	½ oz., 1 oz. ..	0 4
1 oz., 1½ oz. ..	0 7	2 oz. ..	0 8	2 oz.	0 5
2 oz.	0 8	4 oz. ..	0 9	4 oz.	0 7
3 oz.	0 10	6 oz. ..	0 10	6 oz.	0 8
4 oz.	0 11	8 oz. ..	0 11		

Cost		Drugs and Chemicals	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
33·5	25	Abidon Caps	4 0	each	—	—
12	lb.	Absinthium	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	lb.	"A.C.E." anæsthet. P.I. (10)	7 6	2 6	—	—
62	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. elect.	7 9	2 3	0 8	—
52	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. opt.	6 6	1 11	0 7	—
44	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. parv. sec.	5 6	1 7	0 6	—
50	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. opt.	6 3	1 10	0 6	—
40	lb.	Acaciæ gummi alb. pulv. sec.	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
30	lb.	Acaciæ gummi var. opt.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
27	oz.	Acetamidosalol	—	—	4 0	0 7
4	oz.	Acetanilidum ..P.I. (8)	—	—	0 7	0 2
22	oz.	Acetannin	—	—	3 3	0 6
18	lb.	Acetonum	2 2	0 7	0 3	—
16	lb.	Acetonum coml.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
228	lb.	Acetum aromaticum P.L.F.	—	—	—	0 4
141	lb.	Acet. arom. P.L.F. (synth. ol.)	—	—	—	0 3
30	lb.	Acet. cantharidini ..S.1. (5)	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
33	lb.	Acet. cantharidis ..S.1. (5)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
20	lb.	Acet. colchici P.I. (10)	—	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acet. destillatum album	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
36	gal.	Acet. fuscum	gal.	4 6	pint	0 7
6	lb.	Acet. fuscum (Beaufoy)	—	0 3	0 1	—
30	lb.	Acet. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 1	0 4	—
27	lb.	Acet. odoratum meth. B.P.C.	—	1 0	0 4	—
.17	lb.	Acet. rubi idæi	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Acet. scillæ	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
78	gal.	Acet. vini Gallici	pint	1 3	0 2	—
13	tube	Acidol tablets	per	tube	1 6	—
49	50	Acidol pepsin (50 tabs.)	each	5 6	—	—
		Acida				
9	lb.	Acidum aceticum	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—
6	lb.	Acid. aceticum dilutum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
14	lb.	Acid. aceticum glaciale	—	0 7	0 3	—
47	lb.	Acid. acetylsalicylicum	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	gm.	Acid. ascorbic synth.	—	0 3	grain	—
33	oz.	Acid. benzoicum nat.	—	—	4 10	0 8
5	oz.	Acid. benzoicum synth.	—	—	0 9	0 2
9	lb.	Acid. boricum cryst.	1 1	0 4	0 1½	—
10	lb.	Acid. borici pulv. subtil.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
1.5	oz.	Acid. borici pulv. pkd.	—	0 7	0 2½	—
420	cwt.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis	7 lb.	3 9	—	—
8	lb.	Acid. borici coml. pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
28	oz.	Acid. camphoricum	—	—	4 1	0 7
39	gal	Acid. carbol. "misc." P.I. (8)	pint	0 8	—	—
60	gal.	Acid. carbol. "straw" P.I. (8)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Acid. carbol. (disinf. powder)	0 9	—	—	—
16	oz.	Acid. cinnamicum	—	—	2 4	0 4
21	lb.	Acid. citricum	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Acid. citrici pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
28	lb.	Acid. cresyl. pur. (vap.)—P.I. (8)	—	1 2	0 4	—
20	lb.	Acid. formicum 50%	2 9	0 11	0 4	0 1
7	oz.	Acid. gallicum	—	—	1 1	0 2
9	oz.	Acid. glycerophosphoric. 20%	—	—	1 9	0 3
36	oz	Acid. hippuricum	—	—	5 3	0 9
7	oz.	Acid. hydriodicum dilutum	—	—	1 1	0 2
38	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. conc. 30%	—	2 0	0 7	—
15	lb.	Acid. hydrobrom. dilutum	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
10	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor. .. P.II. (8)	1 7	0 6	0 2	0 1
8	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor. dilutum P.11. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—
7	lb.	Acid. hydrochlor. coml. P.II. (8)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
8	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. (fort) S.1. (5)	—	—	1 2	0 2
7	oz.	Acid. hydrocyan. dil. S.1. (5)	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	lb.	Acid. hydrofluor. coml. (by wt.) P.II. (8)	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
12	lb.	Ac. hydrofluor. dil. B.P.C. 1923 P.II. (10)	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Acid. hypophosphorosum dil.	—	1 2	0 7	0 1
6	oz.	Acid. lacticum	—	—	0 11	0 2

Ac—Al

Cost		Acida—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
18	lb.	Acid. lacticum dilutum	2 8	0 8	0 3	0 1
27	oz.	Acid. mandelic	—	—	4 0	0 7
12	oz.	Acid. molybdicum	—	—	2 0	0 4
17	lb.	Acid. nitricum .. P.II. (8)	3 2	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acid. nitricum dil. P.11. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Acid. nitricum coml. P.II. (8)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. P.I1. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—
16	lb.	Acid. oleicum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
84	oz.	Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol.	—	—	12 0	1 9
22	lb.	Acid. oxalic. recryst. ..P.I. (8)	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
17	lb.	Acid. oxalic. coml. ..P.I. (8)	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
20	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum B.P.	—	1 4	0 5	—
8	lb.	Acid. phosphoricum dilutum	1 0	0 5	0 2	0 1
14	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum sublim.	—	—	2 0	0 4
11	oz.	Acid. pyrogallicum cryst.	—	—	1 7	0 3
8	lb.	Acid. pyrolignosum	1 0	0 4	—	—
32	oz.	Acid. salicylicum nat.	—	—	4 8	0 10
32	lb.	Acid. salicylici pulvis	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
12	oz.	Acid. salicylsulphonicum	—	—	2 0	0 4
17	lb.	Acid. stearicum coml.	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
9	oz.	Acid. sulphanilic. recryst.	—	—	1 4	0 3
12	lb.	Acid. sulph. .. P.II. (8)	2 6	0 10½	0 3	—
8	lb.	Acid. sulph. dil. .. P.II. (9)	—	0 5	0 2	—
8	lb.	Acid. sulph. coml. P.II. (8)	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
8	oz.	Acid. sulph. aromat. P.II. (9)	—	—	1 2	0 2
8	lb.	Acid. sulphurosum	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
26	lb.	Acid. sulphuros. (in spirit)	—	1 0	0 4	—
7	oz.	Acid. tannicum	—	—	1 1	0 2
23	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. gran.	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
23	lb.	Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
23	lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
15	oz.	Acid. trichloraceticum	—	—	2 3	0 4
15	oz.	Acid. valerianicum	—	—	2 3	0 4
21	lb.	Aconitum ..S.1. (4)	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
34	lb.	Aconitum pulverat. ..S.1. (4)	—	1 3	0 4	—
9	gr.	Aconitina ..S.1. (4)	per	gr.	1 6	—
13	gm.	Acriflavinum	per	gr.	0 2	7 7
113	oz.	Adalin	—	—	—	2 4
34	25	Adalin tablets gr. 5	doz.	2 6	—	—
27	lb.	Adeps benzoinatus	3 4	1 0	0 3	—
21	lb.	Adeps	2 7	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Adeps lanæ	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
17	lb.	Adeps lanæ hydrosus	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
9	gr.	Adrenalinum ..P.I. (8)	per	gr.	1 4	—
54	5cc.	Adrenalin sol. 1/100	6 0	each	—	—
41	oz.	Adrenalin. chlor. sol. 1-1,000 (P.D.) P.I. (8)	—	—	5 0	0 9
27	oz.	Adrephine (P.D.) ..P.I. (8)	—	—	3 0	—
39	lb.	Æther anæsthet. by wgt.	5 0	1 5	—	—
24	lb.	Æther methylicus 0.730	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
9	oz.	Æther aceticus	—	—	1 4	0 3
72	lb.	Æther chloricus	—	2 6	0 9	—
8	oz.	Æther ozonicus	—	—	1 1	0 3
28	ea.	Æthylis chloride (30 c.c.)	ea.	3 6	—	—
40	ea.	Æthylis chloride (50 c.c.)	ea.	5 0	—	—
132	lb.	Agar (shredded)	—	4 9	1 4	—
132	lb.	Agar pulvis	—	4 9	1 4	—
51	oz.	Agotan ..℞ only	—	—	—	1 3
48	50	Agotan tablets ..℞ only	doz.	1 6	—	—
21	lb.	Agropyrum Ang.	—	0 10	0 3	—
50	oz.	Airol	—	—	—	1 1
90	oz.	Albargin	—	—	—	2 0
7	oz.	Albumen (egg) pulv.	—	—	1 1	0 2
5	oz.	Albumin. (blood) pulv.	—	—	0 9	—
12	oz.	Albumin. tannic.	—	—	1 9	0 3
262	pt.	Alcohol 90% sine rebate	24 0	7 0	1 9	0 4
108	pt.	Alcohol 90% c̄ rebate	11 0	3 3	1 0	0 2
274	pt.	Alcohol 95% s. r.	—	—	1 9	0 3

Cost		Al—Am	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
315	lb.	Alcohol dehydrat.	—	10 3	2 8	0 5
144	lb.	Alcoholammon.fort.B.P.C.P.II.(9)	—	—	1 6	0 3
36	lb.	Alcohol amylicum	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
27	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml. ..	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
24	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
360	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur. ..	—	11 8	3 0	0 6
24	oz.	Aldehydum alcoh. 20% ..	—	—	3 6	—
42	dr.	Allantoinum	—	—	—	6 2
32	lb.	All Fours P.L.F. P.I. (13)	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
18	lb.	Allium sativum	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
120	oz.	Allobarbitonum.. ..℞ only	—	—	—	2 6
162	100	Allonal tablets .. ℞ only	doz.	2 7	—	—
55	oz.	Allosan	—	—	7 0	1 4
42	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
19	lb.	Aloe Capensis	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
25	lb.	Aloe Capensis pulvis	3 1	1 0	0 4	—
66	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2
20	oz.	Aloinum	—	—	2 11	0 6
16	gm.	Alopon (A. & H.) .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 3	—
60	lb.	Althææ flores	—	2 2	0 8	—
18	lb.	Althææ folia	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Althææ rad. decort.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
30	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
13	lb.	Alumen	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Alumen pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
4.5	lb.	Alumen coml.	0 7	0 2	0 1	—
252	cwt.	Alumen coml.	7 lb.	2 0	—	—
5	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv.	0 8	0 3	—	—
276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv.	14 lb.	4 0	7 lb.	2 2
21	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
14	lb.	Alumen chromicum coml. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
19	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
13	lb.	Alumen rupel	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
6	oz.	Aluminii acetas	—	—	0 11	0 2
8	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras	—	—	1 2	0 2
45	lb.	Aluminii chloridum (hydrated)	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
12	oz.	Aluminii salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 3
21	lb.	Aluminii sulphas	—	0 10	0 3	—
9	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml. ..	1 2	0 4	—	—
16	oz.	Aluminii tannas	—	—	2 0	0 4
14	oz.	Amidol	—	—	1 9	0 3½
16	oz.	Amidopyrina .. ℞ only	—	—	2 4	0 4
42	oz.	Amidopyrin. camph. ℞ only	—	—	6 2	1 0
38	oz.	Amidopyrin. salicyl. ℞ only	—	—	5 7	0 10
51	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis	—	—	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.) ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
		Ammonium				
4	oz.	Ammon. acetas pur.	—	—	0 7	0 1
30	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
78	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth. ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
20	lb.	Ammon. bicarb.	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
38	lb.	Ammon. bromidum	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Ammon. carb. gran.	—	0 8	0 3	—
19	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Ammon. carb coml. (qty.) ..	1 3	—	7 lb.	7 0
11	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. ..	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
11.5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.)	1 6	—	7 lb.	9 8
15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum pur. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum " lumps "..	1 5	—	7 lb.	8 3
7	oz.	Ammon. citras	—	—	1 1	0 2
60	lb.	Ammon. formas	—	2 3	0 8	0 2

Cost		Am—An **Ammonium**—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
36	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	—	—	5 3	1 9
12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol. ..	1 6	0 7	0 3	—
14	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
18	oz.	Ammon. iodidum	—	—	2 8	0 5
48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom. ..	—	—	0 6	0 2
20	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
9	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml.	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
36	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Ammon. persulphas	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
39	lb.	Ammon. phosphas	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1
20	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid. ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	—	—	1 2	0 3
21	oz.	Ammon. succinas	—	—	3 1	0 6
14	lb.	Ammon. sulphas pur.	—	0 7	0 2	—
5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml. ..	0 3	0 3	—	—
210	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml. ..	7 lb.	1 8	—	—
54	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum ..	—	—	0 6	0 1
6	oz.	Ammon. tartras	—	—	0 11	0 2
21	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst. ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
75	oz.	Ammona unstd.	—	—	—	1 10
67	5 amp	Amphotropin sol.	1 9	single	amp.	—
33	lb.	Amygdala amara	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
33	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
40	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent. ..	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
66	lb.	Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb. ..	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 1
24	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal) ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
24	lb.	Amyl acetas pur.	—	0 11	0 3	—
21	lb.	Amyl acetas coml.	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
9	oz.	Amyl nitris .. P.I. (8)	—	—	—	0 3
20	doz.	Amyl nitrite caps. ♏3 P.I. (13)	doz.	2 6	—	—
54	oz.	Amyleni hydras	—	—	8 0	1 2
384	cwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	3 3	—	—
7	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato)	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice)	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
9	lb.	Amyli pulvis (wheat)	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
36	dr.	Amylocain hyd... S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	—
54	oz.	Anæsthesin .. P.I. (8)	—	—	—	1 2
14	lb.	Anchusæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
16	lb.	Anethi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
48	lb.	Angelicæ radix	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
57	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis ..	7 2	2 1	0 7	—
4	oz.	Anilini hydrochlor.	—	—	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Anisi fructus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
14	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
14	oz.	Anisole	—	—	2 0	0 4
54	lb.	Annatto (roll)	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Annatto (liquid)..	—	1 7	0 6	—
42	lb.	Anthemidis flores Ang. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
33	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. ..	3 9	1 3	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv...	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
26	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
12	lb.	Antiformin substitute	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd.	—	—	—	1 6
60	oz.	Antikamnia tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
21	lb.	Antim. croc. pulv. S.I. (4)	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
8	oz.	Antim. et sod. tart. S.I. (4)	—	—	1 2	0 2
648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10) S.I.(4)	box	6 0	—	—
864	doz.	Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M dale) gr.ij. (box of 10) S.I.(4)	box	8 0	—	—
21	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv. S.I. (4)	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
6	oz.	Antim. oxidum S.I. (4)	—	—	1 0	0 2

Cost		An—Ar	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Antim. sulph. S I. (4)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Antim. tartar. pv. S.I. (4)	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
6	oz.	Antim. et pot. tart. "intraven." S.I. (4)	—	—	1 0	0 2
43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd. ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Antitoxins (*v.* Serological Products, page 31)				
162	10c.c.	Antuitrin 'S' P.D. & Co. P.I. (13)	—	18 0	each	—
26	lb.	Apii grav. sem.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
30	oz.	Apiol	—	—	—	0 8
10	gr.	Apomorph. hydroch. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 6	—
		Aquæ				
8	lb.	Aqua anethi	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
198	lb.	Aqua anethi conc.	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua anisi dest.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
162	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40	—	5 9	1 7	0 4
19	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Aqua camphoræ	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
54	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
8	lb.	Aqua cari dest.	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
174	lb.	Aqua cari conc. 1-40	—	6 2	1 10	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua caryophylli dest.	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
210	lb.	Aqua caryophylli conc. ..	—	7 6	2 0	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua chloroformi	1 0	0 4	0 1½	
72	lb.	Aq. chlorof. conc. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
9	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
198	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc. ..	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
13	gal.	Aqua destillata	0 4	0 2	—	—
102	lb.	Aqua Florid. (isoprop.).. ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
8	lb.	Aqua fœniculi	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
186	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc.	—	6 7	1 10	0 4
18	lb.	Aqua laurocerasi S.I. (5)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
294	lb.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.) P.L.F.	—	10 4	2 9	0 5
142	lb.	Aqua lavand.sec.(isoprop.) P.L.F.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
81	lb.	Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—
13	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. dest. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
216	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40	—	7 6	2 0	0 4
198	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
14	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis dest. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Aqua picis P.L.F.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Aqua pimentæ dest.	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
198	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 ..	—	7 6	2 1	0 4
8	lb.	Aqua pulegii dest.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest.	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
216	lb.	Aqua rosæ conc. 1-40	—	7 9	2 4	0 4
10	lb.	Aqua rosmarini	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
168	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40 ..	—	6 0	1 8	0 3
11	lb.	Aqua sambuci	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
228	lb.	Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40 ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
12	oz.	Araroba	—	—	1 9	0 2
24	dr.	Arbutin	—	—	—	3 6
18	lb.	Archil	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
17	lb.	Arctii radix	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Arctii radicis pulvis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
12	lb.	Areca	—	—	0 2	—
15	lb.	Arecæ pulvis	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
3	gr.	Arecolinæ hydrobromidum ..	per	gr.	0 6	—
72	oz.	Argenti bromidum	—	—	—	1 6
63	oz.	Argenti chloridum	—	—	—	1 4
72	oz.	Argenti iodidum	—	—	—	1 6
32	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst.	—	—	4 8	0 8
96	doz.	Argenti nit. (points in glass) ..	ea.	1 2	—	—
39	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood) ..	ea.	0 6	—	—
37	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—
36	oz.	Argenti nucleinas	—	—	5 3	0 9

Cost		Ar—Ba	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
63	oz.	Argenti oxidum	—	—	—	1 4
17	oz.	Argenti proteinatum	—	—	2 6	0 5
46	oz.	Argenti vitellin	—	—	6 9	1 0
60	oz.	Argentum colloidale	—	—	—	1 3
9	25	Argentum (fol.)	per	leaf	0 1	—
90	oz.	Argyrol	—	—	—	1 9
31	40	Arheol capsules	doz.	1 2	—	—
360	oz.	Aristochin	—	—	—	8 7
40	10gr.	Aristol	—	—		2 0
27	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
27	lb.	Arnicæ flores	—	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Arnicæ rhizoma	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Arnicæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	—	—	0 8	0 2
16	lb.	Arsenic. alb. coml. S.I. P.II. (4)	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
11.5	lb.	Arsenic.alb.coml.plv. S.I.P.II.(4)	1 6	0 5	—	—
600	cwt.	Arsenic.alb.coml.plv. S.I.P.II.(4)	7 lb.	5 0	—	—
12	oz.	Arsenii bromidum S.I. P.I. (4)	—	—	—	0 4
36	oz.	Arsenii tri-iodidum S.I. P.I. (4)	—	—	—	0 9
24	lb.	Arsenii trioxid. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	0 4	—
21	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. S.I. P.II. (4)	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. S.I. P.II. (4)	2 3	0 10	0 4	—
42	oz.	Arseno-triferrin .. .. S.I. (5)	—	—	—	1 0
18	30	Arseno-trifer. tabs. gr. 5 S.I. (5)	doz.	1 3	—	—
66	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
30	lb.	Asafetida coml.	—	1 2	0 5	—
63	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv.	—	—	0 8	0 2
72	lb.	Asbestos opt.	—	2 7	0 9	—
12	lb.	Asbestos coml.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
78	oz.	Asparagin	—	—	11 4	1 9
9	lb.	Asphaltum	1 3	0 4	0 2	—
27	lb.	Asthma powder B.P.C... ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
72	oz.	Atophan .. .. .. ℞ only	—	—	—	1 9
132	100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ .. ℞ only	doz.	2 1	—	—
132	100	Atoquinol tablets .. ℞ only	doz.	2 1	—	—
48	dr.	Atropina .. .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	—
42	dr.	Atropinæ sulphas .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	—
96	lb.	Aurantii cortex Ang.	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
42	lb.	Aurantii cortex exot.	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
6	gr.	Auri bromidum	per	gr.	1 0	—
66	each	Auri chloridum (15 gr. tubes) ..	ea.	8 3	—	—
48	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%) ..	—	—	6 0	—
		B				
26	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
11	oz.	Balsamum Peruvianum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
21	lb.	Balsamum sulphuris	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
7	oz.	Balsamum tolutanum	—	—	1 0	0 2
		Bandages—see page 30				
18	oz.	Barbitonum .. .. ℞ only	—	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Barbitonum solubile .. ℞ only	—	—	2 11	0 6
23	lb.	Barii carb.pur.præc. S.I. P.II.(4)	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
10	lb.	Barii carb. coml... S.I. P II. (4)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Barii chlor. pur. S.I. P I. (4)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Barii hydrox. pur. .. S.I. P.I. (4)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Barii nit. pur. cryst. S.I. P.I. (4)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Barii nit. coml. S.I. P.I. (4)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
28	lb.	Barii peroxid. anhyd. S.I. P.I. (4)	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Barii sulphas B.P.	2 3	0 8	—	—
108	doz.	Barii sulphas puriss. pkd. ..	—	1 4	—	—
4	oz.	Barii sulphidum S.I P.I. (4)	—	—	0 7	0 2
8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
8	lb.	Battery solution P.L.F... ..	1 9	—	—	—
17	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F. ..	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
81	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd. ..	℥iij.	1 0	—	—
4.5	lb.	Bay salt	0 7	0 3	—	—
360	cwt.	Bay salt	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0

Cost		Be—Bo	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
21	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas	—	—	—	3 1
51	lb.	Bellad. fol. Ang. S.I. (4)	—	—	0 7	—
69	lb.	Belladonna pulverata S.I. (5)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Belladonnæ rad. pulv. S.I. (4)	—	—	0 4	—
30	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.)	4 3	1 4	—	—
5	oz.	Benzaldehydum pur.	—	—	0 9	0 2
33	dr.	Benzaminæ hydrochloridum	—	0 3	per	4 10
33	dr.	Benzaminæ lactas	—	0 3	gr.	4 10
48	dr.	Benzamin. base	—	—	—	7 0
15	lb.	Benzenum	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
21	oz.	Benzocaina P.I. (8)	—	—	—	0 6
51	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
51	lb.	Benzoini pulv.	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1
4	pt.	Benzol coml.	—	0 8	0 3	—
7	oz.	Benzonaphthol	—	—	1 1	0 2
54	oz.	Benzosol	—	—	7 11	1 2
6	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	—	—	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Berberidis pulvis	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
27	dr.	Berberinæ sulphas	—	—	—	4 0
33	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum	—	—	5 0	0 9
19	oz.	Betanaphthylis Sal	—	—	2 10	0 5
40	oz.	Betol	—	—	5 10	1 0
		" Bipp " (*v.* Past. bis. et iod.)				
32	lb.	Bird-lime	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
21	lb.	Bird-lime qty.	—	7-lb.	tins	18 3
126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht) P.I. (13) (*Verify composition*)	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
		Bismuthum				
20	oz.	Bismuthi benzoas	—	—	3 0	0 6
26	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol.	—	—	3 9	0 7
114	lb.	Bismuthi carbonas	—	4 1	1 2	0 2
15	oz.	Bismuthi citras	—	—	2 3	0 4
22	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	—	—	3 3	0 6
18	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	—	—	2 8	0 5
30	oz.	Bismuthi iodidum (oxy.)	—	—	4 5	0 8
26	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	—	—	3 9	0 7
10	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst.	—	—	1 6	0 3
10	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	—	—	1 6	0 3
22	oz.	Bismuthi oxidum	—	—	3 3	0 6
20	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum	—	—	2 11	0 5
21	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss.	—	—	3 1	0 6
45	oz.	Bismuthi oxyiodogallas	—	—	6 9	1 0
66	oz.	Bismuthum precip.	—	—	—	1 5
13	oz.	Bismuthi salicylas	—	—	1 11	0 4
14	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas	—	—	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Bismuthi subnitras	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	—	—	2 3	0 4
18	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub.	—	—	2 8	0 5
25	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen.	—	—	3 8	0 7
45	oz.	Bismuthi valerianas	—	—	6 9	1 0
80	lb.	Blue. Chin., pulv.	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Blue, Pruss., pulv.	7 6	2 2	0 8	0 2
15	lb.	Boldo folia	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Bole Armen.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
32	lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	1 6	bot.	2 6	bot.
16	lb.	Borax calcinatus	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
7	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
6	lb.	Borax coml. cryst.	0 9	0 2	0 1	—
7	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Boracis purificati pulvis	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
—	—	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
5	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
360	cwt.	Boracis coml. pulvis	7 lb.	2 10	14 lb.	5 0
12	lb.	Bordeaux mixture P.L.F.	1 6	—	—	—
		Boric lint (see p. 31)				
		Boric wool (see p. 30)				
84	oz.	Bornyl valerianas	—	—	—	1 10

Cost		Bo—Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
9	gm.	Borocaina S.I. (4)	grm.	1 0	—	—
12	tube	Borocain c̄ adren. tabs. S.I. (4)	tube	1 6	—	—
30	lb.	Borothymol	—	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Boroglycerinum B.P.C.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
16	10 gm	Brilliant green	—	—	—	1 0
174	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F.	—	6 3	1 8	—
126	lb.	Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	—
180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	—	6 5	1 9	—
90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.)	—	3 3	1 0	—
55	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd.	—	6 11	1 9	0 3
13	oz.	Bromoformum	—	—	—	0 11
6	oz.	Bromum	—	—	3 0	0 6
42	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	ea.	0 7	—	—
95	oz.	Bromural	—	—	—	2 4
39.5	20	Bromural tablets gr. 5	doz.	3 0	—	—
27	oz.	Brucina S.I. (4)	—	—	4 0	0 7
24	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas S.I. (4)	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	lb.	Bryoniæ albæ radix	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
60	lb.	Buchu	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F.	1 2	—	—	—
16	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras P.I. (8)	—	—	2 3	0 4
45	℥xx.	Bynin (A. & H.)	—	1 2	0 4	—
29	20	Butolan. tabs.	—	2 6	per	doz.
		C				
12	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	—	—	1 9	0 3
21	oz.	Cadmii iodidum	—	—	3 1	0 6
11	oz.	Cadmii sulphide	—	—	1 8	0 3
19	oz.	Caffeina	—	—	2 10	0 5
12	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas	—	—	1 9	0 3
13	oz.	Caffeinæ citras	—	—	1 11	0 4
46	lb.	Caffeinæ citras effervescens	—	1 8	0 6	—
27	oz.	Caffeinæ hydrobromidum	—	—	4 0	0 7
40	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	—	—	6 4	0 10
21	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas	—	—	3 1	0 6
16	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas	—	—	2 4	0 4
33	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum	—	—	4 10	0 9
15	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas	—	—	2 3	0 4
44	oz.	Caffeinæ valerianas	—	—	6 5	1 0
12	lb.	Calami aromatici radix	—	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F.	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1
26	lb.	Calamina præparata	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
		Calcium				
27	lb.	Calcii acetas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
19	oz.	Calcii acetylsalicylas	—	—	2 10	0 5
11	oz.	Calcii bromidum sic.	—	—	1 8	0 3
7	lb.	Calcii carbonas	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
15	lb.	Calcii chloridum fusum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
6	lb.	Calcii chloridum coml.	0 10	0 4	—	—
11	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
9	oz.	Calcii citras	—	—	1 4	0 3
6	oz.	Calcii formas	—	—	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Calcii gluconas	—	—	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Calcii glycerophos.	—	—	1 4	0 3
144	oz.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas	—	—	—	3 0
11	lb.	Calcii hydroxid	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
6	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis	—	—	0 11	0 2
22	oz.	Calcii iodidum	—	—	3 3	0 6
26	lb.	Calcii lactas	3 3	0 11	0 3½	0 1
8	oz.	Calcii lactophosphas	—	—	1 2	0 2
3	oz.	Calcii oxalas	—	—	0 6	0 1
16	oz.	Calcii peroxidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
15	lb.	Calcii phosphas	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
8	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
12	lb.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—

Cost		Ca	Selling Price			
d.	per	Calcium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
42	lb.	Calcii phosphas di-acidus	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Calcii phosph. mono-acid.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Calcii saccharas	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
5	lb.	Calcii sulphas	0 7	0 3	—	—
6	oz.	Calcii sulphocarbolas	—	—	0 9	0 2
4	lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	0 6	0 2	—	—
210	cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4
13	lb.	Calx	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
5	lb.	Calx chlorinata	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
4	oz.	Calx sulphurata	—	—	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Calendulæ flores	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
		Calf lymph (*v.* Lymph)				
26	lb.	Calumbæ radix	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Calumbæ radicis pulvis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
8	oz.	Cambogia	—	—	1 2	0 2
9	oz.	Cambogiæ pulvis	—	—	1 4	0 3
57	lb.	Camphora (flores)	7 2	2 0	0 7	0 1
64	lb.	Camphora (1-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 8	—
66	lb.	Camphora (½-oz. tab.)	—	—	0 8	—
16	oz.	Camphora monobromata	—	—	2 4	0 5
42	lb.	Camphoræ synthet. pulv.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
58	5	Campolon, 2 c.c.	each	1 9	—	—
10	lb.	Canary seed	1 3	0 5	—	—
30	lb.	Canellæ cortex	—	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Canellæ corticis pulvis	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
78	oz.	Cannabinæ tannas ..S.I. (4)	—	—	11 4	1 8
6.5	gr.	Cantharidinum ..S.I. (4)	—	—	—	1 0
60	lb.	Cantharis Chinensis ..S.I. (4)	—	2 2	0 8	—
78	lb.	Cantharis Chin. pulv. ..S.I. (4)	9 9	2 10	0 10	0 2
132	lb.	Cantharis Russ. ..S.I. (4)	—	4 9	1 4	—
84	lb.	Caoutchouc	—	3 0	1 0	—
56	box	Caprokol caps.	per	box	7 0	—
20	lb.	Capsici fructus	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Capsici fructus pulvis sec.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
21	oz.	Capsicin.	—	—	—	0 6
14	lb.	Carbo animalis gran.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Carbonis animalis pulvis	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
6	lb.	Carbo ligni	0 9	0 2½	0 1	—
9.5	lb.	Carbonis ligni pulvis levigatus	1 3	0 4½	0 1½	—
15	lb.	Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis	1 10	0 6	0 2	—
28	lb.	Carbon disulphidum	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
17	lb.	Carbon disulphidum coml.	3 6	1 2	0 5	—
24	lb.	Carbon tetrachloridum	5 4	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	oz.	Carbromalum	—	—	7 0	1 0
180	lb.	Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec.	—	6 5	1 11	0 5
39	oz.	Carminum opt.	—	—	5 9	0 10
30	oz.	Carminum sec.	—	—	4 5	0 8
15	lb.	Carron oil P.L.F.	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
13	lb.	Carum	1 7	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Carum pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Carum pulvis (coarse)	1 9	0 6	—	—
32	lb.	Caryophyllum opt.	—	1 2	0 4	—
24	lb.	Caryophyllum sec.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
27	lb.	Caryophylli pulvis sec.	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
125	16 oz.	Cascara evacuant (P.D.)	15 9	4 6	1 4	0 3
102	lb.	Cascarilla	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
24	lb.	Caseinum (solub.)	3 0	1 0	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Caseinum album lev.	5 3	1 7	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Caseinum glycerophos. B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
15	lb.	Cassiæ corticis pulvis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Cassiæ fructus	—	0 7	0 2	—
42	lb.	Cassiæ pulpa	—	1 6	0 6	—
10	lb.	Cataplasma kaolini	1 3	0 6	—	—
21	lb.	Catechu	2 7	0 10	0 3	—
26	lb.	Catechu pulvis	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Catechu nigrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—

Cost		Ca—Co	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
20	lb.	Catechu nigri pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
28	oz.	Caulophyllinum	—	—	3 6	0 8
36	lb.	Cera alba in massa	4 6	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Cera alba in placentis	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
42	lb.	Cera carnauba (grey)	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
54	lb.	Cera flava Ang.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
32	lb.	Cera flava exot.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
36	lb.	Cera flava exot. (1-oz. tab.)	4 6	1 3	0 4	—
13	lb.	Cera Japonica	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
33	lb.	Ceratum calaminæ	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
16	lb.	Ceresina coml. alba	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Ceresina coml. flava	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
4	oz.	Cerii oxalas	—	—	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Cetaceum	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Cetacei pulvis	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
16	lb.	Cetraria Islandica	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
		Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.)	each	1 3	—	—
48	lb.	Chilblain lotion P.L.F.	—	—	0 8	—
63	lb.	Chilblain paint P.L.F.	—	—	0 9	—
42	oz.	Chinosol	—	—	—	1 0
19	lb.	Chirata incisa	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
10	oz.	Chloral camph. B.P.C. ..P.I. (9)	—	—	—	0 3
24	oz.	Chloral formamidum ..P.I. (8)	—	—	3 6	0 6
8	oz.	Chloral hydras ..P.I. (8)	—	—	1 2	0 2
7	oz.	Chloramina	—	—	1 1	0 2
126	oz.	Chloralose	—	—	—	2 8
24	oz.	Chlorbutol	—	—	—	0 6
122	doz.	Chloretone Inhalant, 10 c.c.	each	1 3	—	—
		Chlorodynum (*v.* Tinct. chlor. et morph. 1885)				
45	lb.	Chloroformum ..P.I. (8)	—	2 5	0 9	—
120	lb.	Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
120	lb.	Chlorof. bellad. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	7 0	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Chlorof. camph B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	—	1 9	0 4
24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.)	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	oz.	Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.)	—	—	4 1	0 7
60	oz.	Cholesterol	—	—	8 9	1 3
27	lb.	Chondrus crispus elect.	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
6	oz.	Chromii trioxid	—	—	0 11	0 2
9	oz.	Chromii trioxid pur.	—	—	1 4	0 3
22	oz.	Chrysarobinum	—	—	3 3	0 6
11	oz.	Chrysoidin	—	—	1 8	0 3
13	gm.	Cignolin	—	0 3	per	grain
16	lb.	Cimicifugæ rhizoma	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
24	lb.	Cimicifug. rhizomæ pulvis	—	0 11	0 4	0 1
54	lb.	Cinchonæ calisayæ cort. pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
51	lb.	Cinchonæ pallid. cort. pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cortex	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Cinchonæ succirub. cort. parv.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Cinchonæ succirubræ corticis pulvis	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
87	oz.	Cinchonidina	—	—	—	1 10
54	oz.	Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	1 2
57	oz.	Cinchonidinæ sulphas	—	—	—	1 3
54	oz.	Cinchonina	—	—	—	1 2
48	oz.	Cinchoninæ hydrochloridum	—	—	—	1 0
42	oz.	Cinchoninæ sulphas	—	—	—	0 11
27	oz.	Cinchophenum ℞ only	—	—	4 0	0 7
10	oz.	Cinnamic aldehyde	—	—	1 6	0 3
42	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex opt.	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
33	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex sec.	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
24	lb.	Cinnamomi cortex parv.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
30	lb.	Cinnamomi cort. pulvis opt.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
67	oz.	Citrarin	—	—	—	1 8
9	oz.	Cobalti chloridum	—	—	1 4	0 3
8	oz.	Cobalti nitras	—	—	1 2	0 2
96	dr.	Cocaina .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	14 0
90	dr.	Cocainæ hydrochlor. .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	13 0

Cost		Co	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
90	dr.	Cocainæ nitras .. .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	13 0
90	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	13 0
44	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) D.D.	℥ss.	1 8	—	—
36	lb.	Coccus (silver grain)	4 6	1 4	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Cocci pulvis	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1
28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis S.I. (4)	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
72	dr.	Codeina .. .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	10 9
66	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	9 0
60	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	10 0
255	oz.	Codeonal.. .. .. ℞ only	—	—	—	6 0
29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. ℞ only	doz.	4 4	—	—
22	lb.	Colch.corm. exot. pv.(20) P.I.(8)	—	0 10	0 3	—
36	lb.	Colch. sem. pulvis P.I. (8)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
15	gr.	Colchicina .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	2 3	—
15	gr.	Colchicinæ salicylas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	2 3	—
		Collodia				
33	lb.	Collodium flexile	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
14	oz.	Collod. anodyn. B.P.C.. .S.I. (5)	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	oz.	Collod. bellad. B.P.C. ..S.I. (5)	—	—	1 6	0 3
50	lb.	Collod. salicyl. B.P.C. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Collod. sal. co. B.P.C. .. P.I. (9)	—	—	1 0	0 3
102	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 0	0 2
19	oz.	Collodium vesicans ..S.I. (5)	—	—	2 10	0 5
36	℥iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes) ..	—	4 0	1 6	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosolarsen.(Crookes)S.I.P.I.(4)	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
54	℥iv.	Collosol bism. (Crookes) ..	—	6 0	1 9	0 3
41	℥iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes) ..	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
50	℥iij.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)	—	5 6	1 6	0 3
22.5	℥iv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes) ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
45	℥iv.	Collosol iodine in oil	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
45	℥j.	Collosol manganese (inj.) ..	—	—	5 0	0 9
36	℥iv.	Collosol quinine..	—	4 0	1 2	0 2
31.5	℥viij.	Collosol sulphur	—	2 0	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulvis ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
35	4 oz.	Colofine (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
12	lb.	Colophonii pulv.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
9	lb.	Colophonium	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
27	lb.	Composition essence	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F. ..	—	0 11	0 3	—
61	50	Compral tablets ..℞ only	doz.	2 0	—	—
30	lb.	Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C. ..	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Confectio piperis	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic.	—	1 3	0 5	—
18	lb.	Confectio sennæ	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	—
38	lb.	Confectio sulphuris	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
54	oz.	Congo Red	—	—	—	1 2
14	gr.	Coniina .. .. ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	gr.	Coniinæ hydrobrom. ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—
57	lb.	Copaiba	7 0	2 0	0 7	0 1
9	oz.	Copaibæ resina	—	—	1 4	0 3
26	lb.	Copal elect.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Copal pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
36	each	Coramine 1·7c.c., 5 amps. ..	—	4 0	per	box
11	lb.	Coriandrum	1 4	0 5	0 2	—
14	lb.	Coriand. pulvis	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Coriand. pulvis (crs.)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Corn solvent (*v.* Collod. callos.)				
110	lb.	Coster's paste	—	—	0 8	0 2
54	dr.	Cotarninæ hydrochlor. ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	2 2	8 4
54	dr.	Cotarninæ phthalas ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	2 2	8 4

Cost		Co—De	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
96	dr.	Cotoinum	per	gr.	0 3	—
15	oz.	Coumarinum	—	—	2 4	0 4
66	lb.	Creme d'amandes, scented ..	8 6	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Creme d'amandes, unscented ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
54	lb.	Cremor bismuthi	8 6	2 10	0 9	—
44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Crem. frig. " American " P.L.F.	—	1 0	0 4	—
22	lb.	Crem. frigid. " theatrical " P.L.F.	2 9	0 10	—	—
39	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C.	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
15	oz.	Creosoti carbonas	—	—	2 2	0 4
39	lb.	Creosotum .. ..P.I. (8)	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Cresol .. .. ..P.I. (8)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½% ..	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Creta c. camph. 10%	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
18	lb.	Creta Gallica (tab.)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
360	cwt	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5 0
7	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
6	lb.	Creta præparata	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Creta præparata rubra	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
108	oz.	Crocus	—	—	—	2 4
120	oz.	Crocus pulv.	—	—	—	2 8
54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F. ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
36	10 gm	Cryogenine	—	—	—	2 6
18	10	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 ..	doz.	2 9	—	—
20	oz.	Crystal violet (medicinal) ..	—	—	3 0	0 6
42	lb.	Cubebæ fructus	—	1 6	0 6	—
51	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
26	lb.	Cucumber cream	—	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Cucumber paste	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
192	lb.	Cucumber pomade	—	6 10	2 0	—
22	lb.	Cudbear	—	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Cumini fructus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
21	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) ..	2 7	0 10	0 3	—
22	lb.	Cupri ammon. sulph.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur.	—	2 0	0 7	—
36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
39	lb.	Cupri nitras	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
46	lb.	Cupri oleas	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1
5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur.	—	—	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
48	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo) ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
18	lb.	Cupri sulphas	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. opt. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
324	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml.	7 lb.	3 0	14 lb.	7 6
9	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis ..	1 2	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus ..	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
60	lb.	Cuprum (filings)	—	2 2	0 8	—
54	lb.	Cuprum (foil)	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
36	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
22	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
84	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	—	3 0	0 10	—
		D				
30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F. ..S.I. (6)	—	1 1	0 4	—
42	lb.	Damar gummi	5 3	1 7	0 5	—
36	lb.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis ..S.I. (5)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
24	gr.	Daturina .. ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	3 6	—
24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas ..S.I. (4)	per	gr.	3 6	—
36	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 6	0 1
12	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
24	lb.	Dec. aloes co.	—	0 11	0 3	—

Cost		De—Ea	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
28	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3 ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Dec. cinch. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
51	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
14	lb.	Dec. hæmatoxyli recens ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 P.I. (10)	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
45	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. P.I. (10)	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
66	lb.	Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc. 1 to 7	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
60	lb.	Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
30	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7 ..	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7 ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
31	oz.	Dermatol	—	—	4 7	0 8
36	lb.	Derris pulv.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
40	30	Devegan tabs. .. ..S.I. (6)	doz.	1 6	—	—
10	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F. ..	—	0 5	0 2	—
7	lb.	Dextrin. alb.	0 11	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Dextrin. flav.	0 11	0 4	0 2	—
14	lb.	Dextrosum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
	12	Dial tablets, orig. tube ℞ only	tube	2 0	—	—
96	100	Dial tablets .. ..℞ only	doz.	1 6	—	—
14	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum	—	—	1 9	0 3
93	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	—
15	lb.	Diapente P.L.F.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
24	oz	Diastasum	—	—	3 0	0 7
48	lb.	Dicalcium phosphate (P.D.) ..	6 0	2 0	—	—
36	oz.	Dichloramin.—T.	—	—	5 3	0 9
24	lb.	Dichlorobenzene ortho. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
24	lb.	Dichlorobenzene para	—	1 4	0 5	—
38	15c.c.	Digalen .. .. S.I. (6)	—	—	8 6	1 4
24	25	Digifoline tablets S.I. (6)	doz.	1 6	—	—
23	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.) S.I. (6)	—	—	—	0 7
15	gr. 15	Digipuratum .. S.I. (6)	per	gr.	0 2	—
21	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq. S.I. (6)	—	—	—	1 4
24	12	Digipuratum tablets S.I. (6)	doz.	3 0	—	—
7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph. S.I. (6)	per	gr.	1 1	—
108	gr.	Digitalinum cryst. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	15 10	—
24	40	Digitaline gran. (Nativ.) S.I. (6)	doz.	0 11	—	—
42	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang. S.I. (4)	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
57	lb.	Digitalis pulverata S.I. (5)	—	—	0 8	0 2
9	gr.	Digitonin .. P.I. (10)	—	—	—	—
54	100	Dimol pulverettes	doz.	1 0	—	—
41	4 oz.	Dimol syrup	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	gm.	Dioninum .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 4	—
43	oz.	Diuretin	—	—	—	1 0
22	20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 8	—	—
48	oz.	Dolichos pubes	—	—	7 6	1 2
124	oz.	Dormigene pulv. (A. & H.) ..	—	—	—	2 7
12	gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 10	—
21	lb.	Dulcamara	—	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
		E				
300	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F. ..	34 6	10 0	2 10	0 6
162	lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)	—	5 9	1 9	0 4

Cost		Ea—El	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec.	23 0	6 0	1 9	0 5
		Eau de Cologne sec. pkd. ..	—	8 6	℥ij.	2 6
126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
14	oz.	Eikonogen	—	—	1 9	0 4
6	gr.	Elaterinum .. P.I. (8)	per	gr.	1 0	—
72	dr.	Elaterium Ang .. P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0 3	—
24	lb.	Elemi	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Elixir				
54	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	lb.	Elixir aromaticum B.P.C. ..	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
96	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
99	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C. ..	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis	—	2 2	0 7	—
54	lb.	Elixir bismuthi B.P.C.	—	2 3	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elixir bismuth sal. B.D.H. ..	—	2 2	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C. ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
72	lb.	Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	—	2 10	0 9	—
123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	—	5 6	1 5	—
80	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F. ..	10 0	2 10	0 10	—
36	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag.	—	1 5	0 6	—
75	lb.	Elixir cinchonæ B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C. P.I. (13)	—	2 0	0 7	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. P.I. (13)	—	2 8	0 8	—
57	lb.	Elixir codein. co. B.D.H. P.I. (13)	—	2 2	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. D.D.	—	2 0	0 8	—
45	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. D.D.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
72	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et terp. c. apomorph. B.P.C. S.I. (5)	—	2 9	0 10	—
68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour) ..	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Elixir ephedrin.	—	2 2	0 8	—
48	lb.	Elix. ethylmorph. et terp. P.I. (3)	—	2 0	0 7	—
102	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos. B.P.C. .. P.I. (13)	—	4 6	1 4	—
45	lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
56	lb.	Elixir formatum co. P.I. (13)	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	—
92	lb.	Elixir guaiacol. co.	—	3 3	0 11	—
32	lb.	Elixir idæi co.	—	1 10	0 6	—
36	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
19	4 oz.	Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin.	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Elixir lecithin B.P.C.	—	2 4	0 8	—
72	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum ..	—	2 8	0 10	0 2
66	lb.	Elixir luminal .. ℞ only	—	2 6	0 10	—
93	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C.	—	3 5	1 0	—
72	lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Elixir pepsini co. P.L.F. ..	—	2 5	0 8	—
57	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	—	2 2	0 8	—
54	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum	—	2 3	0 8	—
66	lb.	Elixir phosphori B.P.C. ..	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
90	lb.	Elixir phosphori co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
54	lb.	Elixir pini compositum D.D.	—	2 3	0 9	—
30	lb.	Elixir pruni virg.	—	1 4	0 6	—
90	lb.	Elixir quininæ ammon. B.P.C.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C.	—	2 10	0 10	—
52	lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C.	—	2 2	0 7	0 2
32	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi	—	1 9	0 6	—
33	lb.	Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C.	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
72	16 oz.	Elixir terpheroini co. (D.F.) D.D.	—	3 0	0 10	—
108	16 oz.	Elixir terpheroini (Squire) D.D.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
78	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co. .. D.D.	—	3 6	1 0	—
96	lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C. ..	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
105	lb.	Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C.	—	3 11	1 1	0 2

Cost		Em—Et	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
7	gr.	Emetina S.1. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—
7	gr.	Emetin. period S.1. (4)	per	gr.	1 1	—
6	gr.	Emetin. bismuthi iod. ..S.1. (4)	per	gr.	0 11	—
6	gr.	Emetinæ hydrochlor. ..S.1. (4)	per	gr.	0 11	—
36	lb.	Emuls. acriflavinæ	4 6	1 4	—	—
84	lb.	Emulsio benzyl benzoate ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
48	lb.	Emulsio bismuth et magnesiæ	—	2 2	0 8	—
15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C. ..	—	—	0 3	0 1
60	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent.	—	3 0	0 10	—
48	lb.	Emuls. menth. pip B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhuæ B.P.C. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
		Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd. ..	℥ vj.	1 9	℥ xij.	3 0
27	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh.c.hypoph.B.P.C.	3 6	1 0	—	—
51	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B.P.C.	6 6	2 0	0 7	—
56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C.	7 2	2 3	0 7	—
28	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C. ..	3 10	1 2	—	—
66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C. ..	9 0	2 7	—	—
21	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar)	2 6	0 9	—	—
18	lb.	Emuls. petrolei c. agar N.I.F.	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb	Emuls. petr. agar phenolphthal. N.I.F...	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal.(agar)	2 6	0 9	—	—
18	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei .. .. pkd.	—	1 6	℥ viij.	1 9
72	dr.	Ephedrina alk. .. ..P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0 3	10 6
60	dr.	Ephedrinæ hydrochlor...P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
60	dr.	Ephedrine sulphas ..P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0 3	8 9
15	oz.	Ergota preparata ..S.1. (6)	—	—	2 3	0 4
108	.1 gm.	Ergotoxin ethanesulph. S.1. (4)	0 4	for	0.1	gm.
60	.1 gm.	Ergotoxin phosph. ..S.1. (4)	0 3	for	0.1	gm.
90	4 oz.	Ernutin S.1. (6)	—	—	2 10	0 6
51	dr.	Erythrityl tet. dil. ..P.I (9)	per	gr.	0 3	—
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras ..P.I. (8)	per	gr.	0 5	—
21	lb.	Esbachs solution	—	0 10	0 3	—
42	oz.	Ess ambræ griseæ	—	—	6 2	1 0
24	oz.	Ess. amygdalæ 1 in 16	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	oz.	Ess. anisi 1 in 5	—	—	3 6	0 6
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	—	—	3 10	0 8
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	—
13	oz.	Ess. cherry, fruit	—	—	2 0	0 4
30	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	—	—	4 5	0 9
78	lb.	Ess. cinnam. et quin. P.L.F. ..	—	2 9	0 9	—
27	oz.	Ess. fridis	—	4 0	—	0 7
252	lb.	Ess. limonis (soluble)	—	8 9	2 6	0 4
456	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 5 ..	—	—	3 6	0 7
336	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) 1 in 10	—	—	3 1	0 6
252	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	—	8 6	2 4	0 4
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	—	—	7 5	1 2
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort.	—	—	10 2	1 6
16	oz.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)	—	—	2 9	0 6
22	oz.	Ess. pineapple	—	—	2 4	0 4
96	lb.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
14	oz.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	—	—	2 0	0 4
14	lb.	Ess. rennet	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
17	oz.	Ess. strawberry	—	—	2 6	0 5
30	oz.	Ess. vanillæ P.L.F.	—	—	4 5	0 8
33	oz.	Ess. vanillæ fort.	—	—	4 10	0 9
16	oz.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	—	—	2 4	0 4
18	oz.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F.	—	—	2 8	0 5
87	lb.	Ess. zingiberis	9 10	2 10	0 9	0 2
42	oz.	Estoral	—	—	5 3	1 0
10	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	—	—	—	0 6
74	50 cc.	Ethyl chaulmoogras	per cc.	0 3	—	—
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.) ..	ea.	4 0	—	—
42	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.) ..	ea.	5 3	—	—
74	50 cc.	Ethyl hydnocarpas	per c.c.	0 3	—	—
31	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	—	—	—	1 4

Cost		Et—Ex	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl.S.1. (4)	per	gr.	0 4	—
74	50 cc.	Ethyl morrhuas	per	c.c.	0 3	—
5	oz.	Ethyl phthalate	—	—	0 9	0 2
96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4
96	oz.	Eucainæ lact. (beta)	—	—	—	2 4
20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
24	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
7	oz.	Eucalyptol	—	—	1 1	0 2
50	oz.	Eugallol	—	—	6 0	1 2
12	oz.	Eugenol	—	—	1 9	0 3
39	oz.	Euonyminum virid.	—	—	5 3	0 9
16	lb.	Eupad	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
42	lb.	Euphorb. gum. pulv.	—	1 6	0 6	—
192	oz.	Euquinine	—	—	—	4 7
45	oz.	Euresol	—	—	—	1 1
22.4	amp.	Evipan sodium .. ..℞ only	—	2 6	per	amp.
		Extracta				
21	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. S.1. (6)	—	—	3 2	0 6
10	oz.	Ext. adonis vernalis liq. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
51	lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum ..	—	2 0	0 8	0 2
102	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Ext. aloes pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
18	oz.	Ext. aloes glac.	—	—	2 8	0 5
9	oz.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
24	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98 ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
14	oz.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	—	—	2 0	0 4
150	lb.	Ext. arnica liq.	—	5 5	1 7	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. belæ liquidum	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. bellad. siccum ..S.1 (5)	—	—	1 9	0 3
108	lb.	Ext. bellad. liquidum ..S.1. (5)	—	4 6	1 4	0 3
102	lb.	Ext. bellad. viride '98 ..S.1. (5)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
13	oz.	Ext. bellad. viridis pulv. '98 S.1. (5)	—	—	1 11	0 4
13	oz.	Ext. boldo liquidum	—	—	1 10	0 4
36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	—	—	4 6	0 11
24	oz.	Ext. buchu	—	—	3 6	0 6
138	lb.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C. ..	—	5 0	1 6	0 3
15	oz.	Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum..	—	—	2 3	0 4
39	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	—	—	5 9	0 10
14	oz.	Ext. calendula liq.	—	—	2 2	0 4
24	oz.	Ext. calumbæ	—	—	3 6	0 6
52	dr.	Ext. cannabis indicæ .. D.D.	—	—	—	7 7
108	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis ..	—	3 10	1 1	0 2
34	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1
132	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum ..	—	4 10	1 4	0 3
8	oz.	Ext. cinchonæ	—	—	1 2	0 2
60	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ liquidum ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
156	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum .. D.D.	—	5 7	1 7	0 3
24	oz.	Ext. colchici acet. ..S.1. (5)	—	—	3 6	0 8
9	oz.	Ext. colchici liq. ..S.1. (5)	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	oz.	Ext. colchici sicc. ..S.1. (5)	—	—	4 5	0 8
30	oz.	Ext. colch. sem. acet. ..S.1. (5)	—	—	4 5	0 8
10	oz.	Ext. collinsonia liq.	—	—	1 6	0 3
23	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis ..	—	—	3 5	0 6
6	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis co.	—	—	1 0	0 2
111	lb.	Ext. condurango liquidum ..	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
9	oz.	Ext. conii S.1. (5)	—	—	1 4	0 3
11	oz.	Ext. conii liquidum ..S.1. (6)	—	—	1 8	0 3
21	oz.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum ..	—	—	3 1	0 6
14	oz.	Ext. coto liquidum	—	—	2 0	0 4
22	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	—	—	3 3	0 7
96	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum ..	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
19	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	—	—	2 10	0 5
57	oz.	Ext. ergotæ S.1. (5)	—	—	8 4	1 3
72	oz.	Ext. ergotæ pulvis ..S.1. (5)	—	—	10 6	1 6
180	lb.	Ext. ergot. liq. S.1. (5)	—	6 6	2 0	0 4

Ex

Cost		Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
180	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liq. '14 S.I. (5)	—	6 8	2 0	0 4
240	lb.	Ext. ergot. ammon. liq. S.I. (6)	—	8 8	2 7	0 5
36	oz.	Ext. euonymi	—	—	4 8	0 8
76	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ liquidum ..	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
14	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum	—	—	2 0	0 4
17	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum pulv. ..	—	—	2 6	0 5
10	oz.	Ext. filicis	—	—	1 6	0 3
9	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C. pulv.	—	—	1 4	0 3
66	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	8 3	2 4	0 8	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis	—	—	1 9	0 3
32	oz.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh. S.I. (5)	—	—	4 8	0 8
48	lb.	Ext. gentianæ	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
26	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum ..	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
144	lb.	Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
93	lb.	Ext. granati rad. cort. liquidum	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
72	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
18	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. exot.	—	0 8	0 3	0 1
30	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
16	oz.	Ext. hamamelidis (fol.) ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
12	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig.	—	—	1 9	0 3
79	—	Ext. hepatis siccum	9s.	for	3	tubes
162	lb.	Ext. hepat. liq.	—	6 0	—	—
108	oz.	Ext. hydrastis siccum	—	—	—	2 3
39	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum ..	—	—	5 9	0 10
10	oz.	Ext. hyoscyam. liq. P.I. (9)	—	—	1 6	0 3
16	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum S.I. (5)	—	—	2 4	0 4
18	oz.	Ext. hyoscy. vir. pul. S.I. (5)	—	—	2 8	0 5
27	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum ..	—	—	4 0	0 7
16	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C.	—	—	2 4	0 4
84	lb.	Ext. jaborandi liq. P.I. (9)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
126	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum	—	4 8	1 4	0 3
81	lb.	Ext. kolæ liquidum	—	2 11	0 11	0 2
22	oz.	Ext. krameriæ pulvis	—	—	3 3	0 6
17	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis	—	—	2 2	0 5
18	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
10	lb.	Ext. malti	1 4	—	—	—
14	lb.	Ext. malti ferratum	1 10	0 7	—	—
26	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt. ..	3 3	1 0	—	—
21	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt. P.I. (13)	2 8	0 11	—	—
24	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt.	3 0	1 0	—	—
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	2 9	1 0	—	—
12	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C.	1 6	—	—	—
144	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd.	1 6	—	2-lb.	2 6
14	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co. wgt.	1 10	0 7	—	—
17	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum	2 8	1 0	0 3	—
27	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag. ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
33	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. ..	4 3	1 4	0 5	—
30	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob. ..	4 0	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hypophos. ..	3 3	1 1	0 4	—
26	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. P.I. (13)	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
20	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c.syr ferri phos. co.	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
69	lb.	Ext. marubii liquidum	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
13	oz.	Ext. maticæ liq.	—	—	2 0	0 4
60	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum ..	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Ext. nuc. vom. sicc. S.I. (5)	—	—	1 4	0 3
63	lb.	Ext. nuc. vom. liq. S.I. (5)	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum .. D.D.	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
63	oz.	Ext. opii siccum .. D.D.	—	—	—	1 4
54	lb.	Ext. papaveris liq. P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	lb.	Ext. pareiræ liquidum	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
51	oz.	Ext. physostigmatis S.I. (6)	—	—	7 5	1 1
13	oz.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4

Ex—Fe

Cost		Extracta—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	oz.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
22	lb.	Ext. pini (for baths)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
11	oz.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
126	lb.	Ext. pyrethri rad liq.	—	4 7	1 4	0 3
16	oz.	Ext. quassiæ B.P.C.	—	—	2 4	0 4
18	oz.	Ext. quassiæ pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
44	lb.	Ext. quassiæ liq.	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Ext. quillaiæ liquidum	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
12	oz.	•Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
22	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis	—	—	3 3	0 6
11	oz.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
14	oz.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
27	oz.	Ext. rutæ	—	—	4 0	0 9
13	oz.	Ext. sabal liq.	—	—	2 0	0 4
102	lb.	Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum ..	—	3 9	1 1	0 2
16	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp.	—	—	2 4	0 4
13	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co.	—	—	1 11	0 4
7	oz.	Ext. scillæ liquidum	—	—	1 1	0 2
126	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum	—	—	1 4	0 3
36	lb.	Ext. sennæ liquidum	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
23	oz.	Ext. serpentariæ liq.	—	—	3 4	0 6
20	oz.	Ext. stramonii foliæ S.I. (5)	—	—	2 11	0 6
33	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem. S.I. (5)	—	—	4 10	0 8
24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi S.I. (5)	—	—	3 6	0 6
30	oz.	Ext. sumbul	—	—	—	0 8
54	lb.	Ext. taraxaci	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis	—	2 5	0 10	0 2
66	lb.	Ext. thymi. liq.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi liq.	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis	—	—	2 8	0 5
39	oz.	Ext. viburni prunifolii	—	—	5 9	1 10
120	lb.	Ext. viburni liquidum	—	4 4	1 2	0 2
		F				
30	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
30	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 2 ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
		Ferrum				
21	oz.	Ferri albuminas	—	—	3 1	0 6
26	lb.	Ferri alum. pur.	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
8	oz.	Ferri arsenas .. S.I. (4)	—	—	1 2	0 2
56	oz.	Ferri cacodylas .. S.I. (4)	—	—	—	1 4
18	lb.	Ferri carbonas saccharatus ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
9	oz.	Ferri citras	—	—	1 4	0 3
34	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras ..	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
56	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
6	oz.	Ferri et ammonii tartras ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
16	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
11	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
10	oz.	Ferri et mang phosphas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
7	oz.	Ferri et potassii tartras ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
21	oz.	Ferri et quininæ citras	—	—	2 11	0 5
30	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych S.I. (6)	—	—	4 1	0 7
14	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras S.I. (5)	—	—	1 9	0 3
14	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis ..	—	—	2 0	0 4
13	oz.	Ferri hypophosphis	—	—	1 11	0 4
15	oz.	Ferri iodidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
10	oz.	Ferri lactas	—	—	1 6	0 3
18	oz.	Ferri lactophosphas	—	—	3 0	0 6
11	lb.	Ferri limat.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
30	lb.	Ferri nitras	—	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Ferri oleas	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
4	oz.	Ferri oxalas (ferric) P.I. (8)	—	—	0 7	0 1
14	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum rubrum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
14	lb.	Ferri perchloridum cryst. ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—

Cost		Fe—Gl	Selling Price			
d.	per	**Ferrum**—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
33	lb.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
5	oz.	Ferri phosphas solubilis ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
8	oz.	Ferri pyrophosphas	—	—	1 1	0 2
14	oz.	Ferri salicylas	—	—	2 0	0 4
84	lb.	Ferri subchlor. cit.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
15	oz.	Ferri succinas	—	—	2 3	0 4
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur.	0 11	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
14	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Ferri sulphas coml.	0 6	0 2	—	—
8	lb.	Ferri sulphidum (cake) ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
16	oz.	Ferri valerianas	—	—	2 4	0 4
16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F. .. D.D.	—	—	2 6	0 6
31.5	8 oz.	Ferro-malt (Crookes)	—	2 0	0 6	—
36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. ..	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
43	oz.	Ferropyrin	—	—	—	1 0
6	oz.	Ferrum redactum	—	—	0 11	0 2
21	oz.	Fluorescein technical	—	—	3 1	0 6
36	oz.	Fluorescein solubile	—	—	5 3	0 9
17	lb.	Fœniculi pulvis	2 2	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Fœniculi pulvis (coarse) ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis	1 0	0 3	—	—
7	lb.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	0 11	0 3	—	—
570	cwt.	Fœnugreci sem. pulvis (crs.) ..	0 9	—	7 lb.	4 6
13	oz.	Formamol	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	3 oz.	Formolyptol, unstd.	—	—	0 5	—
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisep. P.L.F. ..	2 9	1 0	0 4	—
8	lb	Foot-rot paste P.L.F.	1 0	0 4	—	—
74	b.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F. ..	9 3	2 6	—	—
54	lb.	Frosting	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
26	oz.	Fuchsinum pur.	—	—	3 9	0 7
5	lb.	Fuller's earth	0 8	0 3	—	—
6	lb.	Fuller's earth pulvis	0 9	0 3	—	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig.	0 11	0 4	—	—
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb. ..	0 11	0 4	—	—
		G				
32	oz.	Galactosum	—	—	4 8	0 8
12	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
8	oz.	Galbani pulvis	—	—	1 2	0 2
30	lb.	Gallæ cærul.	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
34	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
22	25	Gardan tablets .. ℞ only	per	bot.	2 6	—
76	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1 ..	9 6	2 9	0 9	—
84	lb.	Gelatinum incisum	10 6	3 0	0 10	—
102	lb.	Gel.codein.etglyc. P.L.F.P.I.(13)	—	3 9	1 0	—
20	lb.	Gelatum zinci	2 6	0 9	—	—
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F. ..	3 9	1 2	—	—
27	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochlor. S.1.(4)	per	gr.	4 0	—
19	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis.	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
598	cwt.	Gentianæ rad. pulvis (crs.) ..	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	9 0
18	oz.	Geraniol	—	—	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Geraniol acetas	—	—	3 0	0 6
22	oz.	Gingerin. (African)	—	—	3 3	0 6
54	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.)	—	—	7 11	1 2
8	lb.	Glucosum (liq.) .. .. wgt.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Glucosum (solid)	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
12	lb.	Glucosum pulv.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 2	—	—
		Glycerina				
78	lb.	Glycerin bismuth carb. ..	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
60	lb.	Glycerin pepsin fort.	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
28	lb.	Glycerin phenolis P.I1. (9)	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
20	lb.	Glycerinum	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
18	lb.	Glycerinum (wgt.)	2 3	0 8	—	—
30	lb.	Glyc. acidi borici	4 9	1 6	0 5	—

Cost		Gl—He	Selling Price			
d.	per	**Glycerina**—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
38	lb.	Glyc. acidi gallici	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
86	8 oz.	Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock) ..	—	6 0	1 7	0 4
38	lb.	Glyc. acidi tannici	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Glyc. aluminis	—	1 6	0 5	—
42	lb.	Glyc. amyli	—	1 6	0 5	—
44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ .. S.1. (5)	—	2 6	0 8	—
39	lb.	Glyc. bellad. 25% S.1. (5)	7 6	1 9	0 6	—
66	lb.	Glyc. bellad. .. S.1. (5)	—	3 6	1 0	—
24	lb.	Glyc. boracis	—	1 2	0 4	—
72	lb.	Glyc. carminini B.P.C. ..	—	3 11	1 2	—
30	lb.	Glyc. diamorph. B.P.C D.D.	—	1 10	0 6	—
34	lb.	Glyc. Eastoni .. P.I. (13)	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
26	lb.	Glyc. et cucum.	—	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3 ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
33	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. ..	—	1 7	0 6	—
30	lb.	Glyc. ichthamol.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
6	oz.	Glyc. iodi B.P.C.	—	—	1 9	—
56	lb.	Glyc. pancreatini	—	2 3	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Glyc. papaini	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
40	lb.	Glyc. pepsini	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
26	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacet. P.I. (9)	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
11	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
72	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
30	oz.	Glycine	—	—	4 5	0 8
33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort. ..	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
12	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis ..	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
28	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
10	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
560	cwt.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	4 2	14 lb.	7 9
16	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum ..	—	—	2 4	0 4
54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
21	lb.	Gran. paradisi pulv.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
17	lb.	Granati cortex	—	0 8	0 3	—
27	lb.	Granati radicis cortex	—	1 0	0 4	—
35	4 oz.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer) ..	—	4 4	1 2	0 3
7	lb.	Guaiaci ligni rass.	0 11	0 4	0 1	—
5	oz.	Guaiaci resinæ pulvis	—	—	0 9	0 2
16	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.)	—	—	2 4	0 4
16	oz.	Guaiacol	—	—	2 5	0 5
30	oz.	Guaiacol. benzoas	—	—	4 5	0 8
15	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas	—	—	2 3	0 4
42	oz.	Guaiacol. cinnamas	—	—	6 4	0 11
108	oz.	Guaiacol. salicylas	—	—	—	2 4
8	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis	—	—	1 2	0 2
9	oz.	Guttæ fluorescinæ B.P.C. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
		H				
8	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis. ..	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
13	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
19	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum	—	—	—	2 10
6	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis	—	—	0 11	0 2
90	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett) ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
33.6	10c.c.	Halibut liver oil	4 0	each	—	—
33.5	box25	Haliverol capsules ♏3 P.D. ..	4 0	each	—	—
302	doz.	Haliverol (P.D. & Co.) ..	—	—	5 c.c.	3 0
21	oz.	Hamamelinum	—	—	3 1	0 6
30	10 v.	Hebaral sod. P.D. gr. 3 ℞ only	3 3	each	—	—
14	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst.	—	—	2 0	0 4
22	lb.	Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
40	oz.	Helmitol	—	—	—	0 11
14	lb.	Hennæ folia	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
17	lb.	Hennæ fol. pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Hexamin benzoas.	—	—	2 8	0 5
18	oz.	Hexamin salicylas	—	—	2 8	0 5
30	lb.	Hexamina	—	1 1	0 4	0 1

Cost		He—In	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr s. d.
24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin.	—	—	3 6	0 8
12	oz.	Hexamin. sodii acet.	—	—	1 9	0 3
90	doz.	Hirudines	ea.	1 2	—	—
5	gr.	Homatropina S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 9	—
5	gr.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 9	—
22	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. I.	2 9	—	—	—
21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II.	2 8	—	—	—
5	lb.	Hordeum perlatum	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
70	100	Hormotone tablets	per	doz.	1 3	—
		Hydrargyrum				
168	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar)	20 6	5 11	1 9	—
144	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion)	18 0	5 0	1 5	—
14	oz.	Hyd. bromidum	—	—	2 0	0 4
24	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum S.I. (4)	—	—	3 6	0 6
19	oz.	Hyd. iodid. flav. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	2 10	0 5
16	oz.	Hyd. iodid. rub. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	2 8	0 5
18	oz.	Hyd. iodid. virid.	—	—	2 6	0 5
66	lb.	Hyd. oleas S.I. (4)	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
150	lb.	Hyd. oxid. flav. P.I. (8)	—	—	1 7	0 3
168	lb.	Hyd. oxid. rub. P.I. (8)	—	—	1 9	0 3
24	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum S.I. (4)	—	—	3 6	0 6
123	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	1 3	0 3
144	lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.)	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
22	oz.	Hyd. salicylas S.I. (4)	—	—	3 3	0 6
138	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum	—	—	1 5	0 3
13	oz.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil.	—	—	2 0	0 4
156	lb.	Hyd. subsulphas flavus	—	5 7	1 8	0 3
120	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
18	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanid. P.I. (8)	—	—	2 8	0 5
23	oz.	Hyd. tannas S.I. (4)	—	—	3 5	0 7
93	lb.	Hydrargyrum	11 8	3 3	0 10	—
144	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum P.I. (8)	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
54	lb.	Hyd. cum creta	—	2 0	0 7	0 2
8	gr.	Hydrastina	per	gr.	1 2	—
8	gr.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor.	per	gr.	1 2	—
84	lb.	Hydroquinone	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
7	gr.	Hyoscin. hydrobrom. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—
27	lb.	Hyoscyami semina S.I. (4)	—	1 0	0 4	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 10	—
5	gr.	Hyoscyamin. sulph. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 10	—
		I				
43	oz.	Ichthalbin	—	—	—	1 0
20	30	Ichthalbin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 2	—	—
40	lb.	Ichthammol	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
72	lb.	Ichthyocolla Brazil. incis.	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
114	lb.	Ichthyol	—	4 2	1 2	0 2
6.6	amp.	Icoral 0.5%	0 10	per	amp.	—
7.3	amp.	Icoral 5.0%	1 0	per	amp.	—
51	lb.	Incense P.L F.	6 5	1 10	—	—
42	oz.	Indicarminum	—	—	6 4	1 0
22	oz.	Indigo synthetic	—	—	3 3	0 6
24	oz.	Indigo (carmine dry)	—	—	3 6	0 6
42	lb.	Indigo (carmine paste)	—	1 6	0 5	—
40	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol.	—	1 5	0 5	—
12	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
		Infusa Concentrata 1—7				
37	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
46	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1

Cost		In—Ir Infusa—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
22	lb.	Inf. amarum conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Infus. aromat co.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Inf. aurantii conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Inf. buchu conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
33	lb.	Inf. calumbæ conc.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
54	lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. catechu conc.	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. chiratæ conc.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
42	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc.	—	1 7	0 7	0 1
54	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc.	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
45	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
43	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
69	lb.	Inf. ergotæ conc. S.I. (5)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
25	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. gentianæ co. conc.	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
56	lb.	Inf. lupuli conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Inf. marubii conc.	—	1 9	0 6	—
45	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc.	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
40	lb.	Inf. pruni serot. conc.	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Inf. quassiæ conc.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Inf. rhei conc.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc.	—	1 1	0 5	0 1
50	lb.	Inf. senegæ conc.	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
36	lb.	Inf. sennæ conc.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
90	lb.	Inf. serpentariæ conc.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
45	lb.	Inf. simarubæ conc.	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
30	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
34	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc.	—	1 3	0 4	0 1
		Injectiones				
23	oz.	Inject. apomorph. hypod. S.I.(6)	—	—	3 10	0 7
32	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod. D.D.	—	—	4 8	0 8
48	oz.	Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) D.D.	—	—	7 0	1 0
28	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. D.D.	—	—	5 0	0 9
6	oz.	Inject. strychnin. hypod. S.I. (5)	—	—	1 0	0 2
28	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Insect powder sec.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
13.5	ea.	Insulin, 5 c.c. P.I. (13)	orig.	bot.	1 6	—
25.5	ea.	Insulin, 10 c.c. P.I. (13)	orig.	bot.	2 10	—
24	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
22	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
27	oz.	Inulin	—	—	4 0	0 7
15	oz.	Iodatol 10%	—	—	2 0	0 5
30	oz.	Iodatol 25%	—	—	3 9	0 9
90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	—	2 10	0 9	—
117	100 gm.	Iodipin 10%	—	—	—	0 9
96	oz.	Iodival	—	—	—	2 4
13	oz.	Iodoformum	—	—	2 0	0 4
108	lb.	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's)	—	4 0	1 3	—
54	20	Iodothyrine tablets gr. 3	doz.	4 0	—	—
10	oz.	Iodum resubl.	—	—	1 6	0 3
38	oz.	Iononum 10%	—	—	5 7	0 10
20	oz.	Ipecac. pulverata	—	—	2 11	0 6
198	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis	—	7 0	2 1	—
17	lb.	Iridis rad. flor.	—	0 8	0 3	—
108	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. trimmed	—	4 0	1 1	—
20	lb.	Iridis rad flor. pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	—	4 4	1 2	—

Cost		Ja—Li	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		J				
18	lb.	Jaborandi fol. .. ..P.I.(8)	—	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Jalap. pulverata	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
38	oz.	Jalapæ resinæ pulvis	—	—	5 7	0 10
48	oz.	Jalapin	—	—	7 0	1 0
9	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
19	lb.	Juniperi fructus contus. ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
		K				
5	lb.	Kainit	0 8	0 3	—	—
5	oz.	Kamala (sifted)	—	—	0 9	—
18	lb.	Kaolinum puriss.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
11	lb.	Kaolinum pur. pulvis	1 5	0 5	1 1	—
6	lb.	Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt. ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
68	dr.	Kerocain S.1. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	8 6
25	50	Kerol caps. (intest.)	doz.	0 9	—	—
20.5	50	Kerol caps. (stom.)	doz.	0 8	—	—
8	lb.	Kieselguhr (alb.)	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
7	lb.	Kieselguhr (grey)	0 11	0 4	0 1½	—
		L				
40	oz.	Lactopeptine unstd.	—	—	5 3	1 0
70	lb.	Lactopept. elix., unstd. ..	8 9	2 3	0 7	0 1
40	oz.	Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. ..	doz.	0 10	—	—
20	lb.	Lactosum	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
15	dr.	Lactucarium	—	—	—	2 3
15	oz.	Lævulosum	—	—	2 3	0 4
28	lb.	Lambing oils P.L.F.	3 6	—	—	—
24	50	Lamellæ	3 6	per	tube	—
36	50	Lamellæ homatropin. ..S.1. (5)	4 6	per	tube	—
6	lb.	Lapis cariosi pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
11	oz.	Lapis divinus (sticks)	—	—	1 8	0 3
7	lb.	Lapis Hibern. pulvis	0 10	0 4	0 2	—
8	lb.	Lapis pumicis elect.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
7	lb.	Lapis pumicis pulvis levig. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
18	lb.	Laricis cortex	—	0 9	0 2	—
30	lb.	Laricis corticis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—
14	lb.	Lauri fructus	—	0 6	0 2	—
18	lb.	Lauri fructus pulvis	—	0 8	0 3	—
108	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
48	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. opt. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
45	lb.	Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec. ..	5 6	1 8	0 5	—
42	oz.	Lecithin (ovo)	—	—	6 2	1 0
36	lb.	Leeming's ess. P.L.F. S.1. (11)	4 6	1 4	—	—
48	oz.	Lenigallol	—	—	—	1 2
10	oz.	Leptandrinum	—	—	1 6	0 3
15	lb.	Ligroinum	—	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang. ..	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Linctus diamorphinæ .. D.D.	—	1 6	0 6	—
24	lb.	Linctus diamorph. N.H.I. D.D.	—	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Linctus diamorph. camph. B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	1 5	0 6	—
42	lb.	Linctus diamorph. c. ipecac. B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	1 9	0 7	—
36	lb.	Linctus diamorph. et scillæ B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	1 5	0 6	—
66	lb.	Linctus diamorph. et thymi B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	2 7	0 9	—
22	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) P.I. (13)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
28	lb.	Linctus simplex P.L.F. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—

Cost		Li	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
30	lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F. P.I. (13)	5 0	1 6	0 5	—
480	cwt.	Lini semina	7 lb.	3 6	14 lb.	7 0
6	lb.	Lini semina Ang. sifted ..	0 11	0 4	—	—
420	cwt.	Lini semina contusa E.I. ..	7 lb.	3 6	14 lb.	6 0
5.5	lb.	Lini semina contusa	0 9	0 3	—	—
5	lb.	Lini sem. farina (sine oleo) ..	0 9	0 3	—	—
		Linimenta				
96	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. S.1. (5)	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
39	lb.	Lin. A.B.C. meth. ..S.1. (5)	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
102	lb.	Lin. aconiti S.1. (5)	—	3 3	0 9	0 2
42	lb.	Lin. acon. co. meth. N.I.F S.1. (5)	—	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Lin. aconiti meth. ..S.1. (5)	—	0 11	0 3	—
34	lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F.	—	1 3	0 4	—
16	lb.	Lin. album (acetic)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
15	lb.	Lin. album (ammon.)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
32	lb.	Lin. album conc.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
21	lb.	Lin. anodyn. .. P.I. (12)	—	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Lin. album (B.P.C.)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Lin. alb. N.H.I.	—	0 7	0 2	—
36	lb.	Lin. ammoniæ	—	1 4	0 5	—
96	lb.	Lin. belladonnæ ..S.1. (5)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
28	lb.	Lin. bellad. meth. S.1. (5)	—	0 11	0 4	0 1
126	lb.	Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) ..	—	4 6	1 3	—
		Lin. calaminæ B.P.C. .. .	4 0	1 9	0 6	—
		Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C. ..	4 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Lin. calcis	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
29	lb.	Lin. camphoræ	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
78	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum ..	—	2 9	0 9	—
21	lb.	Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth.	—	0 9	0 3	—
96	lb.	Lin. capsici B.P.C.	—	3 8	1 0	—
33	lb.	Lin. capsici co. meth.	—	1 3	0 5	—
42	lb.	Lin. capsici meth.	—	1 5	0 5	—
52	lb.	Lin. chloroformi P.I. (12)	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
132	lb.	Lin. crotonis .. P.I. (12)	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
54	lb.	Lin. hydrargyri	—	3 3	1 0	0 2
24	oz.	Lin. menthol	—	—	3 6	0 7
50	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Lin. methyl salicylatis co. ..	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
22	lb.	Lin. methyl sal. N.H.I. ..	—	0 11	0 4	—
87	lb.	Lin. opii S.1. (5)	—	3 1	0 10	0 2
95	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. S.1. (6)	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
39	lb.	Lin. opii ammon. meth. S.1. (6)	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Lin. opii meth. .. S.1. (5)	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
33	lb.	Lin. potassii iodidi c. sapone ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
72	lb.	Lin. saponis	—	2 6	0 8	—
12	lb.	Lin. saponis meth.	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
102	lb.	Lin. sinapis	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
42	lb.	Lin. sinapis meth.	—	1 6	0 5	—
20	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
27	lb.	Lin. terebinthinæ aceticum ..	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Lin. universale P.L.F.	3 0	0 11	0 3½	—
		Liquores				
132	lb.	Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
38	lb.	Liq. acidi chromici	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
24	lb.	Liq. acriflavini B.P.C.	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
20	oz.	Liq. adrenalin. hydrochlor. P.I.(13)	—	—	2 11	0 5
20	lb.	Liq. aluminii acetatis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Liq. alumin. aceto-tart. ..	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. ammoniæ dil. P.II. (9)	1 2	0 4	0 1	—
9	lb.	Liq. ammon. fort. 0.888 P.II. (9)	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Liq. ammon. fort. 0.880 P.II. (9)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. ammonii acetatis dil. ..	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
15	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
18	lb.	Liq. ammon. citratis	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
33	lb.	Liq. ammon. citr. fort. (1 to 3)	—	1 6	0 6	—

Cost		Li	Selling Price			
d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
15	lb.	Liq. antim. chlor. coml. S.1. (5)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. arsenicalis .. S.1. (5)	—	0 7	0 3	—
28	lb.	Liq. arsenii bromidi S.1. (5)	—	1 2	0 4	—
14	lb.	Liq. arsenici hydrochlor. S.1. (5)	—	0 9	0 3	—
24	lb.	Liq. arsen. et hydr.iodid. S.1. (5)	—	0 11	0 4	—
10	oz.	Liq. atropinæ sulphatis S.1. (5)	—	—	1 9	0 4
17	oz.	Liq. auri et arsen. brom. S.1. (5)	—	—	2 2	0 5
18	lb.	Liq. azorubri	—	—	0 3	0 1
30	lb.	Liq. bismuthi conc. B.P.C. ..	—	—	0 5	0 2
19	lb.	Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Liq. bismuthi (Schacht) ..	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Liq. bromidi co. B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
57	lb.	Liq. bromochloral co. B.P.C. S.1. (5)	—	2 0	0 7	—
4	lb.	Liq. calcii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	—	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcii chloridi	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
21	gal.	Liq. calcii hydroxid.	pint	0 5	—	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlorinatæ	1 2	0 5	0 2	—
9	lb.	Liq. calcis chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C.	1 0	0 4	—	—
11	lb.	Liq. calcis saccharatus	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Liq. calcis sulphuratæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
66	lb.	Liq. caoutchouc	—	3 7	1 0	—
56	pt.	Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.	—	—	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Liq. carmini	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
101	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et puls. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	—
84	lb.	Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
15	lb.	Liq. chlori	2 0	0 8	—	—
32	lb.	Liq. cocci cact.	—	1 2	0 4	—
96	lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C.	—	3 5	1 0	—
75	lb.	Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C.	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
13	lb.	Liq. cresolis sapon. P.II. (12)	2 1	1 1	0 4	—
13	oz.	Liq. epispasticus S.1. (5)	—	—	1 10	0 4
26	25 gm	Liq. ergosterol irrad.	—	0 2	per	mil
15	oz.	Liq. ethyl nitritis	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	oz.	Liq. euonymi	—	—	1 6	1 3
96	lb.	Liq. euonymi et cascaræ ..	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. euonymi et iridini ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
75	lb.	Liq. euonymini et papaini ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Liq. euonymini et pepsini ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
97	lb.	Liq. euonymini et pepsini c̄ bis. co. (Oppenheimer)	—	3 9	1 0	—
20	lb.	Liq. ferri acetatis	—	1 0	0 4	—
72	lb.	Liq. ferri albuminatis B.P.C. ..	—	2 10	0 10	—
20	lb.	Liq. ferri dialysatus '85.. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
72	lb	Liq. ferri peptonatis	—	2 8	0 9	—
10	lb	Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
9	lb.	Liq. ferri perchloridi	—	0 6	0 2	—
13	lb.	Liq. ferri pernitratis	—	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Liq. ferri persulphatis	—	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Liq. formaldehydi P.II. (12)	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
48	lb.	Liq. formald. sapon. P.II. (12)	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
10	oz.	Liq. gutta-perch. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	—	2 10	—
11	oz.	Liq. glyceryl trinitratis P.I. (13)	—	—	1 8	0 3
21	lb.	Liq. hamamelidis	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
7	oz.	Liq. hydrarg. nitr. acidus S.1.(5)	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	lb.	Liq. hydrarg.perchloridi P.I1.(10)	—	0 6	0 2	—
7	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol...	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol...	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Liq. iodi aquos.	—	1 4	0 5	—
78	lb.	Liq. iodi. fortis	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Liq. iodi. mitis	8 3	2 5	0 8	0 2
101	lb.	Liq. iodi. simp...	—	3 9	1 0	—
10.5	lb.	Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis ..	1 6	0 5	0 2	—
		Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd.	℥vj.	1 0	—	—
11	oz.	Liq. morphinæ acetatis D.D.	—	—	1 8	0 3
14	oz.	Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis D.D.	—	—	2 0	0 4
10	oz.	Liq.morphinæ hydrochloridi D.D.	—	—	1 6	0 3

Cost		Li	Selling Price			
d.	per	Liquores—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
10	oz.	Liq. morphinæ sulphatis D.D.	—	—	1 11	0 4
13	oz.	Liq. morphinæ tartratis D.D.	—	—	1 9	0 4
78	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus B.P.C. D.D.	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. opii sedativus P.L.F. D.D.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
258	lb.	Liq. opii sed. (Battley) .. D.D.	—	8 6	2 5	0 5
78	lb.	Liq. pancreaticus P.L.F. ..	—	2 10	0 9	—
101	lb.	Liq. pancreat. (Benger).. fl.	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
60	lb.	Liq. pancreatis	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Liq. papaini et iridini B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini P.L.F.	—	2 2	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Liq. pepsini et papaini	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
24	lb.	Liq. pepticus B.P.C.	—	0 11	0 3	—
120	lb.	Liq. pepticus (Benger)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
96	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
18	lb.	Liq. picis carbonis meth. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacet. ft. P.I. (9)	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
4	lb.	Liq. plumbi subacetatis ..	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
10	lb.	Liq. potassæ	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
8.5	lb.	Liq. potassii permanganatis ..	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
54	lb.	Liq. quin. ammon.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
75	lb.	Liq. quin. ammon. c.cinnam. ..	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
63	lb.	Liq. rhei dulcis B.P.C. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
42	lb.	Liq. rosæ dulcis B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
63	lb.	Liq. sabal. co.	—	—	0 8	0 2
12	lb.	Liq. sacch. ust. B.P.C... ..	—	—	0 2	0 1
144	lb.	Liq. santali co. B.P.C. ..	—	5 2	1 4	—
120	lb.	Liq. santali co. P.L.F.	—	5 4	1 6	0 3
150	lb.	Liq. santali flav. c. buchu et cubeb. (Hewlett)	—	4 10	1 3	0 3
39	lb.	Liq. saponis æther meth. ..	4 9	1 4	0 5	—
114	lb.	Liq. sedans (P.D.)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
30	lb.	Liq. sennæ dulcis	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
11	oz.	Liq. senecio co...	—	—	1 8	0 3
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlorinatæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
11	lb.	Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor.c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)	—	1 5	0 6	0 1
11	lb.	Liq. sod. chlor. chir.	1 6	0 6	—	—
15	lb.	Liq. sodii arsenatis S.1. (5)	—	0 7	0 3	—
4.5	lb.	Liq. sodii bisulphitis	0 7	0 3	0 1	—
26	oz.	Liq. sodii ethylatis	—	—	3 9	0 7
20	lb.	Liq. sodii phenatis co. P.II. (12)	—	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Liq. strychninæ hydrochl. S.1.(5)	—	1 1	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Liq. taraxaci	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
16	lb.	Liq. tartrazin co.	—	—	0 2	0 1
30	lb.	Liq. thymol. co.	3 6	1 1	0 4	—
90	lb.	Liq. trinitrophenolis P.I. (12)	11 3	3 2	—	—
76	lb.	Liq. trypsin.	—	—	0 10	0 2
9	oz.	Liq. viburni prunif. co. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
30	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi pur. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
12	lb.	Liq. zinci chloridi coml. ..	2 2	0 8	—	—
36	14 oz.	Listerine, unstd.	—	1 4	0 4	—
33	oz.	Lithii acetylsalicylas	—	—	4 10	0 9
14	oz.	Lithii benzoas	—	—	2 0	0 4
16	oz.	Lithii bromidum	—	—	2 4	0 4
15	oz.	Lithii carbonas	—	—	2 3	0 4
11	oz.	Lithii citras	—	—	1 8	0 3
45	lb.	Lithii citras effervescens ..	—	1 8	0 6	—
39	oz.	Lithii glycerophos.	—	—	5 9	0 10
40	oz.	Lithii guaiacas	—	—	5 10	0 10
45	oz.	Lithii hippuras	—	—	6 7	1 1
23	oz.	Lithii iodidum	—	—	3 5	0 6
24	oz.	Lithii lactas	—	—	3 9	0 7
14	oz.	Lithii salicylas	—	—	2 0	0 4
15	oz.	Lithii sulphas	—	—	2 3	0 4
240	24v.	Liver extract (P . D. & Co.) ..	each	26 8	—	—

Cost		Lo—Ma	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
39	lb.	Lobelia pkts. .. ..P.I. (8)	—	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis .. ..P.I. (8)	—	0 11	0 3	—
8	lb.	Lotio acidi borici 1 in 32 ..	1 0	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Lotio ac. carbol. rub. 5p.c. P.II. (12)	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
16	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
222	lb.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C.	—	8 0	2 2	0 4
15	lb.	Lotio hydrarg. flav. P.I. (12)	2 3	0 10	0 3	—
15	lb.	Lotio hydrarg. nig. P.I. (12)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
8.5	lb.	Lotio hyd. perch. 1 in 1,000 P.II. (12)	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
14	lb.	Lotio plumbi c. opio P.I. (12)	1 9	0 6	—	—
44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	—	—
8	lb.	Lot. plumbi	1 0	0 4	—	—
115	oz.	Luminal .. .. ..℞ only	—	—	—	2 6
72	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ ..℞ only	doz.	1 2	—	—
126	oz.	Luminal, sodium ..℞ only	—	—	—	3 0
18	oz.	Lupulinum	—	—	2 8	0 5
39	lb.	Lupulus	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Lycopodium	—	—	1 8	0 3
5	ea.	Lymph. calf	ea.	0 8	—	—
14	lb.	Lysol .. .. P.II. (12)	2 0	0 9	0 3	—
		M				
60	lb.	Macis opt.	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
48	lb.	Macis opt. parv.	5 9	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt.	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
48	lb.	Madder	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
22	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale) ..	doz.	0 9	—	—
		Magnesium				
32	lb.	Magnesia levis	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
44	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8	0 6	—
84	lb.	Magnes. boro-citras	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
14	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
16	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Magnes. chlorid. pur.	—	—	0 3	0 1
84	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
21	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. efferv. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
		Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd. ..	—	1 0	8 oz.	1 9
19	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec. ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	oz.	Magnes. formas	—	—	1 2	0 2
24	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
34	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
13	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis	—	—	2 0	0 4
11	oz.	Magnes. lactas	—	—	1 8	0 3
9	oz.	Magnes. peroxidum 15% ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
4	oz.	Magnes. phosph. acid	—	—	0 7	0 1
39	lb.	Magnes. phosphas	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
12	oz.	Magnes. salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 3
48	lb.	Magnes. silicas pur. precip. ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt.	0 6	0 3	0 1	—
		Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards) ..	0 8	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color..	0 9	0 3	—	—
8	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color..	0 9	0 3	—	—
312	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas color. ..	7 lb.	2 5	14 lb.	4 4
3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml... ..	0 5	0 2	—	—
240	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml... ..	7 lb.	2 0	14 lb.	3 6
27	lb.	Magnes. sulphas efferv. ..	3 5	1 0	0 4	—
14	oz.	Magnesium (powder)	—	—	2 0	0 4
21	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 9	—
24	16 oz.	Magneslaït (D.F.)	bot.	1 3	0 4	—
15	oz.	Malachite green	—	—	2 3	0 4
30	oz.	Maltose	—	—	4 5	0 8
36	lb.	Mangan. carbonas	—	—	0 5	0 1

Cost		Ma—Mi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
21	lb.	Mangani chloridum	—	0 8	0 3	—
26	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas ..	—	—	3 9	0 7
11	oz.	Mangani hypophosphis ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
8	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. gran. ..	1 2	0 4	0 2	—
7	oz.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	—	—	1 1	0 2
30	lb.	Mangani sulphas	—	1 1	0 4	—
20	lb.	Mange dressing P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
96	lb.	Manna elect. nov.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Mannite	—	—	2 3	0 4
72	lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver... ..	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
39	lb.	Maranta Bermuda	4 11	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
18	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent sec. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
180	lb.	Marking ink P.L.F.	—	—	1 9	0 4
12	lb.	Marrubium sicc.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Marylebone cream	1 9	0 7	—	—
66	lb.	Mastich. elect.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
14	lb.	Maw seed	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
86	oz.	Medinal .. .. ..℞ only	—	—	—	2 0
97	100	Medinal tablets gr. 5 ..℞ only	doz.	2 0	—	—
144	100	Medinal tablets gr. 7½ ..℞ only	doz.	2 9	—	—
24	lb.	Mel Ang.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
15	lb.	Mel Calif.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
12	lb.	Mel Jam.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Mel New Zealand	1 9	0 7	—	—
10	lb.	Mel W.I.	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
19	lb.	Mel boracis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Mel depuratum	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
28	lb.	Mel rosæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
26	oz.	Menthol	—	—	3 9	0 7
14	oz.	Menthol, synthetic	—	—	2 0	0 4
42	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.) ..	ea.	1 6	—	—
45	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.) ..	ea.	0 10	—	—
18	oz.	Menthol snuff	—	—	2 8	0 5
126	oz.	Menthol camphoras	—	—	—	3 0
60	oz.	Menthol valerianas	—	—	—	1 3
12	lb.	Mercurial cream wgt.	—	—	1 6	0 4
60	10c.c.	Mercurochrome solut. S.I. (6)	per	c.c.	0 11	—
48	16 oz.	Metatone (P. D. Co.)	6 0	8 oz.	3 6	—
24	oz.	Methylacetanilidum P.I. (8)	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	oz.	Methyl orange	—	—	2 9	0 6
96	lb.	Methyl orange sol.	—	3 6	1 0	—
28	lb.	Methyl salicylas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
33	oz.	Methylsulphonal ..℞ only	—	—	4 10	0 9
26	oz.	Methylthionin chlor.	—	—	3 9	0 7
18	oz.	Metol	—	—	2 3	0 4
18	lb.	Mezerei cortex	—	0 8	0 3	—
22	20	Migranine tablets gr. 5½ ..	doz.	1 9	—	—
		Misturæ				
8.5	lb.	Mistura alba	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
120	lb.	Mist. ammoniaci co. conc. (1 to 7)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Mist. bism. c. morph. P.I. (13)	7 0	2 1	0 8	—
30	lb.	Mist. bism. co. B.P.C. P.I. (13)	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Mist. bis. co. c.p. B.P.C. P.I. (13)	—	1 7	0 6	—
123	16 oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) .. fl.	—	3 10	1 0	0 2
36	lb.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C., 1923	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
14	lb.	Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C. ..	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
22	lb.	Mist. chlorof. co. B.P.C. P.I. (13)	2 10	0 10	0 3	—
26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc.	—	—	1 1	0 2
20	lb.	Mist. cretæ co. B.P.C.	2 9	0 9	—	—
28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F. P.I. (13)	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
38	lb.	Mist. ferri aromatica	5 0	1 7	0 5	—

Cost		Mi—Oc	Selling Price			
d.	per	Misturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F.	—	℥ viij.	1 3	—
27	lb.	Mist. guaiaci	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
36	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F. ..	—	℥ viij.	2 6	—
16	lb.	Mist. magnesii hydroxidi ..	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mist. pepsini co. P.I. (13)	4 0	1 3	0 5	—
150	lb.	Mist. pepsini et bis. (Hewlett)..	—	5 5	1 7	—
15	lb.	Mist. sennæ co...	2 1	0 7	0 2	—
150	lb.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett) ..	—	5 5	1 7	—
42	lb.	Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
33	lb.	Mist.tussi rub. (Hewlett) P.I. (13)	—	1 3	0 4	—
126	lb.	Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) ℞ only	—	4 5	1 3	—
36	lb.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F. ..	4 6	1 4	—	—
18	75 g.	Mitigal liquid	—	each	2 0	—
87	dr.	Morphina pur. .. .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	12 7
69	dr.	Morphinæ acetas .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	10 1
69	dr.	Morphinæ hydrochloridum D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	10 1
69	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	10 1
87	dr.	Morphinæ tartras .. D.D.	per	gr.	0 4	12 7
360	dr.	Moschus Chin. in gran. ..	per	gr.	1 2	—
27	oz.	Moschus artificial.	—	—	4 0	0 8
21	lb.	Mucilago acaciæ	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
20	lb.	Mucilago tragacanthæ	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
30	lb.	Mustard F	3 9	1 2	0 5	—
36	lb.	Mustard D.S.F.	4 6	1 3	0 5	—
7	lb	Mustard bran	0 10½	0 4	—	—
30	lb.	Myristicæ 64's	—	1 1	0 4	—
24	lb.	Myristicæ 80's	—	0 11	0 4	—
26	lb.	Myristicæ pulvis	—	0 11	0 3	—
96	lb.	Myrrh. elect.	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
51	lb.	Myrrh. sorts	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Myrrh. sorts, parv.	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
78	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. opt.	—	2 8	0 9	—
42	lb.	Myrrh. pulv. sec. (vet.) ..	5 3	1 6	—	—
		N				
14	pt.	Naphtha solvent	pint	1 9	—	—
48	lb.	Naphthalin. pur.	—	1 9	0 6	—
6.5	lb.	Naphthalin. coml. flake ..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
6.5	lb.	Naphthal. coml. glob.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
30	oz.	Naphthalin tetrachlor.	—	—	4 5	0 8
6	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	—	—	0 11	0 2.
24	oz.	Naphthol salicyl.	—	—	3 6	0 6
23	dr.	Narcotina	—	—	—	3 5
26	25	Neo-bornyval perles	doz.	1 9	ea.	3 6
99	oz.	Neo-protosil	—	—	—	1 7
39	4 oz.	Nepenthe .. .. D.D.	—	5 0	1 4	0 3
42	lb.	Nessler's solution	—	1 8	0 6	—
36	lb.	Nickel chloridum	—	1 4	0 5	—
17	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml.	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
21	oz.	Nicotina coml. .. S.I. P.II. (4)	—	—	3 1	0 6
162	lb.	Nicotine fumigant P.L.F. S.I. (6)	—	—	1 8	—
16	lb.	Nitrobenzenum .. P.II. (8)	—	0 7	0 2	—
58	oz.	Novalgin pulv.	—	—	8 6	1 3
18	25 t.	Novalgin tabs.	—	2 6	tube	—
18	gm.	Novocain .. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 3	—
22	lb.	Nucis vomicæ pulvis S.I. (5)	2 9	1 0	0 4	0 1
21	lb.	Nux vomic. pulverata S.I. (5)	—	—	0 4	0 1
		O				
4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici	—	—	0 6	0 1
72	doz.	Oculenta in tubes	—	1 0	each	—
14	oz.	Oculent. atropinæ S.I. (5)	—	—	2 0	0 4
6	oz.	Oculent. flavum P.I. (9)	—	—	0 10	0 2
10	oz.	Oculent. flav. c. atrop. S.I. (5)..	—	—	1 6	0 4

Cost		Oc—Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
12	oz.	Oculent. physostigminæ S.I. (5)	—	—	1 6	0 4
30	oz.	Oleo-resin cubebæ	—	—	4 5	0 9
		Olea				
66	lb.	Oleum abietis	—	2 5	0 8	0 1
28	lb.	Ol. adipis	—	1 0	0 3	—
150	dr.	Ol. allii	per	min.	0 6	—
60	oz.	Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p. ..	—	—	8 6	1 3
72	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang.	—	2 7	0 9	—
66	lb.	Ol. amygdæ dulc. exot... ..	8 3	2 5	0 8	—
24	oz.	Ol. anethi Ang.	—	—	3 6	0 6
252	oz.	Ol. angelicæ rad.	—	—	—	5 2
96	gal.	Ol. animalis	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
120	lb.	Ol. anisi	—	4 3	1 2	0 3
17	dr.	Ol. anthemidis	per	min.	0 1	4 3
57	oz.	Ol. apii	—	—	8 4	1 3
13	lb.	Ol. arachis	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Ol. arachis pallid	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	oz.	Ol. aurantii amari	—	—	—	0 6
12	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis	—	—	—	0 3
42	oz.	Ol. aurantii tangierin	—	—	—	0 10
30	oz.	Ol. bergamottæ	—	—	4 5	0 8
54	lb.	Ol. cadinum	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
5	oz.	Ol. cajuputi	—	—	0 9	0 2
27	oz.	Ol. calam. arom.	—	—	4 0	0 7
26	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. alb.	—	1 0	0 3	—
34	lb.	Ol. camphoræ ess. fusc. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
27	oz.	Ol. canangæ	—	—	4 0	0 7
20	lb.	Ol. carbolicum 5 % P.II. (9)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Ol. carbol. (vet.) 5% P.II. (9)	2 3	0 8	—	—
19	oz.	Ol cari exot.	—	—	2 10	0 5
13	oz.	Ol. caryophylli	—	—	2 0	0 4
8	oz.	Ol. cassiæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
15	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.) ..	—	—	2 3	0 4
33	lb.	Ol. cedri ligni	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
10	lb.	Ol. cetacei	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
6	oz.	Ol. chaulmoogræ	—	—	1 0	0 2
21	oz.	Ol. chenopodii	—	—	3 1	0 5
8	oz.	Ol. cinereum	—	—	2 4	0 4
120	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi	—	—	—	2 6
10	oz.	Ol. cinnamomi fol.	—	—	1 6	0 3
4	oz.	Ol. citronellæ	—	—	0 7	0 1
15	lb.	Ol. cocois nuciferæ	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
52	gal.	Ol. colzæ (quantity)	gal.	6 6	pint	0 11
8	oz.	Ol. copaibæ	—	—	1 2	0 2
120	oz.	Ol. coriandri Ang.	—	—	—	2 6
90	oz.	Ol. coriandri exot.	—	—	—	1 11
12	oz.	Ol. crotonis .. ..P.I. (8)	—	—	1 9	0 3
24	oz.	Ol. cubebæ Ang.	—	—	3 6	0 6
38	lb.	Ol. eucalypti	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Ol. eucalypti amygdalæ ..	—	0 11	0 4	—
11	oz.	Ol. eucalypti citriodoræ ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
54	lb.	Ol. eucalypti glob.	—	2 0	0 8	—
54	oz.	Ol. fœniculi Ang.	—	—	—	1 4
14	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot.	—	—	2 0	0 4
14	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ	—	—	2 0	0 4
30	oz.	Ol. geranii Afric.	—	—	4 5	0 8
22	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I.	—	—	3 3	0 6
60	oz.	Ol. geranii Gall.	—	—	8 9	1 3
78	gal.	Ol. gossypii sem.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
27	lb.	Ol. gurgun.	—	1 0	0 4	—
30	oz.	Ol. hippoglossi	—	—	4 5	0 8
5	oz.	Ol. hydnocarp.	—	—	0 9	0 2
90	dr.	Ol. iridis concret.	—	—	—	13 2
13	oz.	Ol. jasmini	—	—	2 0	0 4
48	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang. ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
7	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot. ..	—	—	1 1	0 2

Cost		Ol	Selling Price			
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
48	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
114	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang.	—	—	—	2 4
30	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor.	—	—	4 5	0 8
40	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ redist.	—	—	5 10	0 10
312	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall.	—	—	3 2	0 6
126	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver.	—	4 6	1 3	0 3
132	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml.	—	4 9	1 4	0 3
36	oz.	Ol. limettæ dest.	—	—	5 3	0 9
120	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed)	—	—	—	2 6
24	oz.	Ol. limonis	—	—	3 6	0 6
22	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	—	—	3 3	0 6
36	oz.	Ol. linaloes	—	—	4 6	0 10
66	gal.	Ol. lini opt.	pint	1 0	0 2	—
69	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled)	pint	1 0	0 2	—
36	gal.	Ol. lini (cattle)	pint	0 8	gal.	4 6
174	dr.	Ol. lupuli Ang.	per	min.	0 5	—
15	oz.	Ol. marjoram	—	—	2 3	0 4
120	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
78	oz.	Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham)	—	—	—	1 8
240	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest.	—	8 6	2 6	0 5
100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang.	—	—	—	2 6
18	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot.	—	—	2 8	0 5
108	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (British)	1 4	0 6	0 2	—
102	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Newfl.)	1 6	0 7	0 2	—
132	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.)	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
69	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (vet.)	pint	1 0	gal.	8 6
11	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess.	—	—	1 8	0 3
17	oz.	Ol. myristicæ Ang.	—	—	2 6	0 5
12	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot.	—	—	1 9	0 3
14	oz.	Ol. myristicæ express.	—	—	2 0	0 4
16	lb.	Ol. neatsfoot	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
63	dr.	Ol. neroli	per	min.	0 3	—
54	dr.	Ol. neroli Ital.	per	min.	0 2	—
60	oz.	Ol. neroli synth.	—	—	—	1 3
228	gal.	Ol. olivæ (cream)	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
216	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
204	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine)	2 10	0 11	0 3	—
13	oz.	Ol. origani alb.	—	—	1 8	0 4
72	lb.	Ol. origani coml.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
15	lb.	Ol. palmæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ	—	—	3 3	0 6
30	oz.	Ol. patchouli	—	—	—	0 8
33	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
39	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall.	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
18	oz.	Ol. petitgrain	—	—	2 8	0 5
13	oz.	Ol. phosphoratum	—	—	1 11	0 4
12	lb.	Ol. picis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
16	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot.	—	—	—	0 4
15	oz.	Ol. pini pumilionis	—	—	2 3	0 4
90	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact.	—	—	0 11	0 2
144	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce)	—	5 2	1 6	0 3
42	oz.	Ol. piperis	—	—	5 0	1 0
100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang.	—	—	14 0	2 5
120	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot.	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
74	gal.	Ol. rapii	1 1	0 4	0 2	—
36	oz.	Ol. rhodii (fact.)	—	—	5 3	0 9
20	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
14	lb.	Ol. ricini (first)	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
11	lb.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	1 5	0 6	—	—
84	gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	pint	1 6	gal.	10 6
48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum	—	1 9	0 6	—
60	lb.	Ol. rosæ color.	—	2 2	0 7	—
180	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang.	—	—	—	4 4
84	lb.	Ol. rosmarini exot.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
108	lb.	Ol. rosmarini super.	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
108	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall.	—	3 11	1 1	0 2
27	lb.	Ol. rusci B.P.C.	—	1 0	0 4	—

Cost		Ol—Pa	Selling Price			
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	Ol. rusci ver.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
28	oz.	Ol. rutæ	—	—	4 1	0 7
16	oz.	Ol. sabinæ S.I. (4)	—	—	—	2 4
9	oz.	Ol. salviæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
18	lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	oz.	Ol. santal. Aust.	—	—	3 9	0 7
36	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang.	—	—	5 3	0 9
36	oz.	Ol. santali flav. E.I.	—	—	5 3	0 9
9	oz.	Ol. sassafras nat.	—	—	1 4	0 3
		Ol. sassaf. artif. (*v.* Safrol.)				
12	lb.	Ol. sesami	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Ol. sinapis expressum	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
33	oz.	Ol. sinapis volatile	—	—	4 10	0 9
18	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ S.I. (4)	—	—	2 8	0 5
22	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.)	—	—	3 3	0 7
20	lb.	Ol. succini rectificatum	—	0 9	0 3	—
66	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 2	0 2	—
21	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
10	oz.	Ol. thymi alb.	—	—	1 6	0 3
108	lb.	Ol. thymi	—	3 10	1 0	—
10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub.	—	—	1 6	0 3
66	gal.	Ol. " train " opt.	pint	1 0	—	—
5	oz.	Ol. verbenæ	—	—	0 9	0 2
42	oz.	Ol. vetivert	—	—	—	1 0
78	gal.	Ol. " whale " opt.	pint	1 3	—	—
72	oz.	Ol. ylang-ylang	—	—	—	1 7
28	lb.	Olibanum	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
43	gm.	Omnopon pdr. (Roche) D.D	per	gr.	0 6	—
27	20	Omnopon tabs. D.D.	doz.	2 0	—	—
28	oz.	Opium Turc. D.D.	—	—	4 1	0 7
30	oz.	Opii pulv. D.D.	—	—	4 5	0 8
60	5 gm.	Opoidine D.D.	per	gr.	0 5	—
50	100	Opoidine tablets gr. ⅙ D.D.	doz.	1 0	—	—
21	oz.	Optannin	—	—	—	0 6
11	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	0 10	—	—
96	oz.	Orthocaina P.I. (8)	—	—	—	2 0
99	oz.	Orthoform. P.I. (8)	—	—	—	2 2
24	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
27	lb.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil.	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
150	dr.	Otto rosæ (virgin)	per	min.	0 5	—
30	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	per	min.	0 2	4 5
15	lb.	Oxymel	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ	3 10	1 2	0 4	—
12	lb.	Oxymel scillæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	—	—	3 9	0 7
		P				
67	10c.c.	Padutin	0 10	per	c.c.	—
18	oz.	Pancreatini	—	—	2 8	0 5
42	oz.	Papainum	—	—	6 4	0 10
69	dr.	Papaverina S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 4	—
69	dr.	Papaverin. sulph. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 4	—
132	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang. P.I. (8)	ea.	0 3	—	—
12	lb.	Papaveris capsulæ cont. P.I. (8)	1 9	0 6	—	—
18	20	Paracodin tablets	doz.	1 7	—	—
8	lb.	Paraffinum durum	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum	1 4	0 6	0 2	—
		Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	—	0 10	℥xij.	2 4
8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
13	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
17	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1-lb.	tins	2 2	—
8	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
11	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1-lb.	tins	1 5	—
10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
4	oz.	Paraformaldehydum	—	—	0 7	0 1
4	oz.	Paraldehydum	—	—	0 7	0 1
18	oz.	Paramidophenol hyd.	—	—	2 3	0 6

Cost		Pa—Pi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
34	lb.	Parenol (alb.) B.P.C.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C.	5 6	1 7	0 5	—
96	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
66	lb.	Parogenum iodi B.P.C.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
41	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1
14	oz.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	—	—	2 0	0 4
15	lb.	Pasta zinci ox. co.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Pasta zinci et gelat. B.P.C.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
30	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	3 11	1 1	0 4	—
60	lb.	Pastilles, fumigating	—	2 2	0 8	—
95	100	Pavon tablets D.D.	doz.	1 6	—	—
6	gr.	Pelletierinæ tannas S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 0	—
102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	—	3 6	1 0	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
66	8 oz.	Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	—	4 1	1 1	0 2
18	oz.	Pepsinum porci	—	—	2 8	0 5
18	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	—	—	2 8	0 5
64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir unstd.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
64	oz.	Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd.	—	—	7 4	1 1
17	oz.	Peptonum siccum	—	—	2 6	0 5
58	5.0	Percaine crystals, vials S.I. (4)	1 gm.	2 0	—	—
58	10	Percaine 1,200 amps. S.I. (6)	6 6	per	box	—
42	lb.	Perichthol	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Petroleum leve.	3 9	1 0	0 4	—
18	10	Phanodorm tablets ℞ only	—	2 6	for 10	—
6	oz	Phenacetinum	—	—	0 11	0 2
57	oz.	Phenalgin unstd. P.I. (13)	—	—	—	1 5
51	oz.	Phenalgin tbs. gr. 5 unstd. P.I. (13)	doz.	1 0	—	—
13	oz.	Phenazonum	—	—	1 11	0 4
22	oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit.	—	—	3 3	0 6
20	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas	—	—	2 11	0 5
33	oz.	Phenobarbital ℞ only	—	—	—	0 9
33	oz.	Phenobarbital, solubile ℞ only	—	—	—	0 9
63	oz.	Phenocoli hydrochloridum	—	—	8 0	1 6
28	lb.	Phenol cryst. P.I. (8)	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
72	lb.	Phenol (iodised) P.II. (9)	—	—	0 9	0 2
21	lb.	Phenol. liquefact. P.I. (9)	—	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Phenol 2% alcoholic P.II. (10)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
7	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum	—	—	1 1	0 2
26	oz.	Phenylenediaminæ hyd.	—	—	3 9	0 7
24	oz.	Phenylhydrazinæ hydroch.	—	—	3 6	0 8
8	gm.	Phloroglucin.	per	gr.	0 2	—
8	oz.	Phosphorus, amorph.	—	—	1 1	0 3
9	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow P.I. (8)	—	—	1 4	0 3
8	gr	Physostigmin. sal. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	1 2	—
62	25 gm	Phytin	—	—	9 3	1 9
67.5	100	Phytin tablets	doz.	1 0	—	—
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum	—	—	12 4	2 0
60	dr.	Picrotoxinum S.I. (4)	—	—	—	8 0
9	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. I. S.I. (11)	—	½-oz.	3d. ea.	—
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II. S.I. (11)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
48	lb.	Pigmentum aconiti co. meth. S.I. (5)	—	—	0 7	0 1
60	lb.	Pig. caseini B.P.C.	—	2 3	0 7	—
11	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C.	—	—	3 4	0 6
36	lb.	Pig. iodi (Mandl)	—	1 5	0 5	—
33	lb.	Pig. iodi N.I.F.	—	1 4	0 5	—
48	lb.	Pig. iodi fort. N.I.F.	—	1 10	0 7	—
25	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth.	—	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth. fort.	—	1 10	0 7	—
7	oz.	Pig. iodoformi	—	—	1 2	—
8	oz.	Pig. salol	—	—	1 4	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpin. hydrochlor. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 5	—
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0 5	—
		Pilulæ				
63	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2

Cost		Pi—Po Pilulæ—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
72	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
75	lb.	Pil. aloes socot. pulvis	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
18	50	Pil. Alophen (P.D. & Co.)	ea.	2 0	—	—
84	lb.	Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
64	lb.	Pil. cochiæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
120	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy. pulvis	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
52	lb.	Pil. conii co. P.I. (13)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Pil. ferri	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
15	oz.	Pil. ferri iodidi	—	—	2 3	0 4
114	lb.	Pil. galbani co. pulvis	—	5 0	1 3	0 3
84	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis	—	2 11	0 10	0 2
102	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis S.I. (5)	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
126	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla S.I. (5)	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
10	oz.	Pil. phosphori	—	—	1 6	0 3
8	oz.	Pil plumbi c. opio S.I. (5)	—	—	1 2	0 2
48	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis	—	—	7 0	1 0
66	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
12	oz.	Pil. saponis co. pulvis D.D.	—	—	1 9	0 3
21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis	—	—	3 0	0 6
78	lb.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
57	gall.	Pine disinfecting fluid	1 0	per	pint	—
20	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
24	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
27	lb.	Piper album	4 2	1 2	0 4	—
30	lb.	Piperis albi pulvis	4 2	1 2	0 4	—
36	lb.	Piper longum	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Piper nigrum extra	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
20	lb.	Piperis nigri pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
84	oz.	Piperazina	—	—	12 4	1 10
120	oz.	Piperina	—	—	—	2 6
54	6	Pitocin amps. P.I. (13)	ea.	6 0	—	—
54	6	Pitressin P.I. (13)	ea.	6 0	—	—
15	lb.	Pix Barbadense	2 0	0 9	—	—
21	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver.	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
16	lb.	Pix carbonis præp.	2 0	0 6	0 2	—
10	lb.	Pix liquida	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
84	gm.	Platini chloridum	per	gr.	0 11	—
81	oz.	Platini chloridi sol. 5 per cent.	—	—	11 9	1 9
12	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	1 9	—
15	lb.	Plumbi acetas pur. P.I. (8)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
11	lb.	Plumbi acetas coml. P.I. (8)	1 5	0 5	0 2	—
13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. S.I P.II. (6)	1 8	—	—	—
32	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur.	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
22	oz.	Plumbi iodidum	—	—	3 3	0 6
48	lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal) S.I. (4)	6 0	1 9	0 7	—
13	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge)	1 7	0 6	0 2	—
13	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum	1 7	0 6	0 2	—
31	oz.	Podophylli resina	—	—	4 7	0 8
90	lb.	Pot-pourri P.L.F.	11 3	3 3	0 11	—
		Potassium				
39	lb.	Potassa caustica (st.) P.II. (15)	4 10	1 5	0 5	—
18	lb.	Potassa caustica (bl. ash) P.II. (15)	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
21	lb.	Potassa caustica (gran.) P.II. (15)	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
15	lb.	Pot. caust. lump coml. P.II. (15)	2 0	—	—	—
16	lb.	Potassa sulphurata	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
22	lb.	Potassii acetas gran.	2 9	0 11	0 3	—
5	oz.	Potassii arsenas S.I. (4)	—	—	0 10	—
27	oz.	Potassii benzoas nat.	—	—	4 0	0 7
8	oz.	Potassii benzoas synth.	—	—	1 2	0 3
12	lb.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
28	lb.	Potassii bichromas	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
14	lb.	Potassii bichrom. coml.	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Potassii borotartras	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
34	lb.	Potassii bromidum gran.	4 3	1 2	0 4	—

Cost		Po—Pu	Selling Price			
d.	per	Potassium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
14	lb.	Potassii carbonas	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Potassii carbonas coml. ..	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
14	lb.	Potassii chloras. pulvis pur. ..	—	0 7	0 2	—
9	lb.	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml. ..	—	0 4	0 2	—
16	lb.	Potassii chloridum pur. ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
8	lb.	Potassii chloridum coml. ..	1 0	0 4	—	—
114	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	per	gr.	1 0	—
34	lb.	Potassii chromas	—	1 3	0 5	—
30	lb.	Potassii citras	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Potassii citras eff. B.P.C. ..	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40% S.I. (4)	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2
42	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
18	lb.	Potassii ferrocyanidum	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
5	oz.	Potassii formas	—	—	0 9	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50% ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
10	oz.	Potassii guaiacolsulphonas ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
48	oz.	Potassii hippuras	—	—	7 0	1 0
24	oz.	Potassii hydroxyquin. sulph. ..	—	—	3 6	0 6
7	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis	—	—	1 1	0 2
87	lb.	Potassii iodidum	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
13	lb.	Potassii metasulphis	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Potassii nitras	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
8	lb.	Potassii nitras coml.	1 0	0 4	0 1½	—
636	cwt.	Potassii nitras coml.	7 lb.	5 10	14 lb.	10 10
20	lb.	Potassii oxalas neut. ..P.I. (8)	—	0 9	0 3	0 1
17	lb.	Potassii permanganas	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
45	lb.	Potassii persulphas	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Potassii phosphas	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml. ..	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
12	oz.	Potassii salicylas	—	—	1 9	0 3
36	lb.	Potassii silicas fus.	—	1 4	0 5	—
15	oz.	Potassii succinas	—	—	2 3	0 4
13	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv.	—	0 7	0 2	0 1
6	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml.	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
30	lb.	Potassii sulph. c. sulph. ..	—	1 1	0 4	—
7	oz.	Potassii sulphis	—	—	1 1	0 2
7	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
6	oz.	Potassii sulphocyanidum ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
39	lb.	Potassii tartras	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1
19	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus	2 4	0 8	.0 3	—
12	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus 92% ..	7 lb.	11 0	—	—
54	oz.	Procain. hyd. .. S.I. (4)	—	—	8 0	1 2
12	gm.	Proflavinum	per	gr.	0 2	—
85	20	Prolan pellets .. P.I. (13)		9 6	tube	
13	10	Prominal tablets ..℞ only		1 6	tube	
31	tube	Prontosil	3 10	per	tube	—
117	100	Prontosil album tablets.. ..	2 0	per	dozen	—
45	oz.	Protargol	—	—	—	1 1
22	oz.	Protargol granulate	—	—	3 3	0 6
21	lb.	Psyllii sem.	—	0 10	0 3	—
84	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidi co. P.I. (13)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
27	lb.	Pulv. alkalinus (Maclean's) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Pulv. aloes cap c. canella ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.) ..	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
54	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis S.I. (5)	—	—	0 6	0 1
264	lb.	Pulv. aromaticus co.	—	9 7	2 7	0 5
27	lb.	Pulv. bismuth. co. N.I.F. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Pulv. catechu co.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Pulv. cinnamomi co.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
90	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat.	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
16	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus	—	0 7	0 3	—
36	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. S.I. (5)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
48	oz.	Pulv. elaterini co.	—	—	7 0	1 3
15	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co.	2 0	0 7	0 3	0 1

Cost		Pu—Ro	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
8	oz.	Pulv. ipecacuanhæ et opii S.I. (5)	—	—	1 2	0 2
36	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
8	oz.	Pulv. kino co. .. S.I. (5)	—	—	1 2	0 2
27	lb.	Pulv. lobeliæ co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
9	oz.	Pulv. opii co. .. .. D.D.	—	—	1 4	0 3
8	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co.	—	—	1 2	0 2
26	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Pulv. rhei co.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
72	lb.	Pulv. scammonii co.	—	2 7	0 10	0 2
20	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	ea.	3d.	—	—
24	lb.	Pulv. stramon. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
15	lb.	Pulv. zinc. amylo ac. bor. ..	2 0	0 7	—	—
28	oz.	Pyramidon .. ℞ only	—	—	—	0 7
30	lb.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis	—	1 1	0 4	—
21	oz.	Pyridina pura	—	—	3 1	0 6
24	oz.	Pyrocatechin	—	—	3 6	0 6
39	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol. ..	—	—	5 9	1 0
36	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas	—	—	5 3	1 0
		Q				
8	lb.	Quassiæ ligni rass.	1 0	0 4	0 2	—
14	lb.	Quassiæ ligni pulvis.	—	0 7	0 3	0 1
108	dr.	Quassinum amorph.	—	—	—	15 0
48	lb.	Quebracho cortex S.I. (4)	—	1 9	0 6	—
12	lb.	Quercus cortex	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
12	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex	—	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus ..	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis ..	—	0 8	0 3	—
			Gr.x.			
96	oz.	Quinidina	0 5	—	—	2 0
69	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph.	0 4	—	—	1 6
72	oz.	Quinina	0 3	—	—	1 6
92	oz.	Quinin. acetylsalicylas	0 4	—	—	2 0
68	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas	0 3	—	—	1 6
80	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas ..	0 4	—	—	1 8
92	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum ..	0 4	—	—	2 0
55	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromidum ..	0 3	—	—	1 2
55	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum..	0 3	—	—	1 2
55	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlor.-bi. ..	0 3	—	—	1 2
92	oz.	Quinin. hypophosphis	0 4	—	—	2 0
72	oz.	Quinin. phosphas	0 3	—	—	1 6
68	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3	—	—	1 6
40	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 2	—	—	0 10
42	oz.	Quinin. sulphas acidus	0 2	—	—	0 11
58	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl. ..	0 3	—	—	1 3
66	oz.	Quinin. urethane	—	—	8 9	1 6
89	oz.	Quinin. valerianas	0 4	—	—	1 8
		R				
11	lb.	Rapii semina	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Red squill compound	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
8	lb.	Resina (amber)	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
11	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv.	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
11	oz.	Resorcinol	—	—	1 8	0 3
20	25c.c.	Radiostoleum	—	—	3 6	0 6
27	oz.	Resorcini acetas	—	—	4 0	0 8
28	lb.	Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
264	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." elect. ..	—	9 5	2 9	0 5
210	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." (trimmed) ..	—	7 8	2 4	0 4
156	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." sec. ..	—	5 7	1 7	0 3
162	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." pulv. elect...	—	5 10	1 8	0 3
120	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." pulv. sec. ..	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
84	lb.	Rhei rhiz. " E. I." pulv. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
63	dr.	Rhubidii iodidum	—	—	—	9 2
20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
14	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8	0 6	0 2	—
36	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
192	lb.	Rosæ pet. Ang.	—	6 10	2 0	—
132	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot.	—	4 9	1 4	—

Cost		Sa—Se	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		S				
54	oz.	Saccharinum 550	per	gr.	0 1	1 2
48	oz.	Saccharinum solubile	per	gr.	0 1	1 0
6	lb.	Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil.	—	0 2½	0 1	—
		Saccharum lactis (tins)	½ lb.	1 6	1 lb.	2 8
14	lb.	Saccharum lactis pulv.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Saccharum ustum Ang.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
11	lb.	Saccharum ustum exot.	1 4	0 6	0 2	—
		Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F.	—	—	1 4	—
		Sachet powder sec. P.L.F.	—	3 4	1 0	—
48	lb.	Safrol	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. P.II. (10)	—	0 11	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sal acetos. pulv. P.II. (10)	—	0 8	0 3	—
14	lb.	Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
36	lb.	Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv.	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
18	lb.	Sal Cheltenham artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
33	lb.	Sal Harrogate, artif.	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
—	3 oz.	Sal hepatica	—	—	0 9	0 2
12	lb.	Sal Kissingen artif.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
54	lb.	Sal limonis P.L.F. P.II. (10)	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Sal limon. (non-toxic) P.L.F.	—	1 9	0 6	—
13	lb.	Sal prunella glob.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
19	lb.	Sal prunella glob. parv.	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sal Vichy artif.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
20	oz.	Salicinum	—	—	2 11	0 5
24	lb.	Saline effervesc. P.L.F.	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
45	oz.	Salipyrine	—	—	—	1 1
6	oz.	Salol	—	—	—	0 2
42	oz.	Salophen	—	—	6 2	1 6
33	lb.	Sambuci flores sicc.	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
33	lb.	Sandaraca	4 3	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Sanguinariæ radix	—	1 0	0 4	—
27	dr.	Sanguinarin.	—	—	—	4 0
138	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. opt.	—	5 0	1 5	0 3
108	lb.	Sanguis draconis pulv. sec.	13 6	3 11	1 1	0 2
30	lb.	Santal. flav. lig. pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
30	dr.	Santoninum	per	gr.	0 3	4 5
18	lb.	Sapo albus pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	lb.	Sap. alc. sol. indust.	—	0 10	0 3	—
13	lb.	Sapo animalis	1 7	0 6	0 2	—
20	lb.	Sapo animal. pulv.	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
36	lb.	Sapo ars. (taxid.) P.L.F. S.I. (6)	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
15	lb.	Sapo Cast. mottled	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Sapo " coconut oil "	3 0	1 0	0 3	—
25	lb.	Sapo durus	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
32	lb.	Sapo durus pulv.	4 0	1 2	0 4	—
48	lb.	Sapo ethereal P.L.F.	—	1 8	0 7	—
174	lb.	Sapo Hebra rect.	—	6 2	1 8	0 3
24	lb.	Sapo kalinus	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
15	lb.	Sapo mollis viridis	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
10	lb.	Sapo mollis coml. opt.	1 3	0 4	—	—
36	lb.	Sapo Napol.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
12	oz.	Saponinum	—	—	1 9	0 4
39	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam.	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1
48	lb.	Sarsæ radix Jam. incis.	6 0	1 10	0 6	0 1
18	lb.	Sassafras radix incis.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
8	oz.	Scammoniæ resinæ pulv.	—	—	1 2	0 2
23	dr.	Scammoniæ virgin. pulv.	—	—	—	3 5
42	oz.	Scarlet red	—	—	6 2	1 0
60	lb.	Schlippe's salt	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
3	oz.	Scilla pulv.	—	—	0 6	0 1
146	100	Sedobrol tablets	doz.	2 4	—	—
242	gross	Seltzogene charges 3-pt.	doz.	2 3	—	—
312	gross	Seltzogene charges 5-pt.	doz.	4 6	—	—
54	lb.	Senegæ rad.	—	2 0	0 7	—
66	lb.	Senegæ rad. pulv.	—	2 5	0 8	—
54	lb.	Sennæ folia Alex. opt.	6 9	2 0	0 7	—

Cost		Se—So	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
30	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev.	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
18	lb.	Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
96	lb.	Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked)	12 0	3 5	1 0	—
16	lb.	Sennæ fructus Tinnev.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
120	lb.	Serpentariæ rhizoma	—	4 3	1 2	—
40	lb.	Sevum benzoatum	—	1 6	0 5	—
36	lb.	Sevum præparatum	—	1 5	0 5	—
11	oz.	Sevum phosphoratum P.I. (9)	—	—	1 8	0 4
28	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (borax soap)	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap)	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
36	lb.	Shellac alb.	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
21	lb.	Shellac aurant.	2 7	0 9	0 3	—
16	lb.	Shellac aurant. sec.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
19	lb.	Sherbet P.L.F.	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
4	oz.	Silica pur. præcip.	—	—	0 8	—
6	lb.	Silica coml.	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
10	lb.	Sinapis albæ semina	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
		Sodium				
30	lb.	Soda caustic. (sticks) pur. P.II. (15)	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
11	lb.	Soda caustic. (gran. or fl.) P.II. (15)	1 5	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Soda lime	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
18	lb.	Sodii acetas pur. cryst.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
30	lb.	Sodii ammon. phos.	—	1 1	0 4	—
6	oz.	Sodii arsenas anhyd. S.I., P.II. (4)	—	—	0 11	0 2
30	oz.	Sodii benzoas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
36	lb.	Sodii benzoas artif.	—	1 4	0 5	—
6	lb.	Sodii bicarb. (Howards)	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
		Sodii bicarb. opt. pkd.	—	0 4½	0 1½	—
4	lb.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	0 6	0 2	0 1	—
264	cwt.	Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv.	7 lb.	1 8	14 lb.	3 0
11	lb.	Sodii bichromas	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
15	lb.	Sodii bisulphas pur.	1 11	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Sodii bitartras	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
37	lb.	Sodii bromidum	4 7	1 4	0 5	—
36	oz.	Sodii cacodylas S.I. (4)	—	—	5 3	0 9
5	lb.	Sodii carbonas cryst.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
8	lb.	Sodii carbonas exsic.	1 0	0 4	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii carbonas coml.	0 5	0 2	0 1	—
54	oz.	Sodii chaulmoogras	—	—	—	1 2
21	lb.	Sodii chlorate	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
10	lb.	Sodii chloridum pur.	1 3	0 6	0 2	—
14	oz.	Sodii cinnamas	—	—	2 0	0 4
31	lb.	Sodii citras	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
42	lb.	Sodii citro-tartras eff.	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
30	lb.	Sodii cyanid. S.I. (4)	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
3	oz.	Sodii formas	—	—	0 6	0 1
9	oz.	Sodii glycerophos. pulv.	—	—	1 4	0 3
26	oz.	Sodii guaiacas	—	—	3 9	0 8
42	oz.	Sodii hippuras	—	—	6 2	1 0
54	oz.	Sodii hydnocarpas	—	—	8 0	1 4
26	lb.	Sodii hydroxid. sticks P.II. (15)	—	1 0	0 4	—
6	oz.	Sodii hypophosphis	—	—	0 11	0 2
4.5	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis opt.	0 8	0 3	0 1	—
3	lb.	Sodii hyposulphis (photog.)	0 5	—	—	—
11	oz.	Sodii iodidum	—	—	1 8	0 3
6	lb.	Sodii lactas (syrupy)	—	—	1 3	0 3
7.5	oz.	Sodii lith. cit. co.	—	—	1 2	0 2
27	oz.	Sodii mandelas	—	—	4 0	0 7
21	lb.	Sodii manganas coml.	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sodii metasulphis	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
54	oz.	Sodii morrhuas	—	—	8 0	1 4
18	lb.	Sodii nitras pur.	—	0 8	0 3	—
4.5	lb.	Sodii nitras coml.	0 7	0 3	0 1	—
24	lb.	Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	—	0 11	0 4	0 1

Cost		So—Sp	Selling Price			
d.	per	Sodium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
21	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	—	—	3 1	0 6
60	oz.	Sodii nucleinas	—	—	8 9	1 3
42	lb.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	—
26	lb.	Sodii oxalas .. P.I. (8)	—	1 0	0 4	—
26	lb.	Sodii perboras	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1
39	lb.	Sodii peroxidum	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
66	lb.	Sodii persulphas	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
3	lb.	Sodii phenas .. P.I. (8)	—	—	0 6	0 1
13	lb.	Sodii phosphas " pea " ..	1 9	0 6	0 2	—
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas " feathery " ..	2 0	0 8	0 2	—
16	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
26	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. acidus	—	0 11	0 4	—
42	lb.	Sodii phosph. eff.	5 3	1 6	0 5	—
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic) ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Sodii et potass. tart. pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph.	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
31	lb.	Sodii salicylas cryst.	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
30	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat.	—	—	4 5	0 8
4.5	lb.	Sodii silicatis solut. (wgt.) ..	0 8	0 3	—	—
36	lb.	Sodii stearas	—	1 4	0 5	—
18	oz.	Sodii succinas	—	—	2 8	0 6
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas " pea "	0 8	0 3	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas " feathery " ..	0 9	0 3	0 2	—
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv.	0 10	0 4	0 2	—
7	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic. ..	1 0	0 5	0 2	—
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst. ..	0 4	—	7 lb.	1 8
294	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv. ..	0 5	—	7 lb.	2 4
27	lb.	Sodii sulph. eff.	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. vet.	7 lb.	1 5	14 lb.	2 8
21	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst.	—	0 9	0 3	—
5	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
36	lb.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv. ..	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
6	oz.	Sodii sulphocyanid.	—	—	0 9	0 2
36	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
18	oz.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
90	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur.	—	—	0 11	0 2
20	oz.	Sodii valerianas	—	—	2 11	0 5
108	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7) ..	—	3 6	1 0	—
129	oz.	Sozoiodol, hydrarg.	—	—	—	2 2
54	oz.	Sozoiodol, zinc	—	—	—	1 4
14	dr.	Sparteinæ sulphas	—	—	—	2 0
60	lb.	Spigelia	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
		Spiritus				
72	lb.	Spiritus ætheris	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
96	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp.	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
67	lb.	Spt. ætheris nitrosi	7 6	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit substit. P.L.F.	3 0	—	—	—
52	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus ..	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1
		Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.)	—	2 6	℥ij.	1 6
96	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ fetidus	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
24	oz.	Spt. anisi	—	—	3 4	0 6
66	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co.	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
96	lb.	Spt. cajuputi	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
81	lb.	Spt. camphoræ	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
68	lb.	Spt. chloroformi	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
33	oz.	Spt. cinnamomi	—	—	4 4	0 8
102	lb.	Spt. juniperi	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
18	oz.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L.	—	—	2 6	0 5
630	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang	—	—	4 9	0 9
426	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ exot.	—	15 0	4 2	0 7
32	oz.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang. ..	—	—	4 3	0 8
312	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot... ..	—	10 6	2 9	0 5
26	oz.	Spt. myristicæ	—	—	3 9	0 7
126	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
300	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot.	—	10 0	2 8	0 5
62	lb.	Spt. saponatus	6 9	2 0	0 7	—

Cost		Sp—Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per	Spiritus—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
24	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth. ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
72	gal.	Spt. sick-room (Surgical) ..	pint	1 2	—	—
54	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (min'l)..	0 10	0 3	0 1	—
41	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64o.p.(10gal.lots)	pint	0 6	—	—
29	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.) (10 gall. lots)	pint	0 7	gal.	4 0
40	gal.	Spt. vini meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 8	—	—
28	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd. ..	doz.	0 6	—	—
48	lb.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt. ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
84	lb.	Stannum gran. pur.	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
24	lb	Staphisagriæ sem. ..S.1. (4)	—	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Staphisagriæ sem. pulv. S.1. (4)	—	1 3	0 5	—
13	gm.	Stovaine S.1. (4)	—	—	—	—
13	lb.	Stramonii folia .. S.1. (4)	1 8	0 7	0 3	—
16	lb.	Stramonii fol. pulv. S.1. (4)	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
6	oz.	Strontii bromidum cryst. ..	—	—	0 11	0 2
8	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic.	—	—	1 2	0 2
20	oz.	Strontii iodidum	—	—	3 0	0 6
18	oz.	Strontii lactas	—	—	2 8	0 6
17	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv. ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	oz.	Strontii salicylas	—	—	2 8	0 6
9	gr.	Strophanthinum S.1. (4)	per	gr.	1 4	—
57	oz.	Strychnina cryst. S 1. (4)	—	—	8 4	1 2
57	oz.	Strych. pulv. .. S.1. (4)	—	—	8 4	1 2
54	oz.	Strych. hydrochlor. S.1. (4)	—	—	7 11	1 1
50	oz.	Strych. nitras .. S.1. (4)	—	—	7 4	1 1
54	oz.	Strych. sulphas S.1. (4)	—	—	7 11	1 1
27	20	Stypticin tablets S.1. (4)	doz.	1 10	—	—
29	20	Styptol tablets .. S.1. (4)	doz.	2 1	—	—
61	oz.	Styracol	—	—	—	1 6
84	lb.	Styrax præparatus	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
48	lb.	Succus allii	—	1 9	0 6	—
39	lb.	Succus belladonnæ P.I. (10)	—	1 5	0 5	—
38	lb.	Succus conii .. P.I. (9)	—	1 5	0 5	—
48	lb.	Succus digitalis .. S.1. (4)	—	1 10	0 7	—
42	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi) ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
15	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (block) ..	1 11	0 7	0 3	0 1
36	lb.	Succus hyoscyami P.I. (9)	—	1 4	0 5	—
108	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
108	gal.	Succus limonis	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
32	lb.	Succus scoparii	—	1 3	0 5	—
34	lb.	Succus taraxaci	—	1 3	0 5	—
26	oz.	Sulphonal .. ℞ only	—	—	3 9	0 7
9	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 2	0 4	0 1½	—
12	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum	—	0 6	0 2	—
5	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
6	lb.	Sulphur sublimatum	0 9	0 3	0 1	—
264	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec. ..	7 lb.	2 1	14 lb.	3 10
5	lb.	Sulphur vivum	0 9	0 3	—	—
312	cwt.	Sulphur vivum	7 lb.	2 4	—	—
18	lb.	Sulphur hair wash P.L.F. ..	—	8 oz.	1 4	—
6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F.	1 0	—	—	—
26	lb.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.) ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
20	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	—	—	3 0	0 6
		Suppositoria (*see* Pricing Prescriptions)				
		Syrupi				
8	lb.	Syrupus	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
21	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici	—	1 0	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. alii	—	1 3	0 5	—
16	lb.	Syr. althææ	—	0 10	0 4	—
28	lb.	Syr. anisi	—	1 4	0 5	—
39	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Syr. aromaticus	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
36	lb.	Syr. aurantii	—	1 9	0 6	—
24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris	—	1 2	0 4	—
54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.) ..	—	2 3	0 8	—

Cost		Sy	Selling Price			
d.	per	Syrupi—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
27	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis P.I.(10)	—	1 4	0 7	0 1
28	lb.	Syr. calcii chlor. B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
16	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis ..	—	0 10	0 4	0 1
20	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. camphoræ co. ..P.I. (9)	—	0 10	0 4	—
63	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus ..	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
24	lb.	Syr. chloral .. ..P.I. (9)	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co. P.I. (10)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
87	16 oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.)P.I. (10)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
33	lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosph. P.I. (9)	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
34	lb.	Syr. croci B.P.C.	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ	—	2 0	0 7	—
48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. ..	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et strych. .. ..P.I. (9)	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
19	lb.	Syr. ferri dial.	—	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
17	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	—	0 10	0 3	—
24	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
15	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis	2 9	0 10	0 4	—
12	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. ..	2 3	0 9	0 3	—
		Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd. ..	—	1 0	℥ viij	1 9
38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang. ..	—	1 6	0 5	—
32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin. ..	—	1 7	0 5	—
21	lb.	Syr. fer. phos. c. quin. et str. P.I. (9)	—	1 0	0 4	—
21	lb.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. format. co... P.I. (13)	—	1 6	0 5	—
12	lb.	Syr. glucosi	—	0 8	0 3	—
32	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. flav. ..	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1
28	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. P.I. (9)	4 3	1 4	0 5	—
20	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. ..P.I. (9)	3 2	1 0	0 4	—
48	lb.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub. .. ..P.I. (9)	8 0	2 4	0 8	0 2
24	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) P.I. (9)	—	1 3	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	—	1 3	0 4	—
72	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)..	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
13	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. P.I. (9)	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
		Syr. hypophos. co. pkd. P.I. (9)	—	1 0	℥ ij.	0 8
42	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
32	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
22	lb.	Syr. limonis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. marrubii	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Syr. mori	5 6	1 9	0 6	—
22	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ ..P.I. (9)	—	1 0	0 4	—
18	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
28	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 5	—
36	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi	—	1 9	0 6	—
13	lb.	Syr. pruni serot.	—	0 8	0 3	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ hypophositis ..	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	—	2 0	0 7	—
39	lb.	Syr. quininæphosph.	—	2 0	0 7	—
17	lb.	Syr. rhamni	—	0 10	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. rhamni frang.	—	1 6	0 5	—
16	lb.	Syr. rhei..	—	0 10	0 3	—
16	lb.	Syr. rhœados	2 8	0 10	0 4	—
21	lb.	Syr. ribis nig.	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
51	lb.	Syr. ribis rub.	—	2 6	0 8	0 2
63	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts) unstd. fl.	—	2 3	0 7	0 2
36	lb.	Syr. rosæ	—	1 6	0 5	—
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fructicosi	—	1 6	0 5	—
27	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi	—	1 3	0 4	—
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ	—	1 3	0 4	—
13	lb.	Syr. scillæ	—	0 8	0 3	—
38	lb.	Syr. senegæ	—	1 10	0 7	—

Cost		Sy—Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per	Syrupi—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
30	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex.	—	1 5	0 5	—
19	lb.	Syr. sennæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
30	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
22	lb.	Syr. tamarindi	—	1 1	0 4	—
13	lb.	Syr. tolutanus	—	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Syr. triplex B.P.C. P.I. (10)	—	0 11	0 4	—
24	lb.	Syr. tussilaginis	—	1 4	0 5	—
16	lb.	Syr. violæ	—	0 10	0 4	—
16	lb.	Syr. zingiberis	—	0 10	0 3	—
		T				
104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.)	—	—	13 0	2 0
36	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir	—	4 6	1 2	0 2
32	4 oz.	Taka diastase liq.	—	4 0	1 0	0 2
77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½ ..	doz.	1 3	—	—
22	ea.	Takazyma	2 9	each	—	—
18	lb.	Talcum opt.	2 3	0 8	0 2½	—
5.5	lb.	Talcum coml.	0 8	0 2½	0 1	—
10	lb.	Tallow	1 3	0 5	0 1½	—
38	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa	4 9	1 5	0 5	—
17	lb.	Tamarindus W.I.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
24	oz.	Tannalbin	—	—	3 6	0 6
20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½ ..	doz.	1 6	—	—
30	25 gm	Tannoform	—	—	—	0 8
26	lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis. ..	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
33	lb.	Terebenum	—	1 2	0 4	—
78	lb.	Terebinth. Canad.	—	2 10	0 9	—
15	oz.	Terebinth. chia.	—	—	2 3	0 4
15	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact. ..	2 0	0 8	0 3	—
48	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
6	oz.	Terpini hydras	—	—	0 11	0 2
6	oz.	Terpineol	—	—	1 0	0 2
4	oz.	Terpinol..	—	—	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Terra rosæ	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
108	oz.	Tetronal .. .. ..℞ only	—	—	—	2 10
72	oz.	Thallii acetas S.1. (4)	—	—	—	1 8
189	oz.	Thallii sulph. S.1. (4)	—	—	—	5 8
56.3	6	Theelin ampoules 1.0	6 3	per	box	—
56	6	Theelin in oil amps.	6 3	per 6	amps.	—
90	20	Theelol capsules	10 0	—	—	—
15	oz.	Theobromina	—	—	2 3	0 4
28	oz.	Theobrominæ acetylsal. ..	—	—	4 1	0 7
18	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. acet. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
13	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal. ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
22	oz.	Theobromin. et sodii benz. ..	—	—	3 3	0 7
39	oz.	Theobromin. et sodii iod ..	—	—	5 9	0 10
24	oz.	Theobromin. salicyl	—	—	3 6	0 6
144	oz.	Theocinæ-sod. acet.	—	—	—	3 5
58	50	Theominal tablets ..℞ only	doz.	2 2	—	—
90	oz.	Theophyllina	—	—	—	1 10
84	oz.	Theophyllin.-sod. acet. ..	—	—	—	1 9
6	lb.	Theriaca	—	—	0 3	0 1
33.6	50c.c.	Thilocologne	3 6	per	tube	—
37.6	100cc	Thilocologne	4 9	per	tube	—
65	oz.	Thiocol.	—	—	—	1 7
43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup	—	—	0 11	0 2
27	25	Thiocol tablets	doz.	1 8	—	—
28	oz.	Thioform	—	—	3 6	0 8
60	oz.	Thiol	—	—	7 6	1 6
30	gm.	Thiol. amino. methyl. glyox. hyd.	0 4	per	grain	—
36	oz.	Thiosinamina	—	—	5 3	0 9
12	oz.	Thio-urea	—	—	1 9	0 3
24	oz.	Thorii nitras pur.	—	—	3 6	0 6
18	lb.	Thus	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
13	oz.	Thymol	—	—	1 11	0 4
84	oz.	Thymol carbonas	—	—	12 4	1 0
36	oz.	Thymol iodidum	—	—	5 3	0 9
42	oz.	Thyroideum	—	—	6 4	1 0
24	lb.	Tiliæ flores	3 0	0 11	0 3	—

Cost		Th—Ti	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	Thymotussin	—	3 3	0 10	—
		Tincturæ				
68	lb.	Tr. aconiti S.I. (5)	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
93	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming S.I. (5)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. alii	—	—	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Tr. aloes	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
96	lb.	Tr. aloes co. B.P.C.	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	7 0	2 0	0 7	—
75	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. P.I. (9)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. apocyni	—	2 10	0 10	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	5 10	1 8	0 6	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. arnicæ radicis	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. asafetidæ	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
276	lb.	Tr. aurantii	—	9 10	2 10	0 5
282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	—	9 6	2 5	0 4
75	lb.	Tr. baptisiæ	—	—	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ P.I. (9)	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. benzoini comp.	9 0	2 8	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp.	—	2 7	0 8	0 2
98	lb.	Tr. berberidis	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. boldo	—	2 9	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. buchu	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. calendulæ	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. calumbæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co. P.I. (9)	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
32	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. D.D.	—	—	4 8	0 8
84	lb.	Tr. cantharidini S.I. (5)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
92	lb.	Tr canthar. B P. '98 S.I. (6)	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
102	lb.	Tr. cantharidis acet. S.I. (6)	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. capsici	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
96	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C.	—	3 4	1 0	0 2
80	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
114	lb.	Tr. cardamomi arom.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
108	lb.	Tr. carminativa	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
86	lb.	Tr. cascaræ	—	3 0	0 11	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
16	oz.	Tr. castorei	—	—	2 4	0 4
42	lb.	Tr. catechu	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
80	lb.	Tr. caulophylli	—	2 10	0 9	0 2
11	oz.	Tr. cerei B.P.C.	—	—	1 8	0 3
60	lb.	Tr. chiratæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
69	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp.	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
38	lb.	Tr. chlor.et morph. B.P.C. S.I.(5)	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
156	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. D.D.	—	—	1 9	0 3
57	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
23	oz.	Tr. cinnamomi	—	—	3 5	0 6
69	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. cocæ D.D.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. cocci	—	—	2 3	0 4
60	lb.	Tr. colchici P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
68	lb.	Tr. colch. sem. B.P. '98 P.I. (10)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi P.I. (10)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. colocynthidis	—	—	1 6	0 3
90	lb.	Tr. condurango	—	3 1	0 11	0 2
8	oz.	Tr. conii S.I. (6)	—	—	1 2	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. convallariæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
120	lb.	Tr. coto	—	4 3	1 2	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. croci	—	—	2 3	0 4
9	oz.	Tr. cubebæ	—	—	1 4	0 3
26	oz.	Tr. curcumæ	—	—	3 9	0 7
86	lb.	Tr. cuspariæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2

Cost		Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
81	lb.	Tr. damianæ	—	2 10	0 11	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. daturæ sem. P.I. (10)	—	—	1 6	0 3
69	lb.	Tr. digitalis S.I. (5)	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. droseræ rot.	—	—	1 4	0 3
114	lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata S.I. (5)	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti fol.	—	—	1 1	0 2
9	oz	Tr. eucalypti gum.	—	—	1 4	0 3
7	oz.	Tr. euonymi	—	—	1 1	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. euonymin. virid.	—	—	1 5	0 3
72	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
21	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi	2 9	0 11	0 4	0 1
51	lb.	Tr. ferri pomati	—	1 10	0 6	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. gallæ	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. gelsemii P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
44	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co.	5 6	1 7	0 6	0 1
7	oz.	Tr. gossypii	—	—	1 1	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. grindeliæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. guaiaci	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. guaiaci ammoniata	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
12	oz.	Tr. guaranæ	—	—	1 9	0 3
50	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis	—	1 9	0 7	0 1
99	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri	—	3 7	1 0	0 2
15	oz.	Tr. hibisci	—	—	2 3	0 4
108	lb.	Tr. hydrastis	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
69	lb.	Tr hyoscyami P.I. (9)	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
9	oz.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ P.I. (9)	—	—	1 4	0 3
200	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea	—	7 0	1 10	0 4
75	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata	—	2 8	0 9	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C.	—	3 5	0 11	0 2
36	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ P.I. (9)	—	1 4	0 4½	—
8	oz.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii D.D.	—	—	1 2	0 2
25	oz.	Tr. iridis	—	—	3 8	0 7
54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi P.I. (9)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. kino	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
66	lb.	Tr kolæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. krameriæ	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. laricis	—	—	1 6	0 3
87	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co.	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
216	lb.	Tr. limonis	—	7 9	2 4	0 4
60	lb.	Tr lobeliæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
66	lb.	Tr. lupuli	—	2 4	0 9	0 2
14	oz.	Tr. lycopodii	—	—	2 0	0 4
7	oz.	Tr. maticæ	—	—	1 1	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
81	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ co. B.P.C.	10 0	2 10	0 10	—
90	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F.	11 3	3 0	0 11	0 2
104	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C.	—	3 9	1 0	0 2
262	lb.	Tr myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de Cologne P.L.F.	—	8 6	2 3	—
46	lb.	Tr. nuc. vomicæ P.I. (9)	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F. P.I. (13)	—	—	1 8	0 4
72	lb.	Tr. opii D.D.	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 D.D.	—	2 5	0 8	0 2
72	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata P.I. (9)	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) D.D.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
180	lb.	Tr. opii crocata B.P.C. D.D.	—	6 5	1 10	0 4
90	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P. D.D.	—	3 2	0 10	0 2
36	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
13	oz.	Tr. phosphori co. P.I. (9)	—	—	2 0	0 4
96	lb.	Tr. podophylli	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. pruni serotinæ	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
78	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. pyrethri	—	2 10	0 11	0 2

Cost		Ti—Un	Selling Price			
d.	per	Tincturæ—(cont).	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
86	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
45	lb.	Tr. quassiæ	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Tr. quillaiæ	—	1 8	0 6	0 1
264	lb.	Tr. quininæ	—	9 5	2 9	0 5
54	lb.	Tr. quininæ ammoniata ..	6 9	2 0	0 7	0 1
		Tr. quin. am. pkd. (std. bot.)..	—	2 4	1 6	℥ij.
78	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam. ..	—	2 9	0 10	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. rhei co.	7 2	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Tr. rhei '14	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
7	oz.	Tr. rhus toxicod.	—	—	1 1	0 2
52	lb.	Tr. scillæ	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
72	lb.	Tr. senegæ	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex.	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Tinnev.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
102	lb.	Tr. serpentariæ	—	3 8	1 0	0 2
45	lb.	Tr. stramonii .. ..P.I. (9)	—	1 7	0 6	0 1
64	lb.	Tr. stramonii sem. ..P.I. (9)	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. strophanthi S.1. (5)	—	—	1 6	0 3
7	oz.	Tr. sumbul	—	—	1 1	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. tolutana	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
63	lb.	Tr. valerianæ	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
92	lb	Tr. valerianæ ætherea	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
60	lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata ..	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. veratri .. ..P.I. (9)	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. viburni prunifol.	—	—	1 1	0 2
86	lb.	Tr. zingiberis	—	3 2	0 11	0 2
96	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort.	—	3 4	0 11	0 2
		Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd. ..	℥ij.	1 9	℥j.	1 0
179	lb	Toilet vinegar P.L.F.	—	6 9	1 10	0 4
72	lb.	Toncæ fabæ Para frosted ..	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
198	lb.	Tonca fabæ Angostura	—	7 0	2 1	0 4
36	oz.	Totaquina	—	—	5 3	0 9
312	lb.	Tragacantha	—	11 0	3 2	—
336	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. opt. ..	—	12 0	3 5	0 6
168	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec... ..	—	5 11	1 9	0 3
42	oz.	Triferrin	—	—	—	1 0
24	30	Triferrin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 3	—	—
8	oz.	Trinitrophenol .. ..P.I. (8)	—	—	1 2	0 2
10	lb.	Trinitrophenol 1% sol...P.I. (8)	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
21	lb.	Trinitrophenol alc. sol. ..	2 6	0 10	0 3	—
21	lb.	Tripoli photographic	2 8	0 9	0 3	—
10	lb.	Tripoli polishing	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
18	dr.	Trypsin	—	—	—	2 8
34	oz.	Tumenol ammon.	—	—	—	0 8
		U				
30	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	—	1 1	0 4	—
22	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv. ..	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
30	lb.	Ultramarine	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
58	15	Unden pellets	—	6 6	tube	—
		Unguenta				
36	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co...	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
16	lb.	Ung. acidi borici	2 0	0 7	0 3	—
14	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum ..	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
60	lb.	Ung. acidi carbolici co. P.I. (10)	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
21	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
54	lb.	Ung. ac. tannic	—	2 0	0 7	—
78	oz.	Ung. aconitinæ S.1. (9)	—	—	—	1 9
22	lb.	Ung. adipis lanæ hydros.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
15	oz.	Ung. adrenalini .. ..P.I. (9)	—	—	2 3	0 4
30	lb.	Ung. althææ	3 9	1 2	0 4	—
33	lb.	Ung. anilin. vir. (1 : 1,000) ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
42	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5% ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
84	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8% ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
63	lb.	Ung. antim. tart. ..S.1. (6)	7 10	2 3	0 8	—

Cost		Un	Selling Price			
d.	per	Unguenta—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
84	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ..	—	3 0	0 10	—
42	lb.	Ung. aquos	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
18	oz.	Ung. atropinæ S.1. (5)	—	—	2 8	0 5
7	oz.	Ung. belladonnæ ..S.1. (5)	—	—	1 1	0 2
48	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C ..	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
28	lb.	Ung. boracis	3 6	1 0	0 4	—
11	oz.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	—	—	1 8	0 3
18	lb.	Ung. calamin. N.H.I.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
18	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	0 1
33	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C. ..	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
63	lb.	Ung. cantharidini ..S.1. (5)	—	2 4	0 8	—
57	lb.	Ung cantharidis ..S.1. (5)	—	2 1	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. capsici	3 0	0 11	0 4	0 1
8	oz.	Ung. capsici Co.	—	—	1 2	0 2
30	lb.	Ung. cetacei	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
38	lb.	Ung. chaulmoogræ	—	1 5	0 6	—
20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
28	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini	3 6	1 0	0 4	0 1
48	oz.	Ung. cocainæ .. .. D.D.	—	—	7 0	1 1
54	lb.	Ung. creosoti	—	2 0	0 7	—
42	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
72	lb.	Ung. elemi	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	—	0 7	0 2	—
27	lb.	Ung. gallæ	—	1 0	0 4	—
54	lb.	Ung. gallæ c. opio S.1. (5)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
41	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. " jelly " ..	5 2	1 6	0 5	—
28	lb.	Ung. glyc. plumb. subac. P.I.(9)	—	1 0	0 4	—
69	lb.	Ung. hæmamol (D.F.)	—	2 2	0 7	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
28	Tube	Ung. histamine	3 6	per	tube	—
60	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
24	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati ..P.I. (9)	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
22	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dil. P.I. (9)	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
48	lb.	Ung. hyd. co.	6 0	1 9	0 6	—
54	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri ..S.1. (5)	6 9	2 0	0 7	—
44	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis ..S.1. (5)	—	1 7	0 5	—
24	lb.	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil.	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
36	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis ..S.1. (5)	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
16	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi ..P.I. (9)	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
33	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri ..P.I. (9)	4 2	1 3	0 5	—
48	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
20	lb.	Ung. ichthamol	—	0 9	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ung. ichthamol. co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 6	0 6	0 1
33	lb.	Ung. iodi	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
22	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
24	lb.	Ung. iodi denigresc. N.H.I. ..	—	1 0	0 4	—
51	lb.	Ung. iodoformi	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. lanæ co.	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Ung. menthol 5%	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
39	lb.	Ung. mercuriale (" Trooper ")	5 0	1 5	0 5	—
24	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C. ..	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
36	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl.	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
21	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. dil. ..	—	0 10	0 3	—
66	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. ..	—	2 6	0 9	0 2
32	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil. ..	—	1 2	0 4	0 1
8	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici ..	—	—	1 2	0 2
9	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co. ..	—	—	1 4	0 3
15	oz.	Ung. opii .. .. D.D.	—	—	2 3	0 4
16	lb.	Ung. paraf. alb.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
14	lb.	Ung. paraf. flav.	1 9	0 7	0 3	—
19	lb.	Ung. phenol. P.II. (9)	—	0 9	0 3	—
21	lb.	Ung. picis carb.	2 8	0 10	0 3	—
24	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
22	lb.	Ung. picis liq.	2 9	0 10	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.).. ..	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
26	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis ..P.I. (9)	3 3	0 11	0 4	—

Cost		Un—Ve	Selling Price			
d.	per	Unguenta—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
38	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb.	—	1 6	0 5	—
72	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi	—	2 7	0 9	0 2
54	lb.	Ung. plumbi oleatis ..S.1. (5)	6 0	1 9	0 6	0 1
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis ..	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
42	lb.	Ung. potass. polysulph. ..	—	1 6	0 6	—
36	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
66	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
24	lb.	Ung. resinæ	3 0	0 11	0 3	—
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 3	0 4	—
38	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C.	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C. ..	—	1 1	0 4	0 1
63	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.	—	2 4	0 8	0 2
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C. ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
24	lb.	Ung. rusci co.	—	0 11	0 4	—
51	lb.	Ung. sabinæ .. S.1. (6)	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
42	lb.	Ung. sambuci flor.	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
18	lb.	Ung. simplex alb.	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
16	lb.	Ung. simpl. flav.	—	0 7	0 2	—
54	lb.	Ung. staphisagriæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
15	lb.	Ung. sulphuris	1 10	0 7	0 2	—
24	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co.	3 0	0 11	0 4	—
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini ..	—	1 2	0 4	—
10	oz.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis ..	—	—	1 6	0 3
60	lb.	Ung. sulphuris iodidi	—	2 2	0 8	0 2
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthinæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	—
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5%	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C. ..	—	3 4	1 0	—
51	lb.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C.	—	2 0	0 7	—
10	oz.	Ung. veratrinæ S.1. (5)	—	—	1 6	0 3
16	lb.	Ung. zinci oxid.	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
26	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ol. ricini	3 3	1 0	0 4	—
20	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici ..	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
45	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis	5 9	1 8	0 6	0 1
45	lb.	Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C. ..	—	1 9	0 6	—
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F. ..	2 6	0 9	—	—
102	oz.	Uradal B.P.C.	—	—	14 10	2 2
26	oz.	Uranii acetas	—	—	3 9	0 7
24	oz.	Uranii nitras	—	—	3 6	0 6
24	lb.	Urea	—	0 11	0 4	0 1
24	oz.	Ureæ hydrochlor.	—	—	3 6	0 6
13	oz.	Urethanum .. ..℞ only	—	—	2 3	0 4
36	oz.	Urotropin	—	—	5 3	0 11
20	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia	—	0 9	0 3	—
		V				
90	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang. ..	—	3 3	0 11	0 2
14	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg. ..	—	0 7	0 3	—
103	oz.	Validol	—	—	—	3 6
103	100	Validol perles	doz.	1 6	—	—
27	25	Valyl perles gr. 2	doz.	1 6	—	—
36	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ	—	—	5 3	0 9
26	oz.	Vanillinum	—	—	3 9	0 7
42	lb.	Vap. menthol N.I.F.	—	1 6	0 6	—
189	12 v.	Ventriculin, P., D. & Co. ..	12	vials	21 0	—
122	100 gr	Ventriculin with iron, P., D.&Co.	100	grs.	12 6	—
98	oz.	Veramon .. ..℞ only	—	—	—	2 3
126	100	Veramon tablets gr. 6 ..℞ only	doz.	2 0	—	—
19	lb.	Veratri alb rhiz. pulv. S.1. (4)	—	0 9	0 3	—
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv. S.1. (4)	—	2 3	0 8	0 2
24	dr.	Veratrina S.1. (4)	—	—	—	3 6
36	oz.	Veronal .. .. ..℞ only	—	—	—	0 9
22	25	Veronal tablets, gr. 5 ..℞ only	doz.	1 6	—	—
36	oz.	Veronal, sodium ..℞ only	—	—	—	0 9
22	25	Veronal sodium tabs. ..℞ only	doz.	1 6	—	—

Cost		Vi—Zi	Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
		Vina				
42	lb.	Vinum aloes	—	1 6	0 6	—
24	lb.	Vin. antimoniale ..P.I. (9)	—	0 11	0 4	—
126	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	2 0	—	—
198	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan.	pint	3 3	0 4	—
54	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	—	2 0	0 7	0 1
66	lb.	Vin. cocæ .. .. D.D.	—	2 5	0 9	0 2
27	lb.	Vin. colchici .. ..P.I. (9)	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
36	lb.	Vin. colchici sem. ..P.I. (9)	—	1 4	0 5	0 1
30	lb.	Vin. ferri	3 9	1 1	0 4	—
24	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	3 0	1 0	0 4	—
40	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ '14	—	1 5	0 5	—
84	lb.	Vin. opii .. .. .. D.D.	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
42	lb.	Vin. pepsini	6 4	1 10	0 7	—
20	lb.	Vin. quininæ	2 6	0 9	0 3	—
66	lb.	Vin. rhei	—	2 4	0 8	—
30	oz.	Virid Nitens	per	gr.	0 2	0 9
		W				
4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd.	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F.	1 4	—	—	—
31	lb.	White oils P.L.F.	4 0	1 1	0 4	—
		X				
57	oz.	Xeroform	—	—	—	1 5
24	lb.	Xylol rectif.	—	1 0	0 4	—
		Y				
4	oz.	Yeast (dried)	—	—	0 7	0 1
5	gr.	Yohimbinæ hydrochlor. S.1. (4)	per	gr.	0 10	—
11	10	Yohimbine tablets ..S.1. (4)	per	tube	1 6	—
		Z				
33	lb.	Zinci acetas	—	1 3	0 5	0 1
15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver.	—	—	2 3	0 4
11	oz.	Zinci bromidum	—	—	1 8	0 3
26	lb.	Zinci carbonas	—	1 0	0 4	0 1
32	lb.	Zinci chloridum (fused) ..	4 0	1 2	0 4	0 1
13	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
14	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml.	1 9	0 7	0 2	—
33	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. S.1. (4)	—	—	4 10	0 9
24	oz.	Zinci iodidum	—	—	3 6	0 6
12	oz.	Zinci lactas	—	—	1 9	0 3
48	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip.	—	1 9	0 6	0 1
51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	—	1 10	0 7	0 1
16	lb.	Zinci oxidum	2 0	0 7	0 2	—
66	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Howards) ..	—	2 5	0 9	—
19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck) ..	2 5	0 9	0 3	—
12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor.	1 6	0 6	0 2	—
14	oz.	Zinci permanganas	—	—	2 3	0 4
15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	—	—	2 3	0 5
42	lb.	Zinci phosphas	—	1 6	0 5	0 1
15	oz.	Zinci phosphidum	—	—	2 3	0 4
45	lb.	Zinci stearas	—	1 8	0 7	0 1
12	oz.	Zinci sulphanilas	—	—	1 9	0 3
10	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 3	0 5	0 2	—
7	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml.	0 10	0 4	0 1½	—
8	oz.	Zinci sulphidum pur.	—	—	1 1	0 2
39	lb.	Zinci sulphocarb. pulv. ..	—	1 5	0 5	0 1
16	oz.	Zinci tannas	—	—	2 4	0 4
16	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv.	—	—	2 4	0 4
38	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur. ..	—	1 4	0 5	—
13	lb.	Zincum granulatum coml. ..	1 8	0 7	0 2	—
17	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric. ..	2 2	0 8	0 3	—
19	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. ..	2 4	0 9	0 3	—
18	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs. ..	2 3	0 7	0 2	—
42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt.	5 3	1 6	0 6	—
36	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt. ..	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
32	oz.	Zircon nit.	—	—	4 8	0 8

Ampullæ	Cost	Sell		Cost	Sell	
	per ½ doz. d.	per ½ doz. s.	d.	per doz. d.	per doz. s.	d.
Acetyl choline 0.05	40	5	0	—	—	
Acetyl choline 0.1	48	6	0	—	—	
Adrenalin .. ..P.I. (8)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ S.I. (6)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. P.I. (13)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Benzamin. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ ..	18	2	3	34	4	3
Bismuth. 0.2 gm.	30	3	9	52	6	6
Bismuth. salicyl. 1.2 c.c.	26	3	3	46	5	9
Caffein. sod.-sal. gr. 3..	18	2	3	34	4	3
Caffein. sodii benz. 3.75	18	2	3	34	4	3
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	18	2	3	34	4	3
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv.	26	3	3	48	6	0
Choline hyd. 0.1 c.c.	46	5	9	—	—	
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. ½ .. D.D.	18	2	3	34	4	3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ .. .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$.. .. .. D.D.	18	2	3	34	4	3
Cocain. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ .. .. .. adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ .. .. .. D.D.	18	2	3	34	4	3
Digitalin. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .. .. S.I. (6)	22	2	9	30	5	0
Emetinæ hydroch. gr. ½ .. S.I. (6)	30	3	9	52	6	6
Emetin. hydroch. gr. 1 .. S.I. (6)	42	5	3	78	9	6
Ephedrine sulph. gr. ¾ .. P.I. (13)	22	2	9	40	5	0
Ergometrine .. .. .. S.I. (6)	32	4	0	64	8	0
Ergotoxin. ethanesulph. 0.5 mg. S.I. (6)	30	3	9	52	6	6
Ergotoxin. phosphate 0.5 mg. S.I. (6)	30	3	9	52	6	6
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 c.c.	27	3	9	56	7	0
Ethyl morrhuatis	24	3	0	23	5	8
Ethyl hydnocarpate with creosote, camph., olive oil E.C.C.O.	22	2	9	40	5	0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 1½ .. S.I. (6)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Extract. ergotæ gr. 3½ .. S.I. (6)	26	3	3	48	6	0
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7 .. .. S.I. (6)	40	5	3	78	9	6
Ext. pituitary liq. 0.5 .. .. P.I. (13)	30	3	9	56	7	0
Ext. pituitary liq. 1.0 .. :. P.I. (13)	48	6	0	88	11	0
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	18	2	3	34	4	3
Glucosi 2 fl. oz. for 1 pt.	16	2	0	—	—	
Gum saline conc. 50 c.c.	20	2	6	each	—	
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. P.I. (13)	18	2	0	34	4	3
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent...	32	4	0	60	7	6
Iodi, boxes of 6	10	1	6	—	—	
Manganese butyrate 1.5 c.c.	32	4	0	60	7	6
Mercurial cream ♏ 10	20	2	6	36	4	6
Morph. hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. ¼ gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. ½ D.D.	20	2	6	38	4	9
Morph. hydroch. gr. ¼ .. .. .. atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ .. .. D.D.	20	2	6	38	4	9
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c.	18	2	3	34	4	3
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c.	30	3	9	56	7	0
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. ¼ .. .. S.I. (6)	22	2	9	40	5	0
Pituitrin ½ c.c... .. .. P.I. (13)	—	4	6	—	8	0
Pituitrin 1 c.c... .. .. P.I. (13)	—	7	6	—	14	0
Quinine urethane 2 c.c.	22	2	9	40	5	0
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. .. morph. acet. gr. ¼ .. .. .. D.D.	18	2	3	34	4	3
Sodii cacodyl. gr. ½, gr. $\frac{5}{6}$ .. S.I. (6)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, ferri cac. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ S.I. (6)	22	2	9	40	5	0
Strophanthin. gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ .. S.I. (6)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ S.I. (6)	18	2	3	34	4	3
Symmetrical ureas S U.M. 36 (0.01 gm.) ..	30	4	6	64	8	0
Symmetrical ureas S.U.P. 36 (0.01 gm.) ..	30	4	6	64	8	0
Symmetrical ureas S.U.P. 468 (0.001 gm.) ..	60	7	6	—	—	
Tetraiodophthalein T.I.P. 3.5 gm. 28 c.c. ..	22	2	9	each	—	
Thiosinamin.-sod. sal. 2.3 c.c.	42	5	3	76	9	6

Cost		Capsulæ vel Perles	Selling Price					
d.	per			s.	d.		s.	d.
270	1,000	Caps. apiol. ♏ 3	36	2	0	24	1	4
381	1,000	Caps. apiol. ♏ 5	36	2	6	24	1	9
468	1,000	Caps. apiol (3) et ext. ergot. (2) S.I. (6)	36	3	0	24	2	0
326	1,000	Caps. apiol steel pulegii ♏ 5 ..	36	2	1	24	1	6
180	1,000	Caps. benzyl benz. ♏ 3 ..	36	1	6	24	1	1
141	1,000	Caps. Blaudii gr. 10	36	1	3	24	1	0
174	1,000	Caps. Blaudii gr. 15	36	1	5	24	1	1
129	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. gr. 5 ..	36	1	1	24	0	11
153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmoglob. (3)	36	1	3	24	1	0
153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios ($\frac{1}{60}$) .. S.I. (6)	36	1	3	24	1	0
153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. et strych. S.I (6)	36	1	3	24	1	0
186	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (10) et ext. casc. sag. (1)	36	1	6	24	1	1
276	1,000	Caps. carbon tetrachlor. 1 c.c.	36	2	0	24	1	6
402	1,000	Caps. carbon tetrachlor. 2 c.c...	36	2	9	24	1	11
192	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 20..	36	1	6	24	1	1
222	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 30..	36	1	8	24	1	2
357	1,000	Caps. casc. sag. ext. liq. ♏ 60..	36	2	5	24	1	8
252	1,000	Caps. cinnam. et quin... ..	36	1	10	24	1	3
252	1,000	Caps. colch. sal. gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ S.I. (6)	36	2	1	24	1	6
390	1,000	Caps. colch. sal. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ S.I. (6)	36	3	0	24	2	0
132	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 5 ..	36	1	2	24	0	11
222	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 10..	36	1	9	24	1	2
303	1,000	Caps. copaibæ (Maran.) ♏ 15..	36	2	1	24	1	6
372	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et buchu ♏ 10	36	2	6	24	1	9
396	1,000	Caps. copaibæ et cubebæ et ol. santali ♏ 10	36	2	8	24	1	9
129	1,000	Caps. creos. in oleo ♏ 1 P.I. (13)	36	1	2	24	0	11
141	1,000	Caps. creos. in oleo ♏ 2 P.I. (13)	36	1	3	24	0	11
174	1,000	Caps. creos in oleo ♏ 3 P.I. (13)	36	1	6	24	1	1
384	1,000	Caps. ergotæ ext. gr. 3 S.I. (6)	36	2	6	24	1	9
207	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 5	36	1	8	24	1	2
306	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 10 ..	36	2	3	24	1	6
414	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 15 ..	36	3	2	24	1	9
483	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 20 ..	36	3	1	24	2	3
666	1,000	Caps. filicis maris ♏ 30 ..	36	4	1	24	2	10
156	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 1 ..	36	1	3	24	1	0
204	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 2 ..	36	1	8	24	1	2
309	1,000	Caps. guaiacol. in oleo ♏ 5 ..	36	2	1	24	1	6
168	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3 ..	36	1	4	24	1	0
192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5 ..	36	1	7	24	1	2
60	100	Caps. Halibut Oil ♏ 3 ..	—	—		25	2	8
336	1,000	Caps. lecithin. gr. 2½	36	2	4	24	1	7
450	1,000	Caps.lecithin.(1½)et.paraf.liq.(30)	36	2	11	24	2	0
486	500	Caps. menthol valer. ♏ 5 ..	36	5	7	24	3	8
132	1,000	Caps. ol. cajuputi ♏ 1	36	1	2	24	0	11
162	1,000	Caps. ol. caryophylli ♏ 2 ..	36	1	4	24	1	1
174	1,000	Caps. ol chaulmoogra ♏ 5 ..	36	1	6	24	1	1
246	1,000	Caps. ol. chaulmoogra ♏ 10 ..	36	1	6	24	1	1
540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii ♏ 5 ..	36	3	4	24	2	4
228	1.000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ♏ 1 ..	36	1	8	24	1	3
348	1,000	Caps. ol. cinnamomi ♏ 2 ..	36	2	4	24	1	8
270	1,000	Caps. ol. methylene Blue gr. 2..	36	2	0	24	1	6
162	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 10 ..	36	1	4	24	1	1
258	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 15 ..	36	2	0	24	1	5
274	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 20 ..	36	2	4	24	1	8
321	1,000	Caps. ol. morrhuæ ♏ 30 ..	36	2	4	24	1	8
276	1,000	Caps.ol.morrhuæ(20)et creosot.(1)	36	2	0	24	1	4
360	1,000	Caps. ol. morrh. (30) et creos. (2)	36	2	4	24	1	8
246	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ♏ 15	36	1	9	24	1	3
348	1,000	Caps. ol. olivæ ♏ 30	36	2	4	24	1	8
222	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 15	36	1	7	24	1	2
300	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 30	36	1	10	24	1	5

Capsulæ vel Perles
(cont.)

Cost		Capsulæ vel Perles (cont.)	Selling Price			
d.	per			s. d.		s. d.
396	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini ♏ 60	36	2 8	24	1 10
264	500	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 5	36	3 3	24	2 3
345	500	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 7½	36	4 1	24	2 10
492	500	Caps. ol. santali ♏ 10	36	5 9	24	3 9
456	1,000	Caps. ol. santali (5) c. copaiba (5)	36	2 11	24	2 0
129	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ♏ 5	36	1 2	24	0 11
168	1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. ♏ 10	36	1 5	24	1 1
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ♏ 3	36	1 3	24	1 0
180	1,000	Caps. perichthol. ♏ 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
143	1,000	Caps. picis ♏ 5	36	1 6	24	0 11
228	1,000	Caps. syr. East. ♏ 30 S.I. (6)	36	1 9	24	1 2
321	1,000	Caps. syr. East. ʒj. S.I. (6)	36	2 3	24	1 6
228	1,000	Caps. syr. glyce. co. ♏30 P.I. (13)	36	1 9	24	1 2
324	1,000	Caps. syr. glyc. co. ʒj. P.I. (13)	36	2 3	24	1 7
228	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ♏ 30 .. P.I. (13)	36	1 9	24	1 2
324	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. ʒj. .. P.I. (13)	36	2 3	24	1 7
147	1,000	Caps. terebeni	36	1 6	24	1 4
222	1 000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ♏ 30	36	1 9	24	1 2
321	1,000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. ʒj. ..	36	2 3	24	1 8

Tabellæ

Cost		Tabellæ	Selling Price (in containers)		
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
63	1,000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	1 000	Acidi arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ .. S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3 .. P.I. (13)	1 3	0 10	0 7
63	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5 .. P.I. (13)	1 5	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Acetanilidi co. .. .. P.I. (13)	1 5	0 11	0 7
72	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (½) ammon. carb. (1) .. .. P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9
78	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein (½) sod. bic. (1) P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9
87	1,000	Aloes et myrrhæ	1 11	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Aloini gr. ¼	1 9	1 1	0 9
75	1 000	Aloini gr. ½	1 9	1 1	0 9
69	1 000	Aloini co.	1 9	1 1	0 9
246	1,000	Amidopyrinæ gr. 5 .. ..℞ only	4 1	2 3	1 3
63	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5	1 5	1 0	0 7
63	1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	1 6	1 1	0 9
38	1,000	Aspirin gr. 5	1 2	0 9	0 6
105	1,000	Aspirin gr. 10	2 0	1 4	0 11
108	1,000	Aspirin (4) et caffein. (1)	2 0	1 3	0 10
87	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½)	1 9	1 1	0 9
120	1,000	Aspirin (2½) et phenac. (2½) et caffein (1)	2 4	1 6	0 11
111	1 000	Aspirin compound N.I.F. P.I. (13)	2 2	1 3	0 10
108	1,000	Aspirin (3) et pulv.ipec. co. (2) P.I. (13)	2 0	1 3	0 9
171	1,000	Aspirin (4) et quininæ sulphatis (1) ..	3 0	1 9	1 1
252	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5 .. .. ..℞ only	4 1	2 4	1 4
273	1,000	Barbitoni solubile gr. 5 ..℞ only	4 5	2 6	1 6
186	1,000	Benzonaphthol gr. 5	3 3	1 10	1 2
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol gr. 3	1 11	1 2	0 9
111	1,000	Beta-naphthol. gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11
87	1,000	Beta-naphthol co.	1 11	1 2	0 9
69	1,000	Bismuthated magnesia	—	1 1	—
162	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5	2 0	1 8	1 1
99	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½) ..	2 0	1 2	0 9
99	1,000	Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2) p. zingib. (1)	2 0	1 2	0 9
99	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1½) p. zingib. (½) p. rhei (1)	2 0	1 2	0 9
111	1 000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin (1) carb. lig. (2)	2 3	1 4	0 10
150	1,000	Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5	2 10	1 7	1 0
35	1,000	Bismuthi subnitratis gr. 5	2 6	1 6	0 11
51	1 000	Blaud pil. gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8

Tabellæ
(cont.)

Cost		Tabellæ (cont.)	Selling Price (in containers)		
d.	per		100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsen. ($\frac{1}{100}$) S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. ($\frac{1}{100}$) strychninæ ($\frac{1}{100}$) .. .. ..S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. ($\frac{1}{20}$)	1 6	1 1	0 9
51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. (½)	1 4	0 11	0 8
84	1,000	Blaud pil. mang. diox. (1) ac. arsen. ($\frac{1}{64}$) ..	1 7	1 1	0 9
99	1,000	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0	1 3	0 11
102	500	Calcii acetylsalicylatis	3 6	2 0	1 2
45	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
51	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 3	0 11	0 7
38	1 000	Carbonis lig. (salicis) gr. 5	1 2	0 10	0 7
39	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 2	0 9	0 6
75	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3	1 8	1 1	0 7
111	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 5	2 3	1 4	0 11
39	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2	1 0	0 10	0 6
51	1.000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	1 2	0 11	0 7
273	1,000	Cinchophenum gr. 5 .. ..℞ only	4 5	2 4	1 4
120	1,000	Cinnam. et quin. .. ..℞ only	2 3	1 8	1 1
264	1,000	Codeinæ gr. ¼ .. .. ..S.I. (6)	4 5	2 5	1 4
222	500	Codeinæ gr. ½ .. .. ..S.I. (6)	7 0	3 9	2 0
200	250	Codeinæ gr. 1 .. .. . S.I. (6)	12 3	6 4	3 4
210	1,000	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ¼ . S.I. (6)	3 7	2 0	1 2
173	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ½ . S.I. (6)	5 7	3 1	1 9
151	250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 . S.I. (6)	9 4	5 0	2 8
225	500	Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. ¾ . S.I. (6)	—	4 0	2 6
225	500	Cotarnin. pthal. gr. ¾ .. ..S.I. (6)	—	4 0	2 6
69	1,000	Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 8	1 1	0 9
75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5	1 9	1 1	0 9
216	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ .. .. D.D.	3 8	2 0	1 2
162	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ .. .. D.D.	2 11	1 9	1 1
180	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. $\frac{1}{100}$ .. ..S.I. (6)	3 3	2 0	1 2
126	1,000	Digitalis fol. gr. 1 .. ..S.I. (6)	2 8	—	—
96	1,000	Doveri pulv. gr. 5 .. S.I. (6)	2 0	1 2	0 9
60	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 ..S.I. (6)	—	—	6 9
246	1,000	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. ¼ P.I. (13)	6 4	—	2 0
462	1,000	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. ½ P.I. (13)	10 9	—	3 1
312	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 .. ..S.I. (6)	4 8	2 8	1 6
432	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 .. ..S.I. (6)	6 2	3 4	1 10
270	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	3 6	1 11	1 2
69	1,000	Ferri redact. gr. 3	1 9	1 1	0 9
72	1,000	Ferri carb. sacch. gr. 5	1 6	1 0	0 8
57	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	—	1 1	—
57	1,000	Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12	—	1 1	—
96	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 4	1 11	1 2	0 9
108	1,000	Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 0	1 3	0 9
126	1,000	Galbani pil. co. gr. 4	2 8	1 9	1 1
75	1,000	Glycyrrh. pulv. co. gr. 30	—	(40) 10	—
96	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ gr. 5	1 11	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ (3) sulph. (3)	1 8	1 1	0 9
194	1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5	3 1	1 9	1 1
90	1,000	Hæmoglobin. co.	1 11	1 2	0 9
57	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
33	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. ½	1 0	0 9	0 7
33	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1	1 0	0 9	0 7
48	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2	1 2	0 10	0 8
126	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co. (1)	2 0	1 2	0 11
36	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (½) sod. bic. (½) ..	1 1	0 9	0 7
45	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta (1) sod. bic. (3) ..	1 3	0 10	0 7
60	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ ..S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
60	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ..S.I. (6)	1 6	1 1	0 9
60	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. ⅛	1 6	1 1	0 9
60	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. ¼	1 6	1 1	0 9
39	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. ½	1 1	0 10	0 7
51	1 000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 1	1 2	0 10	0 7
93	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 3	1 5	1 0	0 8
138	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. 5	2 6	1 6	1 0

Tabellæ
(cont.)

Cost d.	Cost per	Tabellæ (cont.)		Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
180	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	S.I. (6)	3 3	1 9	1 1
144	1,000	Hyoscinæ hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	S.I. (6)	2 8	1 7	0 11
57	1,000	Iodised throat		—	1 1	—
300	1,000	Lactic. bacilli		4 10	2 10	1 6
147	1,000	Lithii carbonatis gr. 5		2 10	1 8	1 1
147	1 000	Lithii citratis gr. 5		2 10	1 8	1 1
252	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15 ..		4 1	2 10	1 4
173	500	Methylsulphonal gr. 5 ..	℞ only	5 7	3 1	1 9
63	1,000	Nitroglyc. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{130}$, $\frac{1}{200}$	P.I. (13)	1 6	1 1	0 9
240	1 000	Ox bile (purif.) gr. 5		4 1	2 3	1 3
132	1,000	Pepsini gr. 2½ (coated)		2 6	1 6	0 11
81	1,000	Phenacetini gr. 5		1 8	1 1	0 9
159	1,000	Phenacetini, quin., caffein.		2 10	1 8	1 1
87	1,000	Phenacetini (4) et caff. cit. (1) ..		1 8	1 2	0 9
180	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5		3 1	1 9	1 1
156	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1)		2 9	1 7	1 0
54	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 1		1 4	0 11	0 7
60	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 2		1 4	1 0	0 8
87	1,000	Phenolphthaleini gr. 5		1 6	1 2	0 9
51	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5		1 3	1 0	0 7
57	1.000	Potassii bromidi gr. 5		1 3	1 0	0 8
16	1,000	Potassii chloratis gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 6
22	1,000	Potassii chloratis et boracis gr. 5 ..		0 11	0 8	0 6
105	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain.(gr.$\frac{1}{250}$)	D.D.	2 0	1 3	0 10
87	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ♏ 30		1 10	1 1	0 9
136	1,000	Quininæ ammon. ʒj.		2 6	1 6	1 0
168	1,000	Quininæ ammon. et cinnam. ʒi ..		2 11	1 8	1 1
102	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 1		2 3	1 4	0 11
210	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2		3 8	2 1	1 3
147	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3		5 0	2 9	1 7
231	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 5		7 4	4 0	2 3
300	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5		9 6	5 3	2 10
120	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 1		2 6	1 6	1 0
246	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 2		4 3	2 4	1 5
246	1,000	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 2		4 3	2 4	1 5
174	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 3		5 9	3 1	1 9
278	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5		8 9	4 7	2 6
264	1,000	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 2		4 7	2 6	1 6
286	500	Quininæ salicyl. gr. 5		8 2	4 3	2 6
87	1,000	Rhei (3) et sod. bic. (2)		1 11	1 2	0 9
87	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. (½) sod. bic. (1½) ..		1 9	1 2	0 10
78	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4		1 9	1 1	0 9
57	1,000	Rhei pulv. co. gr. 5		1 6	0 11	0 7
48	1,000	Saccharini 550 gr. 0.3 (500—200—100)		3 3	1 7	1 0
270	1,000	Salicini gr. 5		4 5	2 6	1 5
123	1,000	Salol. gr. 5		2 4	1 4	0 11
84	100	Santonini gr. 1		—	—	3 6
84	100	Santonini co. B.P.C.		—	—	3 6
111	250	Santonini (½) et hyd. subchl. (½) ..		—	—	2 0
13	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 5
22	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5		0 9	0 7	0 6
32	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 2		1 1	0 9	0 7
63	1,000	Sodii citratis gr. 5		1 6	1 1	0 9
108	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5) ..		2 0	1 3	0 10
159	500	Sulphonal gr. 5	℞ only	5 0	2 8	1 6
51	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) ..		1 5	1 0	0 8
69	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ♏30 ..	S.I. (6)	1 6	1 0	0 8
111	1,000	Syr. Eastoni ʒj. ..	S.I. (6)	2 3	1 4	0 10
162	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. ♏30	P.I. (13)	2 11	1 9	1 1
111	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. ʒj. ..	P.I. (13)	2 3	1 4	0 11
192	1,000	Theobrom. et sod. sal. gr. 5		3 5	1 11	1 2
108	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4		—	8 4	4 3
111	500	"Three bromides"		2 3	1 4	0 10
143	1,000	"Three syrups" ..	P.I. (13)	2 8	1 7	1 0
309	1,000	"Three valerianates"		5 0	2 8	1 6
73	100	Trypsogen		per	doz.	1 4

Tabellæ, Hypodermic
(Tubes of ten tablets)

Cost d.	Cost per	Tabellæ, Hypodermic		Sell per	Sell s. d.
63	doz.	Adrenalini gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	P.I. (13)	tube	0 10
99	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	S.I. (6)	tube	1 6
54	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	0 9
75	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. ½		tube	1 0
111	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ¼	D.D.	tube	1 8
150	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	D.D.	tube	2 3
63	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ..	D.D.	tube	1 0
69	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. ⅙ ..	D.D.	tube	1 1
57	doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	S.I. (6)	tube	1 0
63	doz.	Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	S.I. (6)	tube	1 0
75	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ⅛	D.D.	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ⅙	D.D.	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ¼	D.D.	tube	1 2
105	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ½	D.D.	tube	1 7
75	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅛) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{200}$)	D.D.	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅙) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{180}$)	D.D.	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Morph. sulph. (¼) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{150}$)	D.D.	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Morph. sulph. (¼) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{100}$)	D.D.	tube	1 2
87	doz.	Morph. sulph. (⅓) et atrop. sulph. ($\frac{1}{120}$)	D.D.	tube	1 4
81	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. ⅛	D.D.	tube	1 2
93	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. ¼	D.D.	tube	1 4
57	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11
75	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	1 2
81	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ¼ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	1 2
81	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. ½ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	1 2
75	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½		tube	1 1
57	doz.	Strophanthin $\frac{1}{100}$—$\frac{1}{500}$	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11
57	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11
57	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11
57	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11
57	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ ..	S.I. (6)	tube	0 11

Organotherapeutic Tablets

The term gland is used as a synonym for the desiccated material, and the figures in brackets indicate the approximate equivalence of desiccated and fresh material.

Cost d.	Cost per	Organotherapeutic Tablets		Selling Price (in containers) 100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.
168	1,000	Cerebrinin (1-7) gr. ¾		2 10	1 8	1 1
240	1,000	Corpus luteum (1-5) gr. ½		4 0	2 3	1 3
480	1,000	Corpus luteum (1-5) gr. 1		7 5	4 0	2 2
168	1,000	Didymin (1-7) gr. ¾		2 10	1 8	1 1
270	1,000	Duodenin (1-7) gr. ¾		4 5	2 5	1 4
210	1,000	Lymphatic (1-7) gr. ¾		3 6	2 0	1 1
168	1,000	Mammary (1-8) gr. ¾		2 10	1 9	1 1
228	1 000	Ovarian (1-6) gr. ½		3 9	2 0	1 2
392	1,000	Parathyroid (1-10) gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		5 10	3 2	1 9
555	1,000	Parathyroid (1-10) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$		8 9	4 7	2 5
246	1,000	Parathyroid gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, calc. lact. gr. 5 ..		4 1	2 3	1 4
444	1,000	Pituitary (whole) (1-5) gr. ½ ..	P.I.	7 0	3 8	2 0
840	1,000	Pituitary (whole) (1-5) gr. 1 ..	P.I.	12 6	6 9	3 5
690	1,000	Pituitary ant. (1-5) gr. 1 ..	P.I.	10 6	5 5	2 10
600	1,000	Pituitary post. (1-6) gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ..	P.I.	9 3	4 10	2 6
240	1,000	Placenta (1-6) gr. 1		4 0	2 3	1 2
228	1,000	Prostate (1-6) gr. 1		3 9	2 0	1 2
240	1,000	Spleen (1-5) gr. 1		4 0	2 3	1 2
270	1,000	Suprarenal (1-5) gr. 1		4 7	2 6	1 4
261	1,000	Thymus (1-6) gr. 1		4 3	2 4	1 4
45	1 000	Thyroid gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	P.I.	1 2	0 10	0 7
45	1,000	Thyroid gr. ¼	P.I.	1 2	0 10	0 7
57	1,000	Thyroid gr. ½	P.I.	1 4	0 11	0 7
75	1,000	Thyroid gr. 1	P.I.	1 8	1 1	0 8
123	1 000	Thyroid gr. 2	P.I	2 3	1 4	0 11
162	1,000	Thyroid gr. 3	P.I.	2 10	1 9	1 0
246	1,000	Thyroid gr. 5	P.I.	4 1	2 4	1 4

Cost d.	Cost per	Solvellæ	Selling Price (in containers) 100 s.	100 d.	50 s.	50 d.	25 s.	25 d.
50	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15	3	2	1	9	1	1
180	1,000	Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30	3	3	1	11	1	2
96	1,000	Boracis co. B.P.C.	2	0	1	3	0	10
174	1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 .. S.1. (6)	3	3	1	11	1	2
309	1,000	Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75	5	3	2	10	1	8
108	1,000	" Mouth-wash. eff."	2	0	1	3	0	10
57	1,000	Nasal., alk. N.H.I. .. P.II. (10)	1	6	1	1	0	9
66	1,000	Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	1	8	1	1	0	9
99	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18	2	0	1	3	0	10
111	1,000	Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 P.II. (10)	2	3	1	4	0	11
160	1,000	Nasal-pharyng. co. N.I.F. .. D.D.	3	0	1	9	1	1
87	1,000	Sodii chloridi gr. 60	1	10	1	2	0	10

Surgical Dressings and Appliances

Cost d.	Cost per	Bandages (Completely wrapped)	Selling Price	s.	d.
		Calico, bleached : M.O.H.			
19	doz.	2 in.× 4 yd.	each	0	3
23	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd.	each	0	4
27	doz.	3 in. × 4 yd.	each	0	5
		Calico, unbleached : M.O.H.			
17	doz.	2 in. × 4 yd.	each	0	3
20	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd.	each	0	4
23	doz.	3 in. × 4 yd.	each	0	5
		Crepe, cream or flesh : M.O.H.			
68	doz.	2 in.	each	0	11
86	doz.	2½ in.	each	1	1
102	doz.	3 in.	each	1	4
120	doz.	3½ in.	each	1	6
138	doz.	4 in.	each	1	9
		Domette : M.O.H.			
60	doz.	2 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	9
75	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd.	each	0	10
88	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd.	each	1	0
		Elastic web : M.O.H.			
54	doz. yds.	2 in.	per yd.	0	9
63	doz. yds.	2½ in.	per yd.	0	10
75	doz. yds.	3 in.	per yd	1	0
		Flannel (wool) : M.O.H.			
81	doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd.	each	1	0
150	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd.	each	2	0
		Indiarubber : M.O.H.			
225	doz.	3 ft. × 2½ in., plain	each	2	6
277	doz.	3 ft. × 2½ in., perforated	each	2	11
277	doz.	3 ft. × 3 in., plain	each	2	11
328	doz.	3 ft. × 3 in., perforated	each	3	6
290	doz.	5 ft. × 2½ in., plain	each	3	9
330	doz.	5 ft. × 2½ in., perforated	each	4	5
330	doz.	5 ft. × 3 in., plain	each	4	1
436	doz.	5 ft. × 3 in., perforated	each	4	10
436	doz.	7½ ft. × 2½ in., plain	each	5	4
475	doz.	7½ ft. × 2½ in., perforated	each	6	0
541	doz.	7½ ft. × 3 in., plain	each	6	7
634	doz.	7½ ft. × 3 in., perforated	each	7	4
		Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.			
16	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd.	each	0	3
20	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	4
29	doz.	4 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	5
		Open wove, white (water dressing) : M.O.H.			
66	gross	1 in. × 3 yd.	each	0	1
108	gross	1½ in. × 4 yd.	each	0	2
144	gross	2 in. × 4 yd.	each	0	3
177	gross	2½ in. × 4 yd.	each	0	3
207	gross	3 in. × 4 yd.	each	0	4
		Open wove, white (water dressing): M.O.H. —cont.			
390	gross	4 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	5
573	gross	6 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	7
		Plaster of Paris : M.O.H.			
105	doz.	3 in. × 4 yd.	each	1	4
128	doz.	4 in. × 4 yd.	each	1	10
		Ambulance, fast edge :			
54	doz.	2 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	9
69	doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd.	each	0	10
81	doz.	3 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	11
		Ambulance, loose edge :			
198	gross	2 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	3
246	gross	2½ in. × 6 yd.	each	0	4
288	gross	3 in. × 6 yd.	each	0	5
		Binders, twill :			
36	each	12 in. × 54 in.	each	5	3
40	each	18 in. × 54 in.	each	7	0
8	each	Suspensory, cotton, best	each	1	2
36	doz.	Triangular, plain	each	0	6

Cost d.	Cost per	Dressings	Selling Price	s.	d.
7	lb.	Tow	per lb.	1	2
9	lb.	Tow, carbolised	per lb.	1	4
		First-Aid Cases (refills)			
6	doz.	Finger dressings	doz.	0	10
9	doz.	Hand dressings	doz.	1	4
14	doz.	Body dressings	doz.	2	0
8	doz.	Burn dressings, finger	doz.	1	2
10	doz.	Burn dressings, medium	doz.	1	6
16	doz.	Burn dressings, large	doz.	2	4
10	doz.	Cotton wool (¼ oz.)	doz.	1	6
14	doz.	Cotton wool (½ oz.)	doz.	1	9
15	doz.	Eye pad	doz.	3	6
7	lb.	Cellulose wadding	per lb.	1	0
12	lb.	Cellulose tissue	per lb.	1	9
24	each	Elastic adhesive bandage 2½ in.	each	2	10
30	each	Elastic adhesive bandage 3 in.	each	3	6
22	each	Elastic adhesive bandage N.H.I. 2½ in.	each	2	6
26	each	Elastic adhesive bandage N.H.I. 3 in.	each	3	0
14	each	Zinc Paste bandage, 3½ in. × 6 yds.	each	1	9
		Emp. adhesiv., spools :			
16	doz.	½ in. × 1 yd.	each	0	3
72	doz.	½ in. × 5 yd.	each	0	10
114	doz.	½ in. × 10 yd.	each	1	6
24	doz.	1 in. × 1 yd.	each	0	4
102	doz.	1 in. × 5 yd.	each	1	4
180	doz.	1 in. × 10 yd.	each	2	3
162	doz.	2 in. × 5 yd.	each	2	4

Cost d.	Cost per	Cotton Wool	Selling Price 16 oz. s. d.	8 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.
16	doz.	Medium (M.O.H.) 1 oz.	—	—	—	0 3
48	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz.	—	—	0 7	—
87	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 8 oz.	—	1 0	—	—
165	doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz.	2 0	—	—	—
27	doz.	Superfine, 1 oz. cartons	—	—	—	0 3
72	doz.	Superfine, 4 oz. packets	—	—	0 8	—
126	doz.	Superfine, 8 oz.	—	1 5	—	—
264	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz.	2 9	—	—	—
23	doz.	Boric, 1 oz.	—	—	—	0 4
84	doz.	Boric, 4 oz.	—	—	0 10	—
260	doz.	Boric, 16 oz.	3 1	—	—	—

Catheters, gum-elast. : cost 6d. each, sell **1s. 0d.** Catheters, soft rubber Jaques (to size 12) : cost 7d. ea., sell **1s.**; over size 12, **1s. 3d.**

Gauzes (M.O.H. sealed packets)		3 yd.		1 yd.		½ yd.	
		Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.
Absorbent sterilised		48	0 7	19	0 3	11	0 2
Absorbent plain		47	0 6	17	0 3	10	0 2
Boric		54	0 9	20	0 3	13	0 2
Carbolic		54	0 9	21	0 3	13	0 2
Double cyanide	P.I. (9)	57	0 9	22	0 4	14	0 2
Iodoform		70	0 11	29	0 5	17	0 3
Picric		70	0 11	29	0 5	17	0 3
Salalembroth	P.I. (9)	57	0 9	22	0 4	13	0 2
Sublimate	P.I. (9)	57	0 9	22	0 4	13	0 2

	Size	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Size	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.
Gauze tissue, M.O.H.	4 oz.	66	0 9	16 oz.	213	2 0
Lint, plain, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)	1 oz.	21	0 3	2 oz.	38	0 5
	4 oz.	70	0 9	8 oz.	138	1 5
	16 oz.	276	2 8			
Lint, Boric, M.O.H. (sealed pkts.)	1 oz.	17	0 3	2 oz.	29	0 4
	4 oz.	52	0 7	8 oz.	99	1 1
	16 oz.	186	2 0			
Ice Bags, Check circ.	9 in.	264	2 9			
Rubber black	9 in.	278	3 0			

Protectives (M.O.H.)	12in. × 12in.		12in. × 18in.		36in. × 36in.	
	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.	Cost doz. d.	Sell each s. d.
Gutta percha	42	0 6	—	—	252	3 0
Jaconet	36	0 6	—	—	192	3 6
Oiled silk	—	—	70	1 6	360	5 6
Oiled cambric	39	0 6	—	—	288	3 6

Serological Products—
Abridged List

		Selling Price			
		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.
Bacillus coli	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—
Dick Test Products	test and control 1 c.c.	—	1 6	—	1 6
Diphtheria (conc.)	500 units	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
Diphtheria conc.	1,000 units	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 9
Diphtheria conc.	2,000 units	3 3	3 3	3 6	3 3
Diphtheria conc.	3,000 units	—	4 9	5 0	5 0
Diphtheria, conc.	4,000 units	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
Diphtheria, conc.	6,000 units	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9
Diphtheria, conc.	8,000 units	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	0·5 c.c.	—	2 6	3 6	2 6
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	1 c.c.	—	4 0	—	3 6
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	5 c.c.	—	16 0	20 0	—
Diphtheria, prophyl. A.P.T.	10 c.c.	—	—	—	21 0
Diphtheria, prophyl. F.T.	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	2 0
Diphtheria, prophyl. T.A.F.	1 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0
Diphtheria, prophyl. T.A.M.	1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	2 6
Dysentery	20 or 25 c.c.	—	8 6	8 6	—
Dysentery conc.	10,000 units	8 6	—	—	—
Erysipelas streptococcus ant.	10 c.c.	—	—	25 0	15 0
Gas gangrene (perfringens)	4,000 units	6 6	6 6	6 6	—
Gas gangrene (perfringens)	10,000 units	15 0	15 0	15 0	—
Hæmostatic	2 c.c.	—	—	—	5 0
Hemoplastin	2 c.c.	—	—	6 0	—
Hemoplastin, oral	5 c.c.	—	—	9 6	—
Immunogens, various	10 c.c.	—	—	12 6	—
Influenza (equine)	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—
Meningococcus antitox.	10,000 units 30 c.c.	—	—	30 0	—
Meningococcus	3 c.c. conc. = 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	—	—
Meningococcus	5 c.c. conc. = 15 c.c.	5 0	—	—	—
Meningococcus	10 c.c. conc. = 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Meningococcus	25 c.c.	—	8 6	—	—
Meningococcus	10 c.c. conc. = 30 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Normal (horse)	10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	—	1 6
Normal (horse)	25 c.c.	3 0	3 0	—	3 0
Phylacogens	10 c.c.	—	—	11 8	—
Pneumococcus conc. Type 1	4,000 units	4 0	—	—	—
Pneumococcus conc. Type 1	20,000 units	—	30 0	—	—
Pneumococcus conc. Type 2	20,000 units	—	30 0	—	—
Pneumococcus Type 1 high potency (unconc.)	25,000 units	—	20 0	—	—
Pneumococcus Type 2 high potency (unconc.)	25,000 units	—	20 0	—	—
Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2	10,000 units	—	30 0	33 9	—
Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2	20,000 units	—	—	65 0	—
Poliomyelitis serum, anti	5 c.c.	7 6	—	—	—
Puerperal streptococcus, ant.	conc. 10 c.c.	—	—	20 0	15 0
Scarlet fev. strept. ant.	3,000 units	—	—	12 6	12 6
Scarlet fev. strept. ant.	9,000 units	—	—	32 0	32 0
Schick Test Products	1 c.c. per set	2 6	2 6	—	2 6
Schick Test Products	5 c.c. per set	8 6	8 6	—	8 6
Schick Test Products	10 c.c. per set	—	—	18 0	—
Staphylococcus, antitoxin conc.	2,000 units	10 6	12 6	—	—
Staphylococcus conc	10 c.c.	—	10 6	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas conc.	3 c.c.	3 6	—	—	—
Streptococcus, erysipelas	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	15 0
Streptococcus, polyval. (3 c.c. conc.= 10 ord.)	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6
Streptococcus, polyval. conc. (10 c.c. conc. = 30 ord.)	10 c.c.	10 6	—	20 0	—
Streptococcus, polyval. conc.	20 c.c.	—	—	—	6 6
Streptococcus, polyval. (8 c.c. conc. = 25 ord.)	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	8 6	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever (conc. P.D.)	10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	20 0	—
Streptococcus, puerp. fever	25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	—	—
Streptococcus, puerperal ant.	10 c.c.	—	—	—	15 0
Streptococcus (scarlatina) 10 c.c.	3,000 U.S.A. units	—	12 6	—	12 6
Tetanus :—					
1,000 international units		1 6	1 9	2 0	1 9
3,000 international units		4 0	4 0	4 7	4 0
10,000 international units		12 0	—	—	12 0
16,000 international units		17 6	—	—	—
20,000 units		20 0	—	25 0	—
Thromboplastin	20 c.c.	—	—	5 3	—
Typhoid conc.	10-15 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—
Typhoid „	25-35 c.c.	21 0	—	—	—

Veterinary Sera

		A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	Evans s. d.
Anti-leptospira (canine)	10 c.c.	—	3 6	—	—
Lamb dysentery	100 c.c.	—	18 0	—	18 0
Streptococcus (equine)	30 c.c.	—	—	8 0	—
Swine erysipelas	10 c.c.	—	1 0	—	1 0
Swine erysipelas	100 c.c.	—	6 0	—	6 0
Tetanus	1,000 units	—	—	—	1 6
Tetanus	2,000 units	—	2 6	—	—
Tetanus	3,000 units	—	—	—	3 3
Tetanus	6,000 units	—	5 0	—	5 0
Tetanus (vet.) American	3,000 units	—	5 0	6 0	—
Tetanus (vet.) „	5,000 units	—	—	9 6	8 0
Tetanus (vet.) „	10,000 units	—	—	16 0	15 0
Tetanus Prophylactic	10 c.c.	—	2 6	—	—
	100 c.c.	—	20 0	—	—
White scour (bovine)	10 c.c.	—	—	4 0	—

Veterinary Vaccines

	Selling Price	
	B. W. s. d.	Evans s. d.
Bacillus abortus (killed), 10 c.c.	—	4 6
Bacillus abortus (killed), 25 c.c.	—	7 6
Bacillus abortus (living), 25 c.c.	7 6	—
Bacillus abortus (living), 20 c.c.	—	3 6
Bacillus abortus, 30 c.c.	7 6	—
Blackleg pilules or cords single, 10 doses	—	5 6
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 25 c.c.	—	3 9
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 50 c.c.	—	7 0
Improved braxy prophylactic 50 c.c.	7 3	7 0
Improved braxy prophylactic 250 c.c.	22 8	21 0
Leptospira (canine) 1 c.c.	2 6	—
Leptospira (canine) 10 c.c.	15 0	—
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 50 c.c.	7 3	7 6
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 250 c.c.	22 8	22 6
Mastitis 10 c.c.	—	4 6
Mastitis 25 c.c.	—	7 6
Roup 10 c.c.	—	2 6
Roup 25 c.c.	—	4 6
Roup 100 c.c.	—	14 6
Swine erysipelas (living) 5 c.c.	0 10	1 0
Swine erysipelas (living) 25 c.c.	3 4	3 6

Vaccines

	Selling Price					
	A. & H. s. d.	B. W. s. d.	P. D. s. d.	D. F. s. d.	Evans s. d.	Jenner s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	3 0	2 9	2 6
Acne, mixed (500 mill. each, acne, etc.) .. .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	—	2 9	—
Catarrh, mixed .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Cholera (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	—
Coley's fluid .. .. 2 c.c	7 6	—	—	—	—	—
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c.	—	2 6	—	2 6	2 9	2 6
Coryza, mixed (various) ..	—	2 6	3 0	—	2 9	2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Hay fever reaction outfit ..	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
Influenza (various) .. 1 c.c.	2 6	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia ..	—	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	—
Meningococcus .. 1 c.c.	—	—	3 0	3 6	2 9	—
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender) 1 c.c.	—	—	—	—	2 9	—
Pneumococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic ..	—	—	2 0	—	—	—
P. S. I. (Wynn's Formula) ..	—	—	—	—	2 9	—
Rheumatic	—	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Sepsis, mixed	—	—	3 0	—	—	—
Staphylococcus (various) ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Staphylococcus Vaccine Toxoid .. .. 5 c.c.	10 0	—	—	—	—	—
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	—	—	2 9	—
Typhoid (various strengths)..	—	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid ..	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0	—	—	—
Whooping cough, prophyl. ..	—	—	3 0	3 0	2 9	—
Whooping cough, treatment..	—	—	3 0	2 6	2 9	—

Tuberculins

	Selling Price	
	B. W. s. d.	Evans s. d.
Undiluted Tuberculins Exotoxic		
Old tuberculin, human (T), 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, human (T), 5 c.c.	6 0	6 0
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.) 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.), 5 c.c.	6 6	6 0
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate human (T.O.A.) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, human (T.O.A.) 5 c.c.	6 0	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 5 c.c.	6 6	—
Tuberculin Dilutions		
Old tuberculin (T. or P.T.) and tuberculin bouillon filtrate (T.O.A. or P.T.O.)		
dilution up to 0.4 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 0	1 0
dilution of 0.5 c.c. to 0.7 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 3	1 3
dilution of 0.8 c.c. and 0.9 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Diagnostic		
Tuberculin (Mantoux tests) 100	—	7 6
Tuberculin von Pirquet (T, PT., and control), per set	—	1 9
Tuberculin von Pirquet, 25 per cent. sol.	—	1 3
Tuberculin human (von Pirquet reaction) carton	4 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 4 c.c.	1 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 30 c.c.	5 0	—
Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 1 c.c.	1 6	—
Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 5 c.c.	6 6	—

HINTS ON STOCKTAKING

THE simplest way to regulate stocks and to ascertain their value at any given time is by departmentalising the business. This enables incoming and outgoing goods to be controlled and provides the most satisfactory basis for ascertaining net profit. The process of stocktaking is greatly simplified by the use of the *C. & D.* Stocktaking Sheets, used in conjunction with the *C. & D.* Retail Price List. These sheets, issued in the form of a pad (price 2s. 6d., post free) eliminate 75 per cent. of the laborious and unprofitable task of writing out a long list of stock items. The extended list is arranged in sections or departments and the pricing arrangement is progressive to the final amount. The best way to use the stocktaking sheets is for one person to call out the quantity of the drug or chemical and for another to enter it on the sheet. If costs or prices are known to the stocktaker, they should always be inserted at the same time. The quantity-rate should be determined by the amount usually bought at reasonable intervals, the aim being to turn stock over at least five to six times a year. When the stocktaking is finished, extend the cost by means of the *C. & D.* Retail Price List, prices in which are revised quarterly, and transfer the total of each section to the special summary sheet provided. Where syrups or glycerin are taken by volume, divide the lb. cost by 12 to get the fluid ounce cost. Where a lb. cost is given for tinctures or spirits divide by 18 to get the price per fluid ounce. The method is not uniformly accurate, but the margin of error is negligible. Where the ounce cost is given, divide by 7 to get the drachm price. Where the drachm cost is given, divide by 50 to get the grain price. Stock lines other than drugs are set out where a common basis can be given. They are best grouped according to cost: 100 items at 1s. 3d.; 47 at 1s. 6d.; and so on; but this presupposes that the stock is arranged in an orderly manner. Space is provided for items not given in the printed list; standardising stock lines in a chemist's business is admittedly difficult, but much can be done to ease the burden of stocktaking if the principle of standardisation is put into effect wherever possible. STOCK means goods for sale; FIXTURES are valued separately, because they are charged to the capital account.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

OCTOBER 16, 1937

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

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3.—PECKHAM (RETIREMENT VACANCY).—Old established Business, in present hands more than 50 years; scope for considerable increase; takings last year £712, of which figure over £200 was from panel; net profit about £5 per week; no photographic business conducted; stock worth about £100; living accommodation over; new lease, commencing at £65 per annum; further details upon application.

4.—LONDON, E.C.—City Business; takings well over £2,000 per annum; good profits; valuable lease; important position; inclusive purchase price required £750; exceptional opportunity.

5.—WANSTEAD (NEAR).—Cash Drug Store for sale; takings last year £890; gross profit £291; chartered accountants figures; good, clean, saleable stock worth about £250; nice living accommodation over; price required £650 all at.

6.—ELEPHANT AND CASTLE (NEAR).—General Retail Business must be sold forthwith; takings last year £1,245; gross profit £553; main road shop, well-fitted and stocked; seven-roomed house over, which could be sublet; inclusive purchase price required £350.

7.—HAMPSHIRE.—General Cash Retail Business with N.H.I. Dispensing; takings last year £734; net profit £195; comfortable living accommodation; rent 25s. per week; long lease; price required £350 all at.

8.—EALING.—General Retail Business in present hands 11 years; scope; average net profit £200 per annum; solid mahogany fixtures; living accommodation available if required; inclusive purchase price required £650, which represents the value of stock and fixtures only.

9.—OLYMPIA (NEAR).—Ill-health necessitates immediate sale of Good Middle-class General Retail Business; established 45 years; takings last year £1,607; stock worth about £380; long lease; price required, £650 all at, or £100 for the lease and goodwill, the stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation.

10.—BUCKS. (Investment—Proprietor wishes to remain on as Manager).—High-class Business; takings £60 per week; exceptionally good profits; attractive Pharmacy, heavily stocked; 27 years' lease at reasonable rental; price required for goodwill, £400; net profit as an investment over £300 per annum; chartered accountants figures available.

11.—LANCASHIRE.—High-class Business taking about £4,000 per annum; stock £1,250; valuable fixtures; nice living accommodation; price required for goodwill £750; worth immediate attention.

12.—DORSET.—Extreme ill-health necessitates immediate sale of Good-class Country Retail Business; takings last year £1,419; considerable scope exists; vendor estimates the stock to be worth £900 and the fixtures £500, but in order to effect an immediate sale he is prepared to accept an inclusive price for the business of £1,000; living accommodation over; new lease; full particulars upon application.

13.—SURREY.—Very Good-class Branch Business for sale; takings last year £2,357; gross profit £850; premises occupy good position on main shopping parade; stock £450; modern living accommodation; new lease; price required for the lease and goodwill £400.

14.—BRIGHTON (NEAR).—General Retail Business, practically all cash; takings last year £1,194; gross profit £356; stock £300; new lease; living accommodation if desired; no reasonable offer refused; probable price of lease and goodwill £150.

15.—S.E. LONDON.—Terrace Business situate in excellent position; takings over £40 per week, increasing; accountants figures; new lease at low rental; sublets almost cover rental; stock worth about £500; price required £650 plus stock at valuation or near offer.

16.—MANCHESTER.—General Retail Business with Optical; takings last year £1,344; net profit about £400; stock and fixtures worth about £700; National cash register and neon lighting; rent only £60 per annum; inclusive purchase price required £850 or near offer.

17.—HERTFORDSHIRE.—Old-established High-class Dispensing Business for sale; takings last year £2,260; net profit £456; shop 30 ft. by 40 ft.; handsome mahogany fixtures; vendor estimates stock and fixtures to be worth about £1,150; very nice living accommodation over; reasonable rental; price required for the goodwill about £400.

18.—MIDLANDS.—Old-established Business for sale, property must also be purchased; turnover last year approximately £3,000; gross profit £1,133; premises occupy commanding position; living accommodation over the shop; stock worth about £650; price required for goodwill £750 or near offer, the stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation; price of premises £1,750.

19.—ESSEX COAST.—Middle-class General Retail Business with panel; takings approach £2,000 per annum; good profits; double-fronted shop; National cash register; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth nearly £900; modern flat over; rent £160 per annum; good lease; price required £1,050 all at, or near offer.

20.—N.W. LONDON.—Main Road Cash Retail Business; takings £42–£45 per week under management; double-fronted spacious shop, well-fitted and stocked; rent £110 per annum; premises held on lease; inclusive purchase price required £950 all at, or near offer.

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) LONDON, N.W.—Middle-class; situated in main thoroughfare; turnover nearly £3,000, and steadily increasing; net profit £700; living accommodation; genuine reason for selling; price about £1,650.

(C2) HARROW (NEAR).—Main road; situated in growing district; turnover £2,092; gross profit £803; living accommodation; price £1,250 or near offer.

(C3) HERTFORDSHIRE.—Unopposed cash business; steadily increasing turnover, now about £33 weekly; freehold also available; living accommodation with garage; price £1,000; property £1,600; near offers considered.

(C4) LONDON, S.W.—Mixed business, comprising Grocery, Drug Department and sub-Post Office; turnover about £3,500; main road position; excellent scope; price £1,300 all-at.

(C5) CROYDON (NEAR).—Main road position; excellent scope; no Sunday or half-day duty; turnover about £1,550; living accommodation; stock and fixtures estimated at £750; price £1,075 or near offer.

(C6) SUFFOLK.—Good-class business with excellent house; main road position, the value of which is likely to increase substantially; present returns upwards of £1,250; stock £500; price £850, or near offer.

(C7) LEYTON.—Drug Store with good living accommodation; turnover about £900; previously £3,000; excellent scope under qualified proprietorship; rent £90; first reasonable offer accepted.

(C8) NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Modern Pharmacy with house attached, situated in shopping parade; returns about £23 weekly; reasonable rental; price £475 or near offer.

(C9) WALHAM GREEN (NEAR).—Well established with increasing turnover; returns for 1936, £1,262; gross profit £478; rent £58 per annum, including living accommodation; no Sunday duty; price £820 or near offer.

(C10) NORWOOD (DEATH VACANCY).—Drug Store situated in shopping street; excellent prospects; returns for last year, £1,046; living accommodation; rent £55; price £450 all-at; splendid opportunity.

(C11) LONDON, E.C.—City Business; returns £2,150 and increasing; price £750 all-at.

(C12) WORCESTER PARK (NEAR).—Attractive modern Pharmacy with up-to-date flat; turnover £2,350; stock and fixtures £700; price £1,100 all-at; rapidly growing district.

(C13) WILTS (RETIREMENT VACANCY).—Family business with large house; very low overheads; under present ownership for past 35 years; stock and fixtures £550; price £600 all-at; part might remain.

(C14) TOTTENHAM (NEAR).—Drug Store with excellent scope under qualified proprietorship; returns £17–£20 weekly; reasonable rental; growing district; price £350 or offer.

(C15) MANCHESTER.—Pharmacy with optical connexion; turnover £1,340; rent £60; living accommodation; reasonable price.

(C16) NORWOOD (NEAR).—Main road, with living accommodation; turnover £1,260; gross profit £490; net £350; rent £90; price £360, S.A.V.; stock can be reduced to suit purchaser.

(C17) BERKSHIRE (WHOLESALE).—Well-established; turnover upwards of £6,000; net profit £450/£500; living accommodation on premises; stock and fixtures estimated at £1,250; price £2,000; near offer considered.

(C18) BAYSWATER (NEAR).—Old-established, good-class; main road position; turnover £2,500–£2,750; net rent £90; excellent scope; price £1,500; alternatively half interest for £750.

(C19) SUSSEX.—Turnover 1936, £2,100; rent and rates £65; living accommodation; garage; stock and fittings estimated £800; price £1,400.

(C20) MIDDLESEX.—Turnover £3,500 and increasing; large panel; up-to-date flat; rent £135; price £2,100.

(C21) EAST KENT.—Situated in rapidly developing district; returns £1,800; should definitely reach £2,500 shortly; living accommodation; stock and fixtures £700; price £1,050 or near offer.

(C22) CUMBERLAND (GOOD BUSINESS TOWN).—Turnover nearly £1,500; well positioned; rent £65, living accommodation; first reasonable offer accepted, as quick sale desired.

(C23) RAYNES PARK.—Populous area; returns nearly £1,300; reasonable rental; living accommodation; price £800.

(C24) LONDON, S.W.8.—Main road; turnover £1,380; rent £75; sub-let £58 10s.; price £625 or offer.

(C25) STOKE NEWINGTON.—Increasing turnover, now about £30 weekly; large house; low rental and price; good scope.

(C26) ENFIELD.—Attractive main road; up-to-date flat; good scope; returns £1,300; price £850 or offer.

(C27) THORNTON HEATH.—Up-to-date lock-up Pharmacy in rapidly improving area; returns £18/£20 weekly with excellent prospects of considerable increase; low rental; no near opposition; price £385 all-at.

(C28) KENTISH TOWN (NEAR).—Main road position; turnover £2,250; rent £110; living accommodation; good scope; price £1,000 or near offer.

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4.—MIDLANDS.—Light suburban Retail, pleasantly situated; returns about £1,200; easily worked; good house; price about £850.

5.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Light Cash Retail; returns £1,200; net profit £362; well stocked, low rent; price £600.

6.—NORTH-WEST SUBURB.—Good-class business, in prominent main road position; turnover £3,000 under management; modern attractive shop, fully stocked; long lease; price £1,900.

7.—LONDON, E.8 (Death Vacancy).—Busy main road; returns £1,250, plenty of scope for increase; price £550 or £1,500 including freehold, stock at valuation.

8.—NORTH LONDON.—Light Cash Retail with good panel; returns about £2,000; net profit £450; corner main road position, good stock; price £1,200.

9.—TULSE HILL (Near).—Light Family Retail, main road position; returns £1,260, increasing; good house; illness necessitates sale; price about £700.

10.—CAMDEN TOWN.—Genuine Drug and Photographic Store; returns over £700; splendid chance for Chemist; low rent; house attached; owner retiring; price £500 or offer.

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LANCASHIRE.—Country Business, established 80 years, well stocked and appointed, good Dispensary; possible living accommodation; takings about £800; rent £34 8s.; rates £15 10s. Wine licence, Kodak and Seeds agencies; N.H.I. Bargain £325. Spencer, 33/35 Market Street, Tottington, Bury. Phone: Tottington 54.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established good middle-class Business, near centre of city; with living accommodation; turnover last year £1,418; could be increased. Offers invited, apply Hugh Jones & Lewis, Chartered Accountants, 8 Victoria Street, Liverpool.

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NORTH-WEST LONDON.—Average annual takings £780; for immediate sale; ample living accommodation; price £650. Write A. M., c/o J. W. Vickers & Co., Ltd., 24 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

PORTSMOUTH (mile outside city boundary).—Drug Store, taking £12-£14 weekly, would show immediate increase in hands of Qualified person; no near opposition; present ownership 5 years; rent £75; freehold can be purchased; stock worth £225; price, all at, £400, or near offer; exceptional opportunity for beginner. 226/28, Office of this Paper.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed, middle-class business in large village; returns increasing; large N.H.I.; Kodak, Selo and Ucal Agencies; net profit past year £474; long renewable lease at very low rental; vendor will grant trial and stay to give suitable introduction to business; valuation terms, about £700 required. 221/6, Office of this Paper.

ALL Overhead Charges met by Subsidiary Business.—Exceptionally good opportunity for fully Qualified Chemist to start in main-road position without fear of failure. To those interested and wanting proof of this advertisement, write or call (Sunday no objection) to Owner, 12 Carbery Row, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Alight Irving Road bus stop. Telephone, Southbourne 1231.

EXCELLENT opportunity for investment; old-established Pharmacy; thirteen miles from London; good lease; low rent; Kodak Agency; pleasant housing accommodation and garden; takings under management £1,500; large scope for increase; stock and fittings valued £650; illness sole reason for sale; price, all in, at £1,000 or near offer for quick sale. 226/48, Office of this Paper.

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IMPORTANT Lancashire Town; excellent position; Pharmacy for Sale; turnover £1,200, steadily increasing; nicely fitted; splendid living accommodation; price £650. Further particulars on application; no triflers. 221/3, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Pharmaceutical Chemist's Business for Sale in small town in South of Scotland. Particulars from Messrs. Murray, Little & Knox, Solicitors, British Linen Bank Buildings, Annan, Dumfriesshire.

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M.P.S. REQUIRES sound business without living accommodation; or would entertain Partnership in a larger concern; would be willing to manage branch shop if desired; well experienced; capital available; North London district preferred but not essential. 226/29, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Chemist's Business or Partnership in same, about £2,000 preferred, more if necessary; fully Qualified young Chemist. Full details in confidence to 312/352, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET

NEW MALDEN.—Excellent Shops to be Let or Sold, each with two Flats over; situated in centre of new estate, which is about a mile from nearest shops. Box No. 6, Homefinders, 74 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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WELLING, S.E.—Estimated population 50,000; main road shops; 8 occupied by multiple and live traders; opening for Chemist; rent £225 per annum for Shops and Upper Parts; shop fronts by arrangement. Keys and plans, J. W. Bettyes, Shop Property Specialists, 26 Langham Street, W.1. Langham 4211.

WHITTON.—Smart new Parade of Shops adjoining Cinema; opportunity for Chemist; Shop 18 ft. by 30 ft., and self-contained flat over; rents from £155 per annum. Particulars from Roper, Son & Chapman, 162 High Street, Hounslow. HOU. 1184-5-6.

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LOCK-UP Shop, with basement, in an established shopping parade; splendid opportunity for a high-class trade; moderate rent. 'Phone Letting Office, Melbury Court, Western 1881.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—Large first-class Modern Shops to let in Multiple Trading positions; densely populated London suburbs; immediate possession; frontages about 20 ft.; quick Cash trade immediately available for the above business on opening up. Full details and plans from Morris Land & Property Co., Ltd., 130 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, W.1. MAYfair 2056.

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SHOP and Flat to Let, or Shop only; finest position in Surrey town, nearly 10,000 inhabitants, and rapidly growing; 26 miles' London, electric service; up-to-date Chemist badly wanted; unique opportunity; shop only £80, with flat over £135. Apply, W., Holdings Sea Way, Middleton-on-Sea, Sussex.

APARTMENTS

THE HAMPDEN RESIDENTIAL CLUB

FOR GENTLEMEN, Hampden Street, N.W.1. Close to King's Cross and Euston. 300 Bedrooms, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per week, including bath, attendance and boot cleaning. All meals à la carte in dining room. Moderate tariff. Large Club Rooms, Library, Billiards Room, Reading Room and Study for Students. Illustrated Prospectus from Secretary. Euston 2244/5.

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PHARMACIST, with capital, at present unmarried, well educated, keen, energetic, wide experience provinces and West End, desires to make contact with the owner or owners of a sound, well-established business, country town or country market town preferred but not essential; with view to arranging a Partnership; the advertiser can furnish excellent references as to character, etc.; also bankers' reference; any gentleman interested can be assured of an honest associate. All information will be treated in strict confidence and a reply will be sent to all communications. Apply 226/45, Office of this Paper.

REORGANISATION.—Small old-established firm of Manufacturing Perfumers for many years suffering from lack of capital and sales management seeks someone capable of supplying both. 227/18, Office of this Paper.

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WELL-KNOWN Lancashire Wholesaler is prepared to put Chemist with £1,000 and upwards in touch with the owners of one or two exceptionally good businesses who are desirous of selling. Will also assist Chemist with small capital to find suitable sites. No obligation of any kind incurred. 313/380, Office of this Paper.

PATENTS

NEW METHOD FOR THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF AKNE FAC. ACUT. ET CHRON. FURUNCULOSIS

THE license of a new remedy, easy to use and containing a very effective new chemical substance (Patent applied for in Germany), would be granted to important British Pharmaceutical House.

Dr. med. Abelsohn, Leipzig, C.1. (Germany)
Frankfurter Str. 6.

APPOINTMENTS

A VACANCY

for an outdoor Representative will shortly occur on the Advertisement Staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Applications are invited from Qualified Chemists not over 30 years of age, of good appearance and address, who have sound practical knowledge of the Drug Trade.

Write, giving the usual particulars, details of experience, and, if possible, enclosing photographs (which will be returned), to J. R. G., THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AGENCIES

TO OWNERS OF PROPRIETARIES

AN up-to-date, progressive house of Manufacturing Chemists, with a large, fully-equipped factory in London, invites enquiries from principals for the MANUFACTURE, PACKING AND DISTRIBUTION of Proprietary Pharmaceutical Preparations. Manufacturing Dept., 64 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

ENGLISH Company with valuable monopoly (Medicinal Product) wishes to arrange for Colonial and Foreign Exploitation by similar trading campaign as adopted successfully in Great Britain. Established firms experienced in their own country in marketing by advertising and through Chemists please communicate with P.C.B. 259/27, Office of this Paper.

SWITZERLAND.—Agencies for well-known first-class products of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Branches sought by firm (Actien-Gesellschaft) in Berne; manufacture and pack if necessary; laboratory under the supervision of experienced English M.P.S.; excellent storage facilities for merchandise in question; detailed offers requested. 210/2, Office of this Paper.

LEADING Firm of Manufacturing Chemists, with a large efficient Sales Force, will be pleased to discuss Representation of Proprietary Pharmaceutical Products; excellent warehouse and manufacturing facilities available. 312/363, Office of this Paper.

COMPANY REGISTRATION

IF you have any intention of registering either your present Pharmacy, or any side line you are interested in, get in touch with me. I offer you 25 years' experience, and my quotation includes the usual particulars of the advantages of Limited Liability trading by two or more persons, your wife being one if you wish. You cannot do better.

A. B. SLACK,

721 PRINCESS ROAD, MANCHESTER 20.

SALES BY AUCTION

2 to 5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), CITY.

CHEMISTS' SHOP FITTINGS, Showcases, Drug Runs, Counters, Perfumery Desks, Nests of Drawers, Mirrors, Office Furniture, Safes, Typewriters, Cash Tills, etc.

B. NORMAN & SON

will sell by Auction, Wednesday next, October 20, at 12 noon. Catalogues on application. Tel. NAT: 6463.

TENDERS

TENDERS invited from Wholesale Houses for the supply of Stock for a new business specialising in Surgical Appliances and Requirements. 225/7, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN

RETAIL (HOME)

6s. for 40 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BARNES.—Junior Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Photographic Business; first-class references essential. Apply, stating age, height, experience and salary required, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.13.

BIRMINGHAM.—A sound opportunity occurs for Chemist-Optician; to a satisfactory applicant good salary will be paid, and a substantial share in the optical business. Bannister & Thatcher, 132 Caldmore Road, Walsall.

EASTBOURNE.—Qualified Assistant for high-class Dispensing and Photographic business required (age about 30). Give particulars of experience, references, salary required, enclosing photo, to A. Procter & Son, Ltd., 6 Station Parade, Eastbourne.

HARROW.—Unqualified man (about 30 years of age) for good-class Counter and Dispensing; good references essential. Please apply by letter, giving details of experience, age, height, wage, etc., to Chemist, 61 Station Road, North Harrow.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant, middle-class trade; give particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age and salary expected. Apply (letter only), Chemist, 37 Sydner Road, London, N.16.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant (with view to management) required; knowledge of Photography essential. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, when free, and salary required, to the Secretary, Shadforth Prescription Service, Ltd., 49 King William Street, E.C.4.

LONDON, N.—Smart Assistant, Unqualified, preferably male, experienced in Dispensing, Sales and Display, required very shortly for medium-class business. Please give full particulars experience, salary expected and when free. Good berth for right man. 227/6, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—M.P.S., lady or gentleman; moderate salary, with prospects; permanency. Apply Henry, 226/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON. S.E.1.—Junior or Improver required; applicant will be given ample opportunity to gain full experience in Dispensing, Counter, Display and Photography; no Sunday or half-day duties; give full particulars in first letter, as to experience, age, salary required, etc., to 225/11, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified, experienced Branch Manager required (age about 26) for working-class district; salary progressive to right man. 226/6, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—Qualified male Assistant; must be keen, systematic worker, with good Counter experience of Toilets and Photographics; progressive permanent post in good-class Pharmacy; commencing salary £4. 226/7, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When replying to advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. Many of these announcements produce an exceptionally large response and, as can be readily understood, the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

SOUTH-EAST LONDON.—Smart, Unqualified Assistant required; quick trade and N.H.I. Write all particulars, salary required and enclose snap to Rule & Co., Ltd., 48 Randlesdown Road, Bellingham, S.E.6.

SURREY.—An intelligent Lady Assistant, Unqualified, able to make attractive Displays (interior and window), and assist in Dispensing when necessary. Full particulars of experience, age, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to Kershaw, 189 Stafford Road, Wallington.

SURREY.—Young Assistant for Dispensing and General services, in good-class business; salary £3. Apply, stating in first letter full particulars and enclosing references. 226/34, Office of this Paper.

W.C.1.—Qualified Assistant; good appearance; experienced in good-class business, Dispensing, Counter, etc.; excellent post for recently Qualified. Apply personally, Fairfax, 59 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C.1.

ASSISTANT, Junior or Improver, required at once; no Sunday duty; comfortable berth. Please state salary and experience, or apply Martins Chemists, 18 Crown Lane, Morden.

ASSISTANT, Unqualified, wanted for good-class Dispensing and Family business; apply by letter, giving age, experience, and salary required; Central London. 226/19, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted, male, Junior Improver, branch shop, middle-class business. Apply, with usual particulars, B. W. E. Beard, 281 Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

JUNIOR Assistant for light Retail and Dispensing, Window-dressing and Counter Display, near Swansea; state age, height, experience, salary expected; enclose photo or snap, returnable. 226/20, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant (male), Unqualified, required for Dispensing and Counter work. Please state full particulars as to age, experience and salary required, Ferris Chemists (London), Ltd., 134 High Street, Peckham, S.E.15.

JUNIOR Assistant, Unqualified, with high-class London experience and good references, required for October 25; must be thoroughly capable and reliable. P. Bolton, Chemist (W. B. Falding), 5 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W.7.

JUNIOR or Improver (male), indoors, for good-class Dispensing and Family business; good Window-dresser and Dispenser essential. Apply, with full particulars, photo, age, height, salary, etc., to Exors. T. Evans, 114 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W.15.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted (18-20). Write giving particulars of experience, etc., and wages required, to A. F. Colyer (James) 118 Belle Grove Road, Welling, Kent.

LADY Assistant Junior, required for high-class Pharmacy; must be capable Window-dresser and stockkeeper; knowledge of Drugs not necessary. Write stating age, height, salary required, also Qualified Lady required shortly; easy hours. Cunningham, 50 Combe Lane, Raynes Park.

LADY Assistant required, mainly for Dispensing (busy N.H.I.); Counter experience an advantage; Birmingham. Please send particulars, salary expected and photo (if possible) to 226/35, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Unqualified, for high-class Pharmacy, London; attend Accounts, Windows, Relief Counter. Apply "K," 313/388, Office of this Paper.

LADY wanted to Manage branch in Romford, if possible by 26th inst.; suit young Qualified wishing to gain experience. Give full particulars, stating age, salary required, etc., to McCarthy's, Ltd., 28 Market Place, Romford, Essex.

M.P.S., with Optical Qualification, wanted for Branch business. Apply 225/9, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., YOUNG, as Assistant for Counter and Dispensing duties, for South London Branch. Apply, with full particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., to The Prosser Roberts Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 13 Church Street, Camberwell, London, S.E.5.

ONE hour from London, main line; Lady Chemist requires young Lady Assistant, Unqualified; must have good experience of Window-dressing, Counter work and Photography. Please give full particulars and state salary required. Write 226/37, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME, Qualified; evenings, Tues., Wed., Thurs., 5.30 to 8 p.m.; Sat., 5.30-9.0; alternate Sunday 6-8 p.m.; Dispensing and Counter; state age, experience and salary required, to Jones & Co., 161 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, quick and accurate Dispenser; working-class district, East London. State age, experience, two recent references, salary required and when at liberty; interview if possible. 226/55, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for good-class light Retail and Photographic business in pleasant country town; must be a good Dispenser. Please send full particulars in first letter. Tavener, Broadway, Crowborough.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail business in Kensington; also Unqualified Junior Assistant for the City. Apply, by letter preferably, to L.B.C., c/o Harrington, 15 Kensington High Street, London, W.8.

QUALIFIED Lady or Gentleman, young, newly Qualified preferred, for branch shop in Middlesex; duties light, hours by arrangement; easy post; moderate salary to commence, but post progressive; ready to take up duties immediately. Write, giving full particulars, and salary expected, 29 Cambridge Terrace, London, W.2.

QUALIFIED Young Lady, or Elderly Gentleman required by end of November, preferably residing near Mitcham, Tooting or Croydon districts; no half-day or Sunday duty; comfortable berth; moderate salary to commence; permanency. State age, height, experience, and salary expected. 225/8, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Junior Dispenser wanted soon, in busy Family and Dispensing Business (West Yorkshire); gentleman with good Dispensing experience and training essential; must be capable and industrious. Please give age, height, experience and wage required to Private Chemist, 225/21, Office of this Paper.

VACANCY occurs for male Assistant; preference given to one recently qualified. Also young male Improver or Unqualified Assistant for branch, immediately. Full particulars in first instance, J. B. Barnes & Son, 205 Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

WANTED.—A young Unqualified Assistant for good-class business, with N.H.I., in pleasant town near London; a quick and accurate Dispenser and with good Counter experience. Give full particulars and state salary required, to 226/33, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Experienced Chemist, male (35-40); well up in N.H.I. Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars and photo; state salary required, to Wright & Son, 102 High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

WANTED, Young Qualified Assistant, either sex. Please give full particulars, A. J. Hall, 97 High Street, Maidenhead.

YOUNG Lady for Chemists' Costing Office, London Central. Apply Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 146 Holborn, E.C.1.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

When sending advertisements for any of the columns of this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their **names and addresses**. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not adhered to and delay and disappointment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant (male) wanted at once; must be a good Window-dresser and Counterman. Full particulars and salary required to S. Paddon, M.P.S., 657 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield 9.

WHOLESALE

ANALYST.—Leading London Manufacturing Chemists require the services of an Assistant Analyst with Pharmaceutical experience. Write, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience and state salary suggested. 313/378, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted (male or female) in Surgical and Druggist Sundries warehouse. Write, stating age, experience and salary required, 313/390, Office of this Paper.

AUSTRIAN Manufacturer of high-class Flapjacks requires Traveller for London and country; additional line; commission basis. Write Box 3837, Samson Clark's, 61 Mortimer Street, London, W.1.

EXCELLENT prospects offered to a Young Qualified Chemist; one with food experience essential. State age, experience, and salary required, 313/387, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Speciality Salesmen on salary, expenses and commission; must have established connexions and proved selling ability for Wales, Midlands, Scottish and London territories; only men able to obtain immediate results entertained; own car an advantage. Full details, age, experience, etc., 313/384, Office of this Paper.

INTERESTING development in Sales Department of house marketing nationally-advertised products, creates new position for man (30-35), who likes to work hard and think hard. The Qualifications are (a) proven ability to sell; (b) knowledge of sales planning and sales office routine; (c) skill in handling men. We require frank details of experience under each heading. State commencing salary. Every application will be treated in strictest confidence. 313/386, Office of this Paper.

LIVE Representatives required for Wales and Monmouthshire, Northern Ireland and Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland and Northumberland; must have long and sound connexion among Chemists and Druggists; internationally renowned products; have huge and constant demand, and are advertised nationally; high commission basis only; car owners preferred. State experience, lines at present carried, etc., and full particulars. 313/381, Office of this Paper.

PROCESS Worker or Unqualified Assistant required for a Manufacturing Laboratory in N.E. London. State full details of age, training, experience, salary required, etc., to 225/22, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE Wanted for East Lancashire; experience and residence on ground essential. Ayrton Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

REPRESENTATIVES required to introduce "U.G.," the wonderful new "food" discovery for Rheumatism and Indigestion, which has proved so successful during tests over the past two years. An intensely interesting line for men with concentrated connexions among good Chemists. Commission and expenses basis. Chapman & Co., 49-51 Thornleigh Road, Bristol 7.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, with some knowledge of Chemical Trade, required by London Wholesale House. Apply in the first instance, giving full particulars of experience, salary, etc., to 313/383, Office of this Paper.

SUPPOSITORIES.—Leading London Wholesale House require experienced girl for making Suppositories and Pessaries. Write, stating age, experience and wages required. 313/379, Office of this Paper.

TERRITORIAL reorganisation by a prominent firm of manufacturing Chemists leaves vacancies for Medical Propagandists resident in Belfast, Dublin and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Applicants must hold Pharmaceutical Qualifications, and should preferably have had experience of medical propaganda work. Detailed applications should be sent immediately, giving full particulars of education, experience, etc., and stating salary required. 313/391, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Man wanted, experienced in the Manufacture of Creams and Ethical Pharmaceutical preparations; West Riding district. State age, salary, and experience. 313/389, Office of this Paper.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN

WEST AFRICA.—A permanent and progressive career is offered to Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists, commencing salary £400 per annum, rising to £550 per annum, together with commission on profits; short tours, leave on full salary; free furnished quarters; first-class passages. The position is an attractive one to intelligent and capable young men under 30 years of age anxious to get on. 313/385, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

2s. for 18 words or less ; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A.A.—Lady Dispenser, thoroughly reliable; 12 years' varied experience; Dispensing and Counter; disengaged; position with Doctor or Chemist. L.P.S.I., 8 Champion Grove, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

A.A.—UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant (25), smart appearance, good personality, requires position in London; 8 years' varied experience in high-class Dispensing and Counter work; keen Saleswoman, with wide knowledge of Cosmetic trade. 226/3, Office of this Paper.

A CHIROPODIST, Qualified (male), with eight years' Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing experience, requires post as a Chiropodist with Chemist; willing to open new department and help in shop. 227/4, Office of this Paper.

ALTERNATE Sunday duty; London; Qualified; wide experience; good appearance, address. P.C.B. 259/29, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (28), experienced high-class Family and West End Business; expert Dispenser. C. H. J. Bishop, 41 Hillcross Avenue, Morden, Surrey.

ASSISTANT (27), unqualified; tall, good address and personality; 9 years' first-class experience Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing and Photography. Rhei, 51A Copely Hill, Erdington, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.—Locum work required from October 19. Allsop, Alcester Road South, Birmingham 14. Telephone HIG 1841.

CAPABLE Lady (27), eight years' intensive Pharmaceutical experience, thoroughly competent, quick, accurate Dispenser; excellent Saleswoman; desires post Chemist or Doctor. 226/40, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, experienced; excellent Prescriber; Locum or permanency; disengaged October 18; London or provinces. Chemist, 36 Buckley Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.6.

DISPENSER, experienced, requires post with Doctor or Chemist; Hall qualification. P.C.B. 259/26, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, Lady, Hall, requires part-time appointment, temporary or permanent; London only; Doctor or Hospital, experienced both; good references. 224/1, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, N.H.I., gentleman (with Doctor, previous N.H.I.); whole, part-time, temporary, permanent; interview desired. "Moderate," 65 Cloudesley Road, N.1.

EAST ANGLIA.—Pharmacist offers immediate services, locum or permanent; 19 years' varied experience. Browne, 7 Coastguard Station, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Chemist, Assistant or Branch; disengaged; single, active and reliable. Chemist, 308 High Street, St. Mary Cray, Kent.

FULLY Trained Lady Dispenser (22) requires experience in Chemist's Shop in London or Suburbs; well educated and willing. 226/2, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant requires post; experienced Counter and Photography; good references. Deumark, 89 Sturgess Avenue, Hendon, N.W.4.

LADY Dispenser, experienced, Hall Certificate, desires post, Doctor or Chemist; Slough, Windsor, Maidenhead or Paddington vicinity; good testimonials. 226/1, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Qualified; experienced, trustworthy; free November 1. Harris, c/o Shelley, Chemist, Kelvedon, Essex.

LOCUM, Qualified; good references; capable; Dispensing, Counter; free October 24; any distance. Young, 1 Essex Road, Barking, Essex.

LOCUM, temporary Relief or Part-time; retired Pharmacist available for Middlesex, Herts or Bucks. "Pharmacist," Dunollie, Croxley Green, Herts.

MANAGER, Qualified (29), married, requires sound permanency; all-round experience, including Buying; keen Window-dresser. Chemist, 85 Western Road, Leigh-on-Sea.

MANAGER, Qualified (37); 20 years' experience in all classes of businesses; accustomed to complete control; free one week. "Chemist," 41 Trafalgar Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

MANAGEMENT required by Qualified Lady and husband; many years' all-round West End experience; willing to rebuild neglected business. M.P.S., 56 Forthbridge Road, S.W.11.

MANCHESTER OR SALFORD.—M.P.S. (40) requires Managerial or responsible post; permanency; excellent references; conscientious; experienced; abstainer (free October 23), before if necessary. "Pharmacist," 247 Regent Road, Salford. Tel., Tra. 0765.

M.P.S., NEWLY Qualified, requires post; Manchester area; excellent Window-dresser, Sales and Dispenser; testimonial if required. 313/382, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (35), married, Celt, capable, conscientious, experienced; locum or permanency. "Chemist," 104 Lansdowne Road, E.8.

M.P.S. (41); 25 years' experience West End, suburban, working-class; anywhere; locum, permanent; moderate salary. Montague, 62B High Road, London, N.2.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified (30) desires position, Manager, Superintendent or responsible Senior; married; 8 years' Managerial experience; specialist in Display and Salesmanship; interview any time. M.P.S., 164 Stoney Lane, Birmingham, 11.

PHARMACIST, disengaged, experienced, energetic, seeks managership or locum, London area; sound references. "C.," 58 Grove Road, S.W.12.

Ph.C. (Irish Free State), aged 26, nine years' experience, excellent references, desires Assistantship, London. State salary. 226/52, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, Northern Ireland, seeks situation anywhere; 15 years' experience City and Country; good Dispenser; trustworthy; moderate salary. 226/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady, young, seeks permanency; Veterinary, Photographic, Counter and good-class Family and Dispensing experience. 226/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady (24) requires post; experienced Dispenser and Counter hand; London area. Smith, 244 Burrage Road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

QUALIFIED Manager or Locum; open to immediate engagement; excellent London and South Coast experience. Ph.C., 4 Exton Road, Boscombe, Hants.

QUALIFIED seeks post; reasonable distance from Ealing; permanency or Locum; 9 years London, middle- and working-class. "Resorcin," 217/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Young Lady (29), experienced Dispensing and Counter, desires change; London or suburbs preferred. Please give all particulars. 225/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (50), fully active, trustworthy; requires Dispensing or Manufacturing; free about November 22. 226/50, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (33), tall; eight years' Managerial experience all branches (London and West End), desires permanency with house or flat preferred (not essential); London or South Coast. 227/25, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (49), tall, experienced Manager; 10 years present berth; desires change; sound experience in high-class Pharmacy; good personality; high integrity. 225/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (30), varied experience, including three years' Managing, seeks post as Manager or Senior; Southern Counties. 227/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 10 years' experience, 5 as Manager; private and multiple; desires position with view to succession or partnership; capital available; Manchester district preferred but not essential; free one month. 228/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (21), 5 ft. 9in., requires situation in London as Manager or Superintendent; permanency; business builder, good Buyer; neat, reliable dispenser; keen, enthusiastic Salesman and effective Window-dresser; has a practical knowledge of private trade; disengaged. "Pharmacist," 1A Coborn Street, Bow, E.3.

RECENTLY Qualified (23) desires permanency where he can gain experience; disengaged. Pharmacist, 32 Keyes Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

UNQUALIFIED, experienced all branches; London or Suburbs; used good-class business; free short notice. BM/JPOG, London, W.C.1.

UNQUALIFIED Lady seeks employment in Dispensing; General Counter work; some Photography; varied experience; active; good references. 225/13, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (middle-aged); 20 years' West End experience; all branches; disengaged; moderate salary. Parker, 150 Albany Street, N.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED; Young; 10 years' good-class Dispensing and Counter experience; desires post London or Home Counties. Phenazone, 15B High Street, N.W.6.

UNQUALIFIED (22), referred Part II; free immediately; tall, good appearance; reliable Dispenser; Counter. Cox, Sunnyside, Gorsley, Ross-on-Wye, Hereford.

WELL-EXPERIENCED Unqualified Gentleman, requires post as Assistant or Manager, where a hard and conscientious worker would be appreciated; permanency; free when required. Browning, 125 Kings Avenue, Clapham, S.W.4.

YOUNG Lady (18½), Qualified (Hall), Dispenser; Bacteriology and Medical Book-keeping; requires post with Doctor; London or East Anglia preferred; moderate salary. "N.," 5 York Road, Ipswich.

YOUNG Man (28), Qualified; four years' good varied London Managerial experience; seeks similar post; interview desired. 227/19, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

A WELL-KNOWN Representative, South England, Wales, is open to carry good side-line on part expenses and commission; solid connexion with Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores; Pioneer or established lines. 227/8, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, well known in the trade for nearly 20 years as a first-class pioneer; London and Southern Counties; disengaged; wishes to represent a firm of repute; own car; highest credentials. 211/20, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISING Handbills, Circulars and Free Samples distributed, house to house, by reliable experienced man, well acquainted with Chemists' areas; excellent references. Tootell, 22 Henry Street, C.-on-M., Manchester 13.

COSMETICS and Toilet Preparations; Advertiser seeks situation, first-class in Manufacturing all grades of Preparations; go anywhere. 226/15, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Sales Representative with sound connexions, wishes to represent a house of repute; reference covers 10 years' service with well-known Perfumery Manufacturers; at present disengaged; car owner. 225/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, connexion Northumberland and Durham, open for good selling lines, Chemists and/or general dealers; commission basis; own car. "Chemist," 41 Langholm Road, East Boldon, Co. Durham.

TOILET Preparations and Cosmetics; experienced manufacturer of large range high-class products, seeks position; moderate salary for progressive post. Abbey, 22 Blackstock Road, N.4. 'Phone CAN. 1683.

COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN

A.A.A.—YOUNG Ambitious Representative seeks similar position abroad; would consider representation at home until suitable vacancy occurs. At present representing a well-known house of repute; experience with leading house in the United Kingdom, conversant with laboratory phase of the business. 226/46, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

AUTOMATIC Machine; 1s. slot; 24 divisions; in good condition; cost approximately £30 when new. What offers? Call or write. Rayner & Son, 39 High Street, Uxbridge. Phone 53.

NATIONAL Cash Till; medium size; gives total of takings; little used; snip. Write P. Vines, 60 Chalk Hill Road, Wembley.

TRIAL Case, 60 prs. spherical, 36 prs. cylindrical, full range prisms and accessories; 3-cell trial frame, full adjustments, and retinoscope. Apply by letter at Hay's Drug Stores, Ltd., 77 Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.6.

MISCELLANEOUS

10s. for 60 words or less ; 1s. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A SPECIAL OFFER.—Rebuilt Scales for Chemists—Personal Weighers from 35s. to 85s. Government-stamped Dispensing Scales 32s. 6d., Drug Scales 50s., all guaranteed correct, a large selection available. National Cash Registers as new and cheap to suit your requirements. Call or write:—RUDDUCK & CO., 219/227 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

CAMERAS WANTED.—Good prices paid for good modern cameras, miniature or otherwise; also wanted; exposure meters, tanks, distance meters, enlargers and all useful accessories; new or second hand; why carry your stock over the winter? Send apparatus or full particulars for quotation, which will surprise you! L. Mansley, 277 Harehills Lane, Leeds, 8.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—Second-hand, in excellent condition; Mahogany Drug Run, with 32 drawers, cupboard and lockers, 4 shelves above, 12 ft. long, £14 10s. Mahogany Glass-fronted Counter, 10 ft. long, £8 10s. Mahogany and Plate Glass Display Counter fitted 1 row glass shelves, 8 ft. long, £8 10s. Mahogany Mirror Back Wall Case, 3 rows glass shelves, 5 ft. long, £17 10s. Mahogany 5-sided Sponge Case, 3 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, £3 10s. Inspection invited. Illustrated catalogue of new modern Pharmacy Fittings on request. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shopfitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

FOR SALE.—Entire stock of high-class Pharmacy, with or without fixtures and fittings; must be sold immediately owing to disposal of lease. Apply 99 Shepherds Lane, Dartford, Kent. Telephone: Dartford 2048.

MANAGE YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
Facilities offered make this possible.
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